



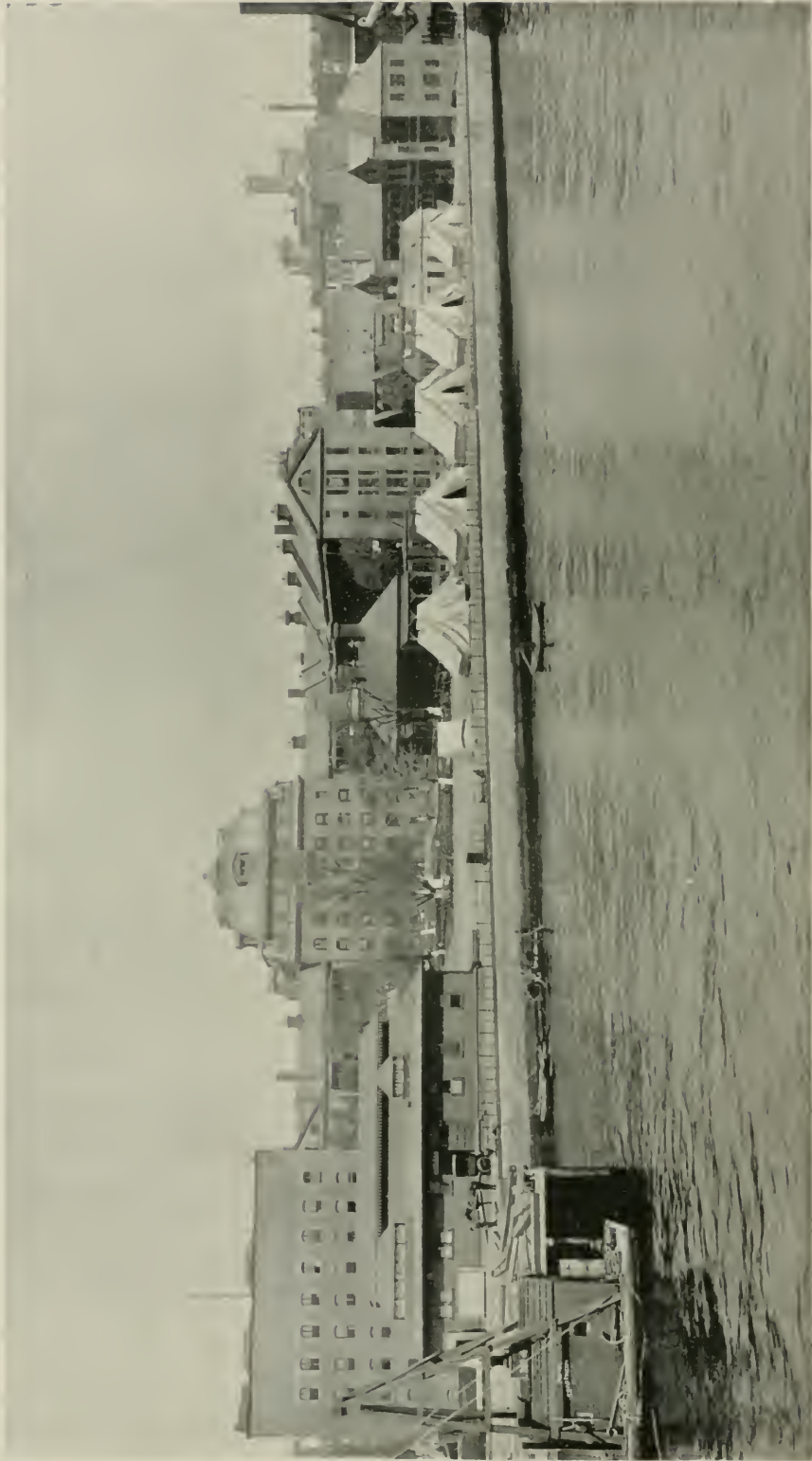


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Bellevue Hospital in 1893.

AN ACCOUNT OF
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

WITH A
CATALOGUE OF THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF
FROM 1736 TO 1894

EDITED BY
ROBERT J. CARLISLE, M. D.



PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL
NEW-YORK
1893



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PREFACE.

IN 1873 the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, feeling "the desirability of possessing some accurate record of those who have served as resident physicians and surgeons in that institution," published in that year the first catalogue of the Bellevue staff, being a list of the names from 1850 to 1873.

After the lapse of fourteen years, the roll of names having increased about twofold, it was thought that another catalogue would be welcomed by every alumnus. The Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital appointed a committee of three to undertake the work,—Drs. F. W. Gwyer, W. W. French, and S. Alexander. This was on December 7, 1887. In January, 1888, this committee was enlarged by the addition of Drs. H. M. Biggs and R. H. Sayre. It suffered a loss during the summer of this year by the death of Dr. French, who had already done considerable work on the catalogue, and in October of the same year (1888), Dr. R. J. Carlisle was appointed in Dr. French's place. The committee was reorganized in November, 1889, and it then consisted of Drs. Biggs, Gwyer, L. W. Hubbard, Rutson Maury, and Carlisle. On the death of Dr. Maury in 1892, Dr. C. C. Barrows was appointed to fill the vacancy.

It was at first intended to enlarge only to a slight degree upon the plan of the 1873 catalogue by appending to the name of each interne an outline of his medical career. It, however, became evident to the committee that many interesting facts in the history of the hospital and in that of the staff itself could be obtained which would never see the light in any other form. The scheme, therefore, has been several times altered and enlarged, until the catalogue has assumed its present character. In delaying the publication six years, the committee has been influenced by the desire of making as accurate

and complete a book as might be. The greater part of the time has been spent in hunting the records of deceased and missing members of the staff. The first catalogue contains 292 names; we have been able to add to the same period (1850-73) 39 new names. Respecting the lists of internes the records of such gentlemen as were living in 1889 are personal reports, and in 1891 these were verified and brought up to date. The data concerning the deceased were obtained from relatives, obituary notices, college and county records, and the Surgeon-General's Office of the United States Army and of the United States Navy.

We desire to express our thanks to Mr. H. H. Porter, president of the Board of Commissioners, and also to the gentlemen of the Medical Board, for their interest in the catalogue, and for their courtesy in allowing us the free use of the records. We are indebted to the Surgeons-General of the Army and the Navy for many and repeated favors. It is impossible to thank individually the large number of the alumni who have so kindly coöperated with us, and who therefore have had a share in the work. We must especially mention, however, Dr. R. M. Wyckoff, of Brooklyn, N. Y., through whom we have found many of the missing members; and also Drs. A. A. Smith, H. F. Walker, and A. N. Brockway, of this city; H. L. Smith, of Hudson, N. Y.; H. K. Olmsted, of Hartford, Conn.; the late Dr. Walter Coles, of St. Louis; and Dr. J. W. Southworth, of Glasgow, Mo.

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NEW-YORK, July 1, 1893.



Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D.

AN ACCOUNT OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

I.

1736-1811.

BELLEVUE may lay claim to being the oldest hospital now existing in the United States. It traces its origin from the humblest source. It was originally the hospital department of the New-York City Almshouse, and as such its history covers a period of well nigh one hundred and sixty years. It will be of considerable interest, therefore, to trace the early history of Bellevue and its development from that lowly beginning.

In the days of the city of New Amsterdam, what poor there were were maintained at the expense and under the care of the Church. The fund for their support was collected by voluntary contributions to the poor-boxes and distributed by the officers of the Church, the needy being assisted in their own houses, and such as had no homes being provided with shelter in a house hired for the purpose. This house was for a long time located on the west side of Broad street, just north of Beaver street. Beside this poorhouse the city was at this time provided with a hospital. This was opened when the infant city had a population of only about 1000, and, furthermore, was the first hospital built upon United States soil. Master Jacob Hendrickszen Varrevanger, surgeon to the Dutch West India Company, suggested the establishment of it, which was accordingly done on the 20th December, 1658,

and he was appointed in charge.¹ This institution still remained in 1680, for in that year what was known as the "Old Hospital" or "Five houses" was sold, and a better building provided.²

In the early days of the second English administration, the poor were assisted in much the same manner, down to the year 1690 or 1691. The church fund, however, was now increased by an appropriation out of the public treasury, this fund being disbursed by the mayor, deserving objects of charity being recommended by the aldermen, after due investigation in the respective wards by the city constable. In 1691 we find the first mention made of Overseers of the Poor. Two were appointed to serve a period of three months, and were to act jointly. In September, 1693, a poor-law was passed by the Assembly, providing among other things for the appointment and support of a good minister in each parish or precinct, and also for the maintenance of the poor by a reasonable tax. In 1695 the General Assembly passed an act entitled, *An Act to enable the City of New-York to relieve the poor and to defray their necessary and public charges.* Accordingly, on October 20 of this year we find it ordered that the overseers of "ye poore &c. doo visitt the several wards of this citty and examine what poor there is that are fit objects of their charity, and make an estimate of what will be necessary to be raised for their relief, and make report thereof to the Clerk's office this day fortnight." Pursuant to this order the inspection was made, and the estimate of £100 for the year was allowed.

There are no means of knowing the ratio then existing between the number of the pauper class and the total population, but it had increased rapidly in the last years of the seventeenth century; so much so, that by the year 1699 the support of the poor had become quite a burden. In 1697, in June, the appropriation was entirely inadequate, and had to be supplemented by the addition of about one half. The total for the

¹ James Grant Wilson, "Memorial History of New-York."

² J. M. Toner, "Medical Men of the Revolution."

year was £156. A census of the city was taken in 1696, and there was found a total population of 4302 souls. Now it must be remembered that this amount of tax-money was in addition to the amount contributed by the Church, and does not represent the total cost of the poor. Taking this as the city's quota, the poor-rate was £.036 per capita. Compare this showing with that of the city of London, and we find that New-York in those early days was making a very creditable record in the discharge of her duty to the poor. London was in those days fast becoming the first city of the civilized world. In 1695 her population was 667,290, and the amount paid to the poor in 1694 was £66,000, or at the rate of £.091 per capita. Thus New-York, a mere village of 4300 people, contributed for poor-support 40 per cent. the amount per capita that London did—a very creditable showing, assuming the economical administration of the fund. In 1697 we find Mayor De Peyster negotiating for a house suitable to be used as an asylum for the houseless poor.

There had up to this time been no general epidemic in the city, and no period of any great sickness among the people. The winter of 1696 proved a bad one in the city, however, both to the poor and the rich. There occurred almost a bread famine in New-York, caused by commercial difficulties between the city and the agricultural districts up the river, owing to which corn was sold elsewhere than in New-York. It became so difficult to get bread that complaint was made to the Common Council that unless some speedy method of relief were devised the inhabitants would not be able to subsist through this emergency.

In the winter of 1713-14 the distress among the poor was very great. It was found by the justice and church-wardens that they were perishing for want of clothing and provisions, whereupon £100 was borrowed by the city for their support for six months. The proposition was first made also at this time (March, 1714) for the establishment and building of a poorhouse. A committee of six members of the Common Council was appointed to consider the matter. Nothing, how-

ever, for the present was accomplished. It was twenty years before any decided steps were taken in this direction. During this time the city had been growing rapidly in size and importance as a shipping port. According to the census of 1731, the city contained 1400 houses, and had a population of 8628. There were many poor, including a proportionately large class of vagabonds and idle beggars. The poor were still boarded at the public expense, or wandered about begging; and because of a totally inadequate police the criminal class had practically a license to do as they pleased. Such a state of things could but foster crime and breed sickness. In 1731 the city suffered its third epidemic of disease, when smallpox raged and was very fatal. Thus it became apparent to those who had the public good at heart that some means must be speedily found to correct these evils, for in consequence thereof life in New-York was rendered exceedingly burdensome. Accordingly, on November 15, 1734, in the mayoralty of Mr. Robert Lutting, the Common Council appointed a committee to inquire where a house suitable to be used as a workhouse might be purchased. This committee reported on December 20, 1734, after due investigation, in favor of the erection by the corporation of such a building on unimproved lands belonging to the city, situated on the north side of the lands of the late Colonel Dongan, commonly called the "Vineyard." This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the board, and a committee nominated to carry out the measure. They were instructed to lay out sufficient land to admit of additional buildings and other conveniences, should occasion require, and for a yard, garden, etc. They were also instructed in regard to the size of the building to be erected, and, as to the material, it was to be of stone. It was to be called the "Publick Workhouse and House of Correction of the City of New York." The site was that upon which the City Hall now stands. The building was begun in 1735, as soon as the season of the year permitted. The committee agreed with one John Roomer for carpenter work and materials at a cost of £80, and for fifty gallons of rum, the corporation "to be at the charge for liquor



James R. Wood, M. D., LL. D.

at laying the beams and raising the roof." The building was ready for occupancy early in the year 1736. It was fifty-six feet long and twenty-four feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar. In the cellar on the east side were rooms for those put at hard labor and for weaving; in the middle was a store-room for the provisions, and on the west a strong-room or cage for the refractory, besides rooms for spinning, carding, etc. On the first floor, to the east, was the general dining-room, upstairs were quarters for the keeper and his family, and on the west the room especially set apart as the infirmary, and to be used for no other purpose whatever. Here we have in a room about twenty-five by



The First Poorhouse in New-York, 1736.
(By the kind permission of Gen. James Grant Wilson.)

twenty-three feet, on the upper floor on the Broadway side, the primitive trace of Bellevue Hospital. It contained six beds. Its first medical officer was Dr. John Van Beuren. His salary was £100 a year, out of which he was expected to supply his own medicines.

We would like to have a glimpse of what this hospital was like when its ward was filled; but no clinical record has been left us. It was not the custom in those days to keep very extended or accurate histories. If we could have entered the ward when Dr. Van Beuren was making his visit, however, we would doubtless have seen faces not very strange to a Bellevue man of to-day. Here is an old and infirm Dutchman, perhaps; there a Frenchman, next an Irishman, and next, perhaps, Lo, the poor Indian, occupies the bed in which to-day we find John Chinaman. What are the diagnoses? Here are bronchitis and asthma, lues venerea, peripneumonie also, and dropsy of the chest. How did the doctor treat his patients? Let his record tell. Dr. Van Beuren was a Dutchman, born

in the city of Amsterdam. He came to this city in the early years of the eighteenth century when twenty-two years of age, a graduate of the medical school in Leyden, and a pupil of the illustrious Boerhaave. He enjoyed a large practice in the city, and was appointed to the almshouse position through the influence of the governor of the colony. He served, it is said, until about 1765. At all events, he was succeeded by his youngest son, Beckman, who held the position at the outbreak of the Revolution. Another son, Abraham, was a physician also, and the grandfather of the late Professor William H. Van Buren of this city. We may be sure that his patients were treated upon the wisest and most enlightened plan. The era of hospital-building was just setting in in Europe, and when we remember that his renowned preceptor was one of the first to teach that strict cleanliness and pure air, with simple buildings, were the first and truest principles of hospital management, we may feel assured that the young hospital had been intrusted to proper hands. In those early days the little city of New-York had many more than her share of a class of individuals which is not yet entirely extinct, persons who demand of the public both its money and its life. The quacks and charlatans far outnumbered the real physicians. It is said that in 1745 there were at least forty such so-called physicians and surgeons in the city (which had then a population of about 9000), very few, indeed, of whom had ever seen the inside of a medical school. The almshouse, therefore, was fortunate in having as its medical officer so competent a man as John Van Beuren. In the absence of any records of the first almshouse, we cannot tell how many patients the doctor had under his charge, for we fear the capacity of the ward is not an absolute indication of the number often found there.

The first superintendent of the house was John Sebring, appointed March 31, 1736. His official title was Keeper of the House of Correction and Master of the Workhouse and Poorhouse. He lived in the house with his family. His salary was £30 a year, with board and lodging. Besides this he had such perquisites as these: refractory servants and slaves could

be sent to the house for punishment at a charge of one shilling entrance fee, seven pence a day while kept, and one shilling on discharge; for whipping and other punishment, 1s. 6d. additional. This privilege of having servants thus cared for seems to have been in common use by the public. It made, at any rate, considerable addition to the income of the keeper. In 1764 we find it recorded that the keeper received an allowance of £20 in consequence of there having been no whipper in the house for a considerable time.

Under this narrow roof were confined the maniac and the unruly, the poor, the aged, and the infirm. But "workhouse" was no misnomer. The vicious were put to hard labor for the common good. An industrial school was carried on for instruction in sewing, knitting, spinning, and weaving, and in working in leather and in iron; and the skilled among the pauper inmates were made to teach the parish orphan children these useful trades, and in the garden the young agricultural idea was instructed how to shoot. Thus was carried on wholesome penitentiary, and of its kind apprentice labor for the moral and material profit of the whole community—a state of things which organized labor of to-day would have suppressed; but the walking delegate had not, as yet, come from the skies in aid of the workingman.

As regards the sanitary condition of the house, it must, on the whole, have been excellent. The site was a most salubrious one, on the very outskirts of the city, and on comparatively high ground. The city, in those days, did not extend beyond the present line of Cortlandt street on the west; above that was the King's Farm. To the south and east, but some distance away, was Beekman's Swamp, and about 1740 this was drained and cultivated. On the line of the present Park Row, and extending north and eastward, was the High Road to Boston. Between this and Broadway, on what was called the Commons, was the almshouse. In 1745 the stockades were built as a protection against the French and Indians. These commenced at the house of Mr. Desbrosses in Cherry street (which, according to Valentine, was the last house on the

East River to as far north as Kip's Bay), and ran in a direct line to Windmill Lane; from thence they went across the city in the rear of the poorhouse to Dominie's Hook on the North River. Near the almshouse grounds, but outside the palisades, was a powder-house, and it became necessary at the opening of the winter of 1746, for the safety of this building,

to have a watch-house built within the fortifications.

Early in this year it had become necessary to make extensive additions and repairs to the workhouse and almshouse, the total cost of which, including that of the watch-house, was about £620. It is not known what alterations were made, but from a reference in the records to the "old" building it seems probable that an



Plan of the Vicinity of the Poorhouse, 1763.

addition of considerable size was erected. It would be wearisome to tell the details in the history of this building, or the various changes in the management; nor is it necessary in order to give an idea of the general condition of the young hospital.

Nothing further of any consequence is known down to the period of the Revolution. In 1757 a small area was set apart within the grounds for the burial of such of the inmates as gave up the fight within. In 1776, just as the city was to be given over to the British, the inmates were transferred to Poughkeepsie, there to remain until the close of the war. The house at this time was under the medical charge of Beekman Van Beuren (who had succeeded his father some ten years previously), and under the superintendence of Alexander Forbes. The house in the city then came under the care of another, who was authorized to draw king's rations for nine months for the poor and refractory received into the building.



Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D.

[From a photograph loaned by Dr. Francis Delafield.]

After the great fire of September 21, 1776, about three hundred destitute were admitted. In a daily paper of the time is an order from one in authority whereby five or six English soldiers were sent unarmed to convey a crazy woman to the almshouse. This gives a faint glimpse of the appearance of things during these stormy times.

After the evacuation in 1783, on the return of the poor from up the river, several outbuildings were erected to increase the accommodation. After the war the distress in the city was exceedingly great; the number of the poor was much larger than it had been, and the tax very burdensome. Charity sermons were preached in all the churches, and a commission appointed to investigate the almshouse recommended a more economical management. In 1775 the poor-tax amounted to £4,233; this, based on the census of 1773 (21,876), was about £.189 per capita. This in itself was a heavy tax, but now, when the people were suffering from the effects of the war, the tax was a most grievous one. On the 30th June, 1784, £1000 was advanced to the almshouse, to be repaid out of the poor-tax. The almshouse and bridewell were at this time under the immediate management of the mayor and recorder, in conjunction with the vestrymen and the aldermen and assistant aldermen. The record of the census taken at the almshouse on the 14th November, 1785, shows a total of 301, 115 of whom were males. Unfortunately, it is impossible to state the number of those who were patients in the hospital, but from these facts it may be concluded that the hospital was full, if not overflowing.

This house was occupied by its tenants until 1796. Two years before, steps had been taken to build a new one, the old being then utterly unfit and altogether too small to accommodate the demands made upon it. To carry out this purpose, in January, 1794, the Common Council applied to the Legislature for authority to raise the sum of £10,000 by means of a public lottery. This the Legislature granted. The site selected was a fine one directly in the rear of the old building, on what is now the north side of Chambers street. It was finished

in 1796, and the paupers were removed to it on May 20 of that year. It is said that in 1816 the old schoolhouse belonging to the first almshouse was still standing. The number of inmates at the time of this transfer was 622, more than double the number of ten years before, and only 102 of these being of native birth. The new house was three stories high, 260 feet long, 44 feet wide, with two projections in front of 15 × 30 feet. It was surrounded by open courts and gardens, and was therefore a much more pretentious building than its predecessor. Nevertheless, it was not destined to remain long the home of the poor.

Such is the history of the almshouse down to 1811. In view of the meagerness of the facts obtainable, it has been necessary, in order to convey some idea of the character of the infirmary, to go somewhat into detail concerning the poorhouse—more perhaps than would otherwise be warranted. Now, however, we have arrived at the period when the third almshouse was about to be built and the hospital department thenceforward gradually to become the most important part of the establishment.

II.

1811-1847.

THE almshouse, built only fifteen years before, was now altogether too small. The city, which at that time was the second in importance (Philadelphia being then the larger), and which had a population of about 36,000, had now, according to the census of 1810, a population of 96,373, and was rapidly superseding the Pennsylvania town as the metropolitan city of America. The increase of the poorer class was augmented by the great distress and business troubles following in the wake of the terrible epidemics of yellow fever which had occurred in the city almost every year from 1794 to 1805.

The disease, it might be said, was endemic here. The poorer parts of the town, notably along the water-front, were hot-beds of the plague. The streets and gutters reeked with filth; sewers were mere open canals where refuse of all sorts found its way to the river. Many of the streets were unpaved. In 1805, it is said, between 26,000 and 27,000 persons fled from the city to the surrounding towns; many went to the village of Greenwich, some two or three miles distant.

In 1807 the city obtained permission from the Legislature to lay out a plan of streets, and a period of great municipal improvement began. It was soon after this time, during the mayoralty of Hon. De Witt Clinton, that negotiations were begun for the purchase of a site whereon to establish a new almshouse and penitentiary on an elaborate scale. It was on April 17, 1811, that a special meeting of the Common Council was called to consider an offer which had been received from the heirs of the Kip family to sell a part of the old Kip's Bay Farm. A committee was appointed at this meeting to treat with the Kips, and to purchase the site at a price not exceeding \$3500 an acre. The bargain was made a few days later on this basis. The survey made by William Bridges, the city surveyor, showed that the plot contained 6 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, 87 square feet. It was bounded on the north by the property of Samuel Jones, Jr., by a line running nearly coincident with Twenty-eighth street from the river to a street on the Kip Farm called Cornelius street, almost on the line of the present Second Avenue, thence along this street to the southward of Maria street (between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets), to the northerly boundary of the Belle Vue place which already belonged to the corporation in fee simple and whereon there already stood the first building to bear the name of Belle Vue Hospital.

It is necessary to go back seventeen years, to 1794, to learn the history of this purchase. It was in the beginning of the worst yellow-fever period the city had experienced. The State government had represented to the city authorities the necessity of providing some place of isolation for persons afflicted with

the malignant fever. The most eligible place that presented itself was that belonging to Mr. Brockholst Livingston, and situated on the East River, "opposite the three-mile stone." It was then held under lease from Mr. Livingston by Nicholas Devisé. This lease, which was to run for six years, could be purchased for £2000. In view, therefore, of the exposed condition of the



The Vicinity of Kip's Bay in 1767.

city, and in order to allay the fears of the citizens, it was determined to purchase this lease. Mr. Robert Lenox, in behalf of the board, concluded the purchase in 1794. This plot was about five acres in extent, and had been once a part of the Kip's Bay Farm. It was conveyed by Jacobus Kip about the year 1765 to Peter Keteltas; by him to Mar-

tin Hoffman, and by him in turn to Robert Leake, in 1772. Leake gave to the place the name of Belle View. In 1781 it was again sold, and in 1783 it came into the possession of Lindley Murray. The latter gentleman, while residing in England in 1793, whither he had retired at the close of the War of Independence, conveyed this property through his attorneys to Mr. Brockholst Livingston, who retained the name but with a different spelling,—Belle Vue,—and this is the genealogy of the name.

In 1794 a number of cases of yellow fever had occurred in the city, and the fears of the populace and of the authorities that it would appear in New-York again the next summer were to be fully justified by the facts. The committee appointed to make the necessary preparations at the pest-house began in October, 1794, to make ready the buildings, the principal one being a two-story and attic structure. The epidemic began early the next summer. On the 29th of May the ship *Antoinette* arrived in the harbor, and came up to the dock at Whitehall. Two of the crew were sick, and



Fordyce Barker, M. D., LL. D.

were sent to Belle Vue by Health Officer Richard Bayley. The hospital was in charge of Dr. John McFarlane, who acted under the authority of the Commissioners of Health.

In the city at large the fever created great consternation; many of the inhabitants fled the town, and business was at a standstill. The deaths numbered 732. In 1796 the fever did not begin until the middle of August, when the first arrivals in the harbor were on the New-York and Philadelphia packet. The captain had died at sea, and the mate was sick on arrival and was sent to Belle Vue. The hospital was not largely used this year because the Health Commission fitted up a new pest-house on Bedloe's Island, and used this place as a quarantine station. The beds and bedding which had been used the year before at Belle Vue were taken to this hospital. Health Officer Bayley, in a letter to Governor Jay, reported that these articles were in a very filthy state, and that within eight days after they were brought from Belle Vue those who had transported them, together with the nurses and the steward of the house, were attacked with fever, the attending physician, Monsieur Bouvier, also being indisposed for several days. These valuable articles were not a gift of the city, however, for the Health Officer paid the corporation a stipend for their use. The city, generally speaking, was free from the fever from 1796 to 1798, and the hospital at Belle Vue was not used. The building during these years was occupied by one Smith Fisher, but for what purpose is not clear; there is a suspicion that it was as a public house, however, for in March, 1798, when sealed proposals were made for the place, it was determined by the Common Council before opening the bids that it should not be used for any such purpose.

The Board of Health rented it again on April 2, 1798. The yellow fever made great ravages in the city during the summer. The deaths numbered 2080 from July to November, and it is estimated that 1000 persons besides died from its effects. The population at this time was about 60,489 (census of 1800), nearly doubled in ten years.

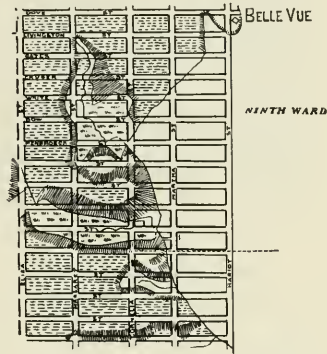
Belle Vue was opened on June 12 under the care of Dr.

Isaac S. Douglass. From that date to November 14, 389 patients were admitted, perhaps three quarters of whom were sick with pestilential fevers. There were sixteen nurses employed. Dr. Douglass himself contracted the disease, but he traced the infection in his case to his having visited friends in New-York and having slept in a highly infected part of the city. Three days after his return to Belle Vue he was seized with the fever. He ultimately recovered, and in December of that year he was asked by the Health Commissioners to trace the source of infection in his own case. In his reply he gives some interesting facts in regard to the interior arrangements of the hospital: "The health office boatmen who were in the habit of bringing the sick to Belle Vue from the city and shipping, were accustomed to enter the hospital at all times, and to assist in placing as well as moving the sick from room to room. The number of the washerwomen during this period was seven. Several persons were employed constantly in cooking, cleaning, and in burying the dead. There were besides transient people, near relatives of the sick, who were permitted by the commissioners to visit occasionally. Several persons accompanied their friends to Belle Vue, stayed with them and nursed them during their illness. Under all these circumstances there happened to my knowledge no instance of infection, although an opinion has been adopted by many that my sickness, whilst residing at Belle Vue Hospital, arose from infection imbibed at that place. . . . In making this declaration, I must remark to you that the situation of the medical attendants at Belle Vue was by no means a propitious one. Before the new buildings were erected for the accommodation of the sick, the physicians' room (the only one they had) was literally surrounded by them (the sick). The room adjoining the front and back piazzas, the hall, the rooms and hall in the second story, a room in the cellar that had been used for a kitchen, all contained sick. They were likewise placed in several Chinese summer-houses in the small space between the main house and the East River; and in the building erected for the pur-

pose of a bathing-house. A large canvas was also erected (for want of a more convenient place) under the windows of the southwest part of the house for the reception of the dying and the dead. Under all the disadvantages enumerated, I know of no instance where infection resulted.”¹

The corporation paid Mr. Brockholst Livingston in April of this year the sum of £1800, and the Belle Vue Farm became the property of the city in fee simple. Again there is a period during which no patients were sent to Belle Vue Hospital. For five years, from 1798 to 1803, there is only the record of repairs being made and care-takers appointed.

In 1801, although there was some need of the hospital for fever patients, the hospitals and tents in the bay being crowded, the Health Commissioners did not accede to the request of Dr. Bayley to again rent Belle Vue, but instead put up additional buildings on Bedloe’s Island. In 1803 the pestilence was again rife, and 700 deaths occurred in the city. Belle Vue was opened on the 12th August, and Dr. Isaac Foster was put in charge. From this date until the 29th October 186 patients were admitted. Of these 100 were males; 21 of the 186 were colored. Only a small portion were natives and residents of New-York, the principal part being immigrants from Ireland and Germany, most of whom had recently arrived. The number of deaths in the hospital this season just equaled the number of recoveries. After this, the hospital was again vacant till the summer of 1805. In the spring of this year the premises were handed over to the Health Department by the Common Council, and used during the epidemic which again afflicted the city, but which, when it had spent its force, was not to reappear for fourteen years. The



Vicinity of Belle Vue in 1803.

¹ Dr. I. S. Douglass to John Oothout, Esq., Chairman Com. Health Office, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1798.—“Medical Repository”

number of cases reported to the health authorities during this season was about 600, the deaths about 340, including those in the city and at Belle Vue, and at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. In 1806 there is a record of a smallpox patient having been sent from the almshouse to Belle Vue; but with this exception we do not hear of the place again for five years, when it appears in the records as the southern boundary of the plot of ground already described which was bought of the heirs of Samuel Kip. Thus the history of the first hospital to bear the name Belle Vue is to all intents and purposes the history of the epidemics of yellow fever which ravaged the city for eleven years. During this period there was an exodus every year from the city at the beginning of the hot season of all those who were able by any means to go. They fled to Greenwich and Bloomingdale, to the northward and other neighboring villages, and the city was left to the indigent whites and the negroes, which latter class acted as attendants on the sick and buried the dead. It is difficult to state exactly the average mortality of the city at that time, but it is estimated at about one to thirty; in London at the same time it was about one to fifty. An enumeration made after the disappearance of the epidemic sickness in 1805 shows a population of 75,770, including 1906 free negroes and 2048 slaves. The number of deaths from all causes in 1805 was 2352.

To return to the time of the purchase of the site for the new almshouse in 1811. Some of the history of this plot has been given already in the account of the Belle Vue place. The balance of the plot that lay to the northward of the Belle Vue place and the major part of the ground just bought by the city was a portion of the old Kip' estate, and had been known for nearly a hundred and fifty years as the Kip's Bay Farm. Some time prior to 1643 there came from Holland to the city of New Amsterdam, Hendrick Hendrickszen Kip, a tailor by trade, with his wife Tryntje (Catherine) and five children. One of these children was named Jacob Hendrickszen; he was born in 1631. It was either the father or the son who obtained a grant of a farm of 150 acres on the East River along

that part of the shore extending from about Twenty-sixth street northward to Turtle Bay, or to about the line of Forty-first street—or, in other words, at Kip's Bay. The family lived for many years in the city of New Amsterdam. In 1654 the son Jacob married, and in the following year built himself a house on the farm and went there to live. This house stood some distance from the river on the line of Thirty-fifth street. It was built of Holland brick, and remained until 1696. Over the door was carved, in stone, it is said, the arms of the family. Their motto was *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. This house was torn



Old Dutch House at Kip's Bay.

(From Valentine's "Manual.")

down in 1696 and another built on its site, which latter remained for 150 years (until 1851), when it went the way of all landmarks, to make room for Thirty-fifth street. Five generations of Kips were born under this roof; Jacob Kip died in 1690, having served several terms as schepen under the Dutch rule.

This spot has a historical interest in Revolutionary annals. The massing of the troops in and around New-York in April, 1776, compelled the use for barrack accommodations (as this was the more immediate need) of such places as could easily be turned into hospitals. On the recommendation of the Committee of Safety, the Queen's College and also the unfinished New-York Hospital were so used. And it became absolutely necessary, in view of the probability of a general engagement in the effort to retain New-York, that extra hospital accommodation should be provided. These facts led the Director-General, Dr. Morgan, to apply to the New-York State Convention for the assignment of houses for hospital purposes. Among many others assigned were Mr. Watts' house and the Widow Leake's house, both near Kip's Bay. The result of the battle of Long Island, however, changed all these plans,

and these houses were not occupied by the Medical Corps. Soon after the American troops were forced to retire from Boston, March, 1776, preparations were made in and about New-York to receive the British, and military works were erected at Kip's Bay among other places. It was in September of this year that Kip's Bay was the scene of action.

After Washington had made his memorable retreat and had decided to evacuate New-York, he took most of the army up the Kingsbridge road to Harlem Heights, stationing some at Kip's Bay to detain the British until General Putnam, who, with four thousand men, was still in the city, could make good his retreat and join him.

When Howe began to cross the river, Washington brought down a brigade of Connecticut troops to reinforce the detachment at Kip's Bay. These troops, however, at the approach of the enemy became panic-stricken and made a most ignoble flight. Washington himself attempted to rally them, riding up and down the shore of the river, and in the midst of the cannonading, but in vain. The troops made scarcely a stand, and Washington was forced to retire in anger and disgust.

Sir William Howe landed on Sunday, September 15, 1776, at a point of rocks a few hundred yards from the ancient Kip mansion. There was a skirmish with the Americans in the rear of the house, but the latter soon retired. The troops were landed under cover of fire from the fleet which for several days previous had been assembling in the river. An eye-witness who viewed the scene from the Long Island shore says: "The army crossed the East River in open flat-boats which were filled with soldiers standing erect, their arms all glittering in the sunbeams. They approached the British fleet in Kip's Bay in the form of a crescent caused by the force of the tide breaking the intended line of boat after boat. They all closed up in the rear of the fleet, when all the vessels opened a heavy cannonade."

After the landing, and when General Howe was about to follow the retreating army, Mrs. Robert Murray of Murray Hill, knowing that Putnam had not yet passed up from the city and

must surely be captured if Howe proceeded, invited the general to dine with her. This hospitality was accepted, a general halt was ordered, and the American troops escaped.

The old Kip house was found by the British to be vacant. The family were Whigs. It was the very house, therefore, to be taken for the use of the British officers. It is said that here several officers of distinction in the British army refreshed themselves—Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Percy also, and General Knyphausen, and the unfortunate Major André; and later still, in 1780, the same house was the headquarters of Colonel Williams, commanding the Sixtieth Royal Americans, a regiment organized in 1755 for service in the French and Indian War.

Both the Kip's Bay Farm and the adjoining Rose Hill Farm were among the most fertile on Manhattan Island, and certainly there was no fairer spot or one which better deserved the name of Belle Vue. Before the war all north of Chatham street was "a country smiling with orchards and gardens," and by the end of the century it had recovered some, if not all, of its former beauty. Dr. Francis thus describes the place as it appeared at about this time: "On the eastern side of the island was the well-known Kip's Farm preëminently distinguished for its grateful fruits, the plum, the peach, the pear, and the apple, and for its classic culture of the rosaceæ. Here the élite often repaired, and here our Washington, now invested with presidential honors, made an excursion, and was presented with the *Rosa Gallica*, an exotic first introduced into this country in this garden." This must truly have been a lovely spot. Retired as it was from the busy city, its quiet was but once disturbed by the roar and clash of arms. Had it been the intention to erect a large hospital such as Bellevue has grown to be, a better place could not have been found. This is the early history of the property acquired by the city for the new establishment. The money paid to the Kip estate for the plot bought in 1811 was \$22,494.50. The deed is dated April 20.

On the 29th April the Common Council appointed a committee on ground and buildings, and \$100 was offered for a

plan. This was awarded to Alderman Hoghland for his plan, which was accepted May 27.

The corner-stone of the almshouse was laid on July 29, 1811, by the Hon. De Witt Clinton, mayor. It lies on the south-east corner of the chapel, and it bears the following inscription:

The corner-stone of the Alms House of the City of New-York was laid by order of the Common Council

BY

DE WITT CLINTON, Esquire	Mayor	
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.....	Recorder	
PETER MESIER	Alderman	} <i>First Ward.</i>
SAMUEL JONES, Junior.....	Assistant	
THOMAS CARPENTER.....	Alderman	} <i>Second Ward.</i>
PETER HAWES.	Assistant	
CHARLES DICKINSON	Alderman	} <i>Third Ward.</i>
AUGUSTINE H. LAWRENCE	Assistant	
RICHARD CUNNINGHAM	Alderman	} <i>Fourth Ward.</i>
ELISHA W. KING.....	Assistant	
WILLIAM HOGHLAND	Alderman	} <i>Fifth Ward.</i>
JOHN MORSS.....	Assistant	
WILLIAM TORREY.....	Alderman	} <i>Sixth Ward.</i>
ISAAC S. DOUGLASS	Assistant	
GEORGE BUCKMASTER	Alderman	} <i>Seventh Ward.</i>
MICHAEL M. TITUS.....	Assistant	
CALEB PELL.....	Alderman	} <i>Eighth Ward.</i>
WILLIAM WILLING.....	Assistant	
NICHOLAS FISH.....	Alderman	} <i>Ninth Ward.</i>
WILLIAM A. HARDENBROOK	Assistant	
JOHN PELL.....	Alderman	} <i>Tenth Ward.</i>
ABRAHAM VAN GELDEN, Junior	Assistant	
NICHOLAS FISH.....		} <i>Building Committee.</i>
AUGUSTINE H. LAWRENCE		
JOHN MORSS		
PETER HAWES		
ELISHA W. KING		

WILLIAM HOGHLAND, Architect.

During the year 1811 the work made rapid progress, and on November 27 the building committee reported that \$45,791.90 represented the value of the work already done. But in the ensuing eighteen months little advance was made. In 1812 our trouble with England culminated, and the people had much more important business on hand than the building of almshouses. The work was practically at a standstill while preparations were made by the city authorities for war.



William H. Van Buren, M. D., LL. D.

On June 25, 1812, the Common Council ordered the building committee to retrench as much as possible, but it was not thought necessary to entirely stop work. It is not until the fall of 1814, however, that any very perceptible advance can be recorded. The building committee purchased an additional plot of ground on June 22 of this year from Samuel Jones, Jr., in order to adjust the northern boundary. It was a triangular piece running 50 feet on the river and about 235 feet northwesterly toward Second Avenue and Twenty-eighth street. They paid \$3000 for it. Negotiations for this plot had begun in September, 1811. From now on the building progressed to completion. In August, 1814, the committee were in some financial difficulty, but the Mechanics' Bank promptly offered to



Hon. De Witt Clinton.

loan \$50,000 for one year, the city to pay by a bond of the corporation bearing six per cent. interest. The Common Council passed resolutions of thanks, and complimented the bank upon the prompt and handsome manner in which it came to the rescue. Two hundred men were employed on the work at this time.

On April 22, 1816, the Bellevue committee reported that the buildings were ready to receive their guests, and steps were at once taken to formally open the establishment. It was on the 29th of the same month at high noon that this was done. On this day the members of the council, with their families and friends, met in the new chapel on the grounds, and divine services were held. The Reverend John Stanford, chaplain of the almshouse, officiated. This gentleman had been connected with the institution for many years. He wrote a short

sketch called "A History of the Poor in New-York City," which may be found in Valentine's "Manual of the Corporation for 1862," and to which we are indebted.

Of the buildings comprising the new Bellevue establishment, a special interest attaches to the two hospital pavilions and to the almshouse itself, the latter the more as it was destined to be



Plan of the Grounds in 1817.

the home of Bellevue Hospital as it is known to-day. This building, as were all of the structures of stone comprising the group, is built of gneiss rock found on the spot, or in the vicinity. It was originally erected in three stories, 325 feet by 55 feet, with two wings, a north and a south, each 100 feet by 55 feet. The center building had an attic story with a cupola. It contained sixty apartments, ranging from 45 feet by 28 feet, to 30 feet by 24 feet, of which forty-one rooms were for the use of paupers. There was also a chapel 60 feet by 45 feet, and which had an elevation of 30 feet. It also contained two dining-rooms, office, and tailor's room, and in one of the

wings were two cells; the lying-in apartment was also here—in the north wing the ward for white patients, in the south that for colored.

This building stands to-day, but was in 1816 much nearer the river, the high-water line coming up to within half a block of First Avenue at that time. In the rear of this were two structures—one a workshop or factory, three stories high and 200 feet long by 25 feet wide, and one of stone, two stories and 100 feet by 25 feet, designed as the penitentiary. These names sufficiently describe what the buildings contained. In the former, on the first floor, the male paupers worked at weaving; on the upper floors were the school-rooms and rooms for spinners and workers in leather; in the basement women from the prison worked at picking oakum, the color-line being drawn, one room containing white and the other colored prisoners. The school was described by a visitor in 1828 as being “well-conducted, the children orderly, clean, and decently clothed, and in good health.” It was under the control of the Public School Society of the city. A Sunday-school was also conducted on the premises.

The sites of these buildings were both westward of First Avenue, directly in the rear of the main building. To the north and the south of these sites, and at right angles to them, were the hospitals, built of brick, 75 feet in length by 25 feet in width. They stood one on the north, on line with the south side of the present Twenty-eighth street, and the other on the north side of the present Twenty-sixth street. One was for male, the other for female patients. They each contained six rooms. In the adjacent part of the grounds there was a dead-house, with two engine-houses close by. To the southeastward of the almshouse stood the home of the superintendent of the establishment, who was also one of the commissioners of the almshouse department. His house was surrounded by a spacious garden, with greenhouse, ice-house, and summer-house attached. There were also in this part of the grounds to the westward a bakehouse, a wash-house, a soap-factory, and a building for carpenters, black-

smiths, and oakum-pickers, a barn, cart-house, and houses for stewards and gate-keepers. The total cost complete, as reported to the Common Council Board on February 9, 1818, was \$421,109.56. One thousand dollars more must be added to this, because subsequently the same year the grounds were further extended at an outlay of that sum, so that they finally reached to Second Avenue on the west, and from Twenty-eighth street on the north to Twenty-fourth street on the south. The whole was inclosed by a stone wall ten feet in height, and it was known as the Bellevue Establishment. This new portion was once a part of the old Rose Hill Farm, before the Revolution the property of Mr. John Watts. This gentleman was the son of Robert Watts of Rose Hill, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and Mary Nicoll of Islip, Long Island, and was born in New-York city in 1715. In 1775 Mr. Watts went to England, where the opinions he expressed lost him his property here. It was confiscated to the crown in 1779. After the war the most valuable portion of his estate was restored to his sons Robert and John. Mr. Watts died in Wales in 1789.¹ Thus may be sketched the history of the growth of the almshouse from its small beginning in 1736, when its various divisions were comprised under one roof, through eighty years of its existence, to that period when any one of its departments was larger than the entire institution in the early days, and required the immense establishment that has just been described, and which ere long was itself to be crowded to its fullest capacity. From this time onward the infirmary becomes a more and more important department of the concern.

When the paupers were transferred to the new establishment, the old almshouse was leased rent free for ten years to the following societies: Scudder's American Museum, the Academy of Arts, New-York Historical Society, the Lyceum for the Deaf and Dumb, and Professor Griscom's Chemical Lectures. The name of the New-York Institution was given to the whole. Rooms were also reserved for the executive

¹ Passengers along Twenty-sixth street might have read until within a year or two, over a doorway near Second Avenue, the legend, "The Rose Hill Grocery," and there is at present near the same place "The Rose Hill Laundry."

offices of the almshouse department. This building was destroyed by fire in 1855.

Let us now take a view of the executive part of the almshouse department, and especially of its medical department, which latter will hereafter absorb the most of our attention.

On the return of the poor to their original quarters at the advent of peace, a plan was demanded for the better management of the almshouse. The war had greatly increased the number of poor and rendered the tax more burdensome. The change was made in June, 1784, when Hon. James Duane was mayor of the city, and the institutions, as has been already detailed, were placed under the immediate government of the mayor and recorder, who acted in conjunction with the vestrymen, and of the aldermen, who acted with the assistant aldermen or common councilmen. These latter, by committee, were to visit the establishment quarterly, in February, May, August, and November. But in January, 1798, the Common Council represented to the State Legislature that they were overburdened, and unjustly so, by the support of pauper immigrants, who outnumbered legitimate wards of the city, and as a result the Legislature passed an act giving the Common Council discretionary powers in regard to the regulation of the almshouse. In pursuance of this act, on April 19, 1798, five commissioners were appointed, and called Commissioners of the Almshouse. Again, in 1800, a change was made, and the Board of Almshouse Commissioners was reduced to three members. One of these was to be chairman of the board and to act at the same time as superintendent of the almshouse. He was to receive an adequate salary. The office of keeper of the almshouse, which had existed from the beginning, was by this change vacated. On October 29, 1801, the board was constituted as follows: Richard Furman, superintendent, Jacob Morton and Thomas Eddy. In 1808 Mr. Furman was removed, for what reason was not stated. But as he was at a later period reappointed, it would seem that it was not because of any dereliction of duty. He was superseded by William Mooney. Then there is again a board of five commissioners,

but this régime was of short duration: they resigned in a body after a lapse of five months. Mooney's term was also short-lived. In September, 1809, the office of superintendent was vacated, and the powers vested in the commissioners as a whole. An investigating committee examined into the accounts of the late superintendent, and while they found them correct, yet they made a report which showed that many abuses existed in the management of the house. As it gives an insight into the workings of the establishment at that time, some of the items might be here brought to light. The census taken on August 14, 1809, shows that there were in the almshouse 227 men, 311 women, 125 boys, and 101 girls. Of these 189 were employees, leaving as the number of infirm and children 575. In the hospital were 59 men, 88 women, and 19 children,—total 166,—and in addition 22 nurses. The report showed that the general expenses had been enormously increased during this short time and particularly those in the "middle house." This was the residence of the superintendent's family, which in this instance included six persons. The "middle house" also supplied the other officers of the establishment, and a second table of seven domestic employees. The increase in luxuries was particularly noticeable, and the outlay for the diffusible stimuli was five or six times as much in 1809 as in 1804. The accounts of the "middle house" showed an average expense per quarter in 1809 of nearly \$1250, and some of the expenses of this house had been commingled with the general expense account, whereas in former years the entire expense of the "middle house" never exceeded \$200 and was usually from \$80 to \$150 per quarter. The superintendent ascribes the enormous increase in the general expenses to an extra amount donated to the outdoor poor, to the expense of prisoners at road work and at Governor's Island, and to additional hospital room. The "middle house" showing was due, he said, to meetings and dinners to common councilmen, and committees of the Board of Commissioners. The reader must bear in mind that this was the poorhouse. The committee next make some damaging comparisons which may be



Willard Parker, M. D. LL. D.

thus summarized: During the term of the former incumbent the increase in the yearly expenses between 1802-3 and 1805-6 was a little over \$11,000, while the increase in the average number of paupers was 111. On the other hand, the expenses for the nine months ending July, 1809, over the entire year of 1805-6 was \$11,838.82, while the average number of paupers had increased but thirty-four. The extra increase in poor was sent to Bellevue and a few to the bridewell, while the expenses of these institutions were not included in the superintendent's statement. The former superintendent, Mr. Furman, was reinstated on December 11, 1809, with no further change of importance until 1826.

What is known of the history of the medical department in the eighteenth century is easily written. It is very meager. The sick of the almshouse from 1736 to 1806 were under the care of a visiting physician and surgeon, who visited the hospital as often as was required.

In the year 1800 a set of rules was promulgated for the government of the almshouse, and in accordance with these, there was to be a competent person to act as physician, surgeon, accoucheur, and apothecary, who was to have charge of such medicines, apparatus, and instruments as might be from time to time provided, and also of the expenditure and use thereof. He was a salaried officer. Under this rule Dr. William McIntosh served from November, 1801, a period of five years. A resident apothecary was added to the list of officials in August, 1806. It was deemed expedient in this year to increase the visiting staff of physicians, and two were appointed. This arrangement obtained for two years, when again we find but one. The change was made by the commissioners, because it was thought that the sick had recently not had due care, and because the expenses for medicines had at the same time increased from between \$200 and \$300 a year to between \$600 and \$700 a year. They made a proposition to several respectable physicians to attend the sick in the house and the sick children out at nurse, and to special calls to the poor. Dr. John Huyler accepted the offer, and was ap-

pointed on October 24, 1808, at an annual salary of \$300, and he served alone for two years. The next change was in 1810, when again two physicians were appointed. One of the gentlemen, however, served but two years, and the hospital department was kept in charge of one man from that time on until 1817, when the new hospital was opened and a new order of things came into existence.

The service by this time had increased to such an extent that it was entirely beyond the powers of the medical officers, either visiting or resident, to perform it properly. There were in March, 1817, more than 200 patients in hospital. The visiting physician, as a rule, attended twice a week, and he could not possibly see each patient even once a week. The house physician labored diligently by day and by night. The night calls were very frequent, and in the eighteen months immediately preceding there had been about 130 cases of parturition. He made up and prepared all the medicines prescribed by the visiting officer and administered them under his direction; at least he was supposed to be guided by the visiting, though how this could be intelligently done with such a heavy service is not clear. An increase in the medical force was urgently demanded; and the commissioners reorganized the staff on March 31, 1817. Instead of one, two visiting officers were appointed, and instead of one interne, two. The former were to serve without pay, and were now known as Visiting Physician and Visiting Surgeon, and the latter as House Physician and House Surgeon respectively. They alternately served as "man midwife." This is much the same plan as exists to-day. It lasted for nine years, and then in 1826 the medical administration was entirely altered.

Before reviewing the medical history of this new period it will be necessary to revert to the domestic arrangements of the establishment. The number of paupers supported here varied in different seasons of the year, but in round numbers the average was between 1600 and 2000. Upward of 200 patients both from the prison and the almshouse crowded the hospital. The medical staff had supervision over all.

Notwithstanding the very large service of these institutions, yet in September, 1819, when yellow fever again appeared in New-York in an epidemic form, a new fever hospital was placed under the charge of the Bellevue physicians; and although it was located at a remote distance,—namely, at old Fort Stevens on the Long Island shore, near Hell Gate, at Hallett's Point,—when the Common Council asked the commissioners to provide medical care for this hospital and the latter called upon the Bellevue doctors, it is matter for pride to record that they responded promptly. Dr. Drake says that he endeavored to visit Fort Stevens at least once in two days, and Dr. Brown claims that he himself was there still oftener. Certainly, considering the distance and the urgency of their other duties, nothing more could be asked of them. Patients could not have had sufficient attention; but blame could not be laid upon the doctors. The work was more than four men or twice that number were capable of performing.

Three years later, and we have still another addition to the establishment. It was proposed by some one—it is said by one to have been his honor the mayor, and by another to have been Dr. Hosack—to erect a fever hospital at Bellevue. The suggestion was soon acted upon by the council; in October, 1823, the necessary land was bought. This was another piece of the old Rose Hill estate that lay at the foot of Twenty-third street, and now belonged to a Mrs. Ann Rodgers. The price paid was \$2584.32. The edifice was finished in 1825 by the aid of a liberal grant from the Legislature. It was situated on an elevation on the river-front; was of stone and four stories in height; its length 180 feet, and its width 50 feet, and it had a "projection of 8 feet in the center." The first and second stories contained twenty-four rooms, including cells where the pauper insane were kept. On the third story the keeper and assistants lived, and there were six other rooms here; while the fourth was divided into large and airy wards for fever and smallpox cases and lodging-rooms.

There had been a slight change in the housing of the main or almshouse hospital. The two brick pavilions had been

vacated by the medical department, and the south end of the workshop building fitted up instead, and the pavilions used for the children and their nurses.

The Bellevue physicians, with all their work, still found time to contribute something of their experiences to the medical press. Drake and Brown stand out most prominently among them in this respect. A case of anthrax occurred in the hospital in the summer of 1817, and was treated by incision, and three or four more cases occurred during the next three years. These were reported by Drake in the "Medical Repository." Brown, in 1821, reported a new mode of bandaging fractured clavicles. It would appear from this that Dr. Brown had both medical and surgical services during his tenure of three years. Again in 1825 he reports two cases of fractured patella, one of which was the result of an attempted escape from the prison. A case of dystocia from exostosis of the os ischium, with rupture of uterus, is another report by Drake. An account of a disease which prevailed in the penitentiary during the fall of 1825 was published by Dr. King, and remarks on delirium tremens, or the "irritative fever of drunkenness," by Trippler. These will serve to show something of the range of cases coming under care in the hospital at that time. But what occupied the attention of the medical staff to the largest extent was the infectious fevers.

Yellow fever in 1819 presented its old-time virulence. Out of a population in the city of 123,706 there were 3815 cases reported by the Board of Health records. Only five fatal cases occurred at the Fort Stevens pest-house, however. These are commented on in a paper by Dr. Drake, printed in the journals of the time.¹ This disease raged again in 1822. The Bellevue physicians looked upon the disease as a non-contagious one; as did also Dr. Douglass of the old Bellevue Hospital in 1796.

It is typhus fever of all the infectious diseases that has caused the most havoc in Bellevue, and it was so at this period. In the year 1829 Dr. Brown, who was not then connected with the institution (having resigned his position of visiting physician

¹ "Medical Repository," Vol. VI., n. s. 1820-21.

three years before), published an essay on this disease, which was awarded a prize. In it he summarizes the epidemics that appeared in the Bellevue establishment. According to him typhus occurred at three different times—in 1818 for the first, and again in 1825 and 1827. The first was the most severe epidemic; it caused many deaths, in both the prison and the almshouse, and it was of a much more asthenic type than the later ones. The death-rate he gives as one in ten or one in twelve. Among the officers of these institutions and their families, six contracted the disease, as the result, he thinks, of the influence of crowded rooms and excessive work. On the other hand, of about fifty persons exposed to the infective influence of these patients, in the capacity of nurses, attendants, or friends, not one sickened, and he takes this as an argument against the contagious character of the fever. The fever ceased spontaneously at the end of the year, having run its course.

Job Young was a colored man in ward five of the hospital, and he was grievously ill of typhus on April 20, 1818. He was in extremis, and an order was given that he be put into a coffin as soon as he had died, that his bed might be used by the next patient. It was a short space till this was done, and the coffin was placed with four or five others in the hall, preparatory to removal. Several people passing through the hall a half hour later, were startled to hear groans from the pile. Running into the ward a hatchet was procured, and the man was soon found. He was alive. He was placed in bed, the doctor called, and every effort made to revive him, but in vain. He lived an hour and a half longer and returned to his narrow house. This is a glimpse in at the window, and speaks for itself. On investigation, it was proved to be due to the carelessness or ignorance of the attendants; and it may be added—to the excessively difficult and laborious nature of the service. It was ordered that thereafter no body should be removed until the physicians had first pronounced the person dead.

This portion of the story tells the melancholy outcome of the short-sighted and utterly wrong policy of attempting to conduct a large hospital with an entirely inadequate number of

medical officers. Typhus fever in all its terrible malignancy broke out again in the prison in the early spring of 1825. By April both the visiting, Dr. Drake, and the two resident physicians were sick with the disease. Dr. McCready recounts how when a committee of physicians at the request of the Common Council called one day at the hospital they were received at the door by Dr. Belden, who was even then in the grasp of the disease, and had left his bed to receive them. The poor fellow lived but a day or two longer. Belden was the first in the long list of our alumni to give up his life in the discharge of his duty.¹ Dr. Drake recovered. This committee were asked to take charge of the hospital and prison. Four or five weeks elapsed before the new fever hospital could be put into half-way habitable condition to receive patients. The windows which were not yet glazed were boarded up, and the rooms left unceiled. The sick were removed into it, and the prison emptied. All the prisoners were thoroughly washed and newly clothed, some were put in solitary cells, the sick placed in the hospital and the remainder discharged.

After this the epidemic for the most part subsided, merely solitary cases occurring throughout the summer. One hundred and sixty cases occurred in the almshouse and the city bride-well and in various parts of the city, and were received into the fever hospital. At the time of the emptying of the penitentiary the epidemic had prevailed for four months, and during this period twelve or fourteen of the people connected with the institution in various capacities fell ill of the disease, and five or six of these succumbed.

This is the turning-point in the history of the hospital. A committee of medical gentlemen as mentioned above were asked by the Common Council to investigate the condition of the Bellevue establishment and report without delay. This committee was composed of Dr. Joseph Bailey, Joseph M. Smith, and Isaac Wood. They made a most unfavorable report on the state of affairs prevailing. The committee of the council were told some plain truths. Wood and Smith

¹ No personal history of Dr. Belden has been obtainable. Even his full name is not known: it does not appear on the Common Council records.



Austin Flint, M. D., LL. D.

[From a picture loaned by his son, Dr. Austin Flint.]

discovered to them that they in reality were administering a large hospital, whereas they imagined they were conducting but an almshouse and prison; that they might build great buildings, but that their responsibility to their wards ended not there. They convinced the board that it was their bounden duty to separate the two without delay. The council acted promptly on this advice. The committee was requested to take immediate charge of the institutions. Drs. Wood and Smith at once accepted the charge, but Dr. Bailey for private reasons declined. The changes in the prison and hospital that have been already indicated followed this; the disease was stamped out for a season, and the services of the committee were at an end.

A new era now begins in the hospital's existence. At the end of the year 1825, Dr. Drake, having recovered from his illness, resigned his position of visiting physician, and Isaac Wood was appointed to succeed him. Upon his advice many important changes were now made in the internal arrangements. The medical staff was entirely reorganized; the office of visiting physician was abolished, and the reign of the resident physician was now begun. The dynasty lasted four and twenty years. The record of the individual rulers is not a record of a continuous round of prosperity, but of them all. Isaac Wood was the first and, with the exception of Ogden, both in the order of time and of merit. Wood was given two assistant physicians, who resided with him in the house, and all were placed nominally under the direction of a consulting physician and surgeon. The gentleman who was appointed to this latter office was Dr. Stephen C. Roe. Dr. Wood served for seven years. He was a man of superior executive ability, a thorough and practical chief, and a conscientious worker. He it was who took the struggling hospital and placed it on its feet. From his time on, it has been known as the Bellevue Hospital.

Bellevue Hospital had at last attained to her majority, but was not yet come into her inheritance. The medical department was transferred from its quarters in the workshop build-

ing to the new fever hospital, the latter having been cleansed and renovated for its reception; but twenty-two years were yet to elapse before it should take possession of the building which it occupies to-day.

Following out the suggestions of the Medical Committee of Investigation of the previous year, the Common Council were making strenuous efforts to find a place to which the prison might be removed; and in 1826 offered to take from the State the prison at Greenwich and Amos streets, which was soon to be vacated in contemplation of the completion of the prison at Sing-Sing.

While these negotiations were in progress, however, and before any decision had been reached, Blackwell's Island offered itself as a more advantageous site, and it was finally bought in 1828. There a new penitentiary was begun, but not until 1836 was it ready for the reception of inmates, and they remained at Bellevue therefore until that time, when the men were transferred, the women remaining for still another two years, until the Tombs was ready to receive them.

The state of the service toward the close of Wood's first year is faintly seen in the number of patients reported in November, 1826. On the 11th, there were 184 in hospital, 82 of these being insane. The deaths numbered 29, a mortality of nearly 16 per cent. There were at this time 1366 inmates in the almshouse and 336 prisoners. The number of patients had increased by the 18th of the month to 210, and in December there is a record of 233 patients. At this time we find Wood complaining to the commissioners that the hospital was greatly overcrowded, particularly the smallpox ward, male and female patients having to be kept in the same room. It is remarkable that no record is found of any petition on Dr. Wood's part for more medical assistance. It seems not to have occurred to those in charge that a community of nearly 2000, most of whom were in a more or less dilapidated condition, and 200 of whom were actually sick, could hardly be well attended by three men. And now again, in 1827, in midwinter, did typhus appear, and continued for four months;

the two assistants of the staff, Drs. Griswold and Boyd, contracted the fever while in performance of their duty at this time, as did also Dr. Charles S. Trippler, who came in in the emergency, but all three recovered. Dr. Brown states that during each epidemic of fever the same rooms were used and the same diet, and the same crowded condition obtained in the institution, and the house remained under the same discipline. The nurses in the hospital were prisoners detailed from the prison. We are told by Dr. Francis that the treatment followed at this time admitted of but little stimulation. The next few years brought forth little of importance. About the same number of patients were cared for. The report shows that the corps of nurses and servants in the hospital numbered 23, or about 1 to every 10 patients. The worst plague, however, was yet to come. In 1832 Asiatic cholera made its first and most terrible assault on New-York, and Bellevue felt its full force, over one sixth of all the victims in the city coming from the hospital. There were about 600 deaths in the Bellevue institution out of 2000 cases—or about 30 per cent. (the total number of deaths from cholera in the city reported by the city physician was 3513; the census of 1830 gave 202,589 inhabitants to New-York). The disease entered by way of Canada, and Dr. Francis tells us that the resident physician predicted when it first appeared in that country that there would be frightful havoc made at Bellevue. Forty bodies lay in the dead-house at one time; there not being help enough to bury the dead, so fast they fell. Dr. Wood many times was obliged, in making his rounds, to step over the dead and dying as they lay on the floor of the wards; patients were attacked so suddenly that beds were not to be had.

Dr. Wood himself became ill early in the epidemic, and thus left the immediate care of the immense service to the assistant physicians. He recovered, but the after effects of his illness were such as to force him to resign the office about the end of the year. Dr. Francis is authority for the statement that Wood was the first to remove the ends of the bone in lacer-

ated injury of the elbow-joint. He did most of the surgical work while connected with the hospital, Dr. Roe, the consulting surgeon, seldom operating.

Bellevue now passed into the darkest period of her history. She was seized by one of the arms of the political octopus, and remained for fifteen years in its grasp. The public's eleemosynary institution became the peculiar property of the public's servants. It was accounted one of the spoils of office—a principle injurious under ordinary conditions, but particularly malignant when involving a hospital. It might be a question whether the term hospital could be applied to Bellevue at this time of which little that is good can be recorded. The inmates suffered more from this cause than from any of the deadly epidemics which had visited them. The mortality during all this period was at an average of twenty per cent.,—that is, one out of every five that entered never came out alive.

Following Wood's resignation, the office of resident physician became a political one. The first man appointed was Dr. Stephenson, described by Dr. McCready, in his address at the opening of the Pathological Building in 1858, as a man without the slightest knowledge of, or experience in, hospital management, though a gentleman of refinement and of large attainments. Unprepared as he was, he, with his two young assistants, was placed in charge of one of the largest institutions of the kind in the entire country. He remained only a year in charge, when his emoluments and office must needs be conferred upon some other favorite. But now we find a more capable officer, Benjamin Ogden. He also remained but a year. Under Ogden's management, the hospital had somewhat recovered its tone, when it became once more the scene of conflict with Asiatic cholera. The epidemic raged with the same virulence that characterized it in 1832, and the resident, except for his two assistants, Abram DuBois and David L. Eigenbrodt, fought it out single-handed and alone. It is distressing to one who has the honor of Bellevue at heart to read the details of this period; year after year it is the same story of ignorant and heedless mismanagement on the part of the



Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.

municipal administration. Most of the chief medical officers were men who had had little experience in hospital matters; nor was experience or the want of it a question considered in determining appointments—some of the men thus appointed were able men, but before they had time to educate themselves they were forced to step down and out. The assistants were young men, undergraduates for the most part, who could pay a fee to the resident for the privilege, if such it was, of being trained in a school like this. The care and treatment of the patients in the whole institution was confided to them, the service, medical, surgical, obstetrical, and so on, being divided among them in a stipulated manner during the year of their incumbency. They might have peculiar fitness, both moral and professional, but this was not inquired into. Under this system little good could accrue to the hospital, to the patients, or to the staff. Now and then a resident of superior ability, of Wood's or Ogden's stamp, had place, and among the assistants many who made thereafter honorable records, and some who, when danger threatened, hesitated not to face death and die martyrs to duty, adding glory to the Bellevue name.

The condition of the almshouse, penitentiary, and hospital was horrible enough in 1837 to shock the sensibilities even of the Common Council and move them to investigate it.

The commission appointed had as its members Messrs. P. W. Engs, William A. Tomlinson, Z. Ring, James H. Braine, and Peter Palmer. Their report is to be found in document No. 32 of the "Records of the Board of Aldermen." It conveys a vivid idea of the awful state of things.

First the almshouse itself. The female part was found in good order, furnishing a "silent rebuke to the contrast" in the other parts of the building. The adult males were in a filthy and ragged condition; the sick were in every part of the house, and, with the above exception, the whole department exhibited "evidence of neglect of the public interest and want of a proper regard to the subjects of misfortune. Complaints of poor and scant provisions and of unavailing applications for relief were numerous and voluntary. Many were without

shirts and destitute of sheets and blankets, and such bedding as there was was not clean. In the building assigned to colored subjects was an exhibition of misery and its concomitants never witnessed by your commissioners nor in any public receptacle for even the most abandoned dregs of human society. Here were scenes of neglect and filth; of putrefaction and vermin. Of system or subordination there was none. The same apparel and the same bedding had been alternately used by the sick and dying, the convalescent and those in health, and that for a long period. The situation in one room was such as would have created contagion as the warm season came on, the air seeming to carry poison with every breath." The steward of this house had been a hungry villain. The commissioners found but few provisions left. No meal or flour or potatoes, and but little rice; no coal and but little wood remained. The carpenters and tinsmiths, the spinners and the weavers, all were idle because no materials were at hand to work with. The farm was neglected; there was no straw and but little hay, no oats or other grain, and the cattle were lean and ill-favored. All swine and poultry were claimed by the officers as their private property. Nothing could equal in candor and impudence the reply of the superintendent when asked for an inventory. "It is useless to make one," he said, "for there is nothing to inventory."

But what of the hospital? There would surely be a better state of affairs there. There were 265 patients in the wards, over one half of whom were insane. The commissioners remark at the outset that they "will not enter into all the details of disgusting particulars witnessed in the hospital." "The condition of Bellevue Hospital was such as to excite feelings of the most poignant sympathy for its neglected inmates." The building from cellar to garret abounded in filth; the lack of proper ventilation deprived the wretched inmates of even the free gift of fresh air. Wards had not been whitewashed for two years, and the hospital generally was in a condition manifesting great neglect and indifference toward its inmates. The clothing of the patients and their bedding were utterly

unsuitable. The seriously ill were without "garments used next the skin" and "females in a high state of fever were found with nothing but a blanket to cover them." To add to all this distress the former resident and his students, with the exception of two (Messrs. Stamatoides and Casey were the faithful ones), together with the matron "had left the house and with them the nurses." Jail fever was rife, having appeared again among the prisoners, and some cases had occurred in the almshouse. Besides, many cases of the disease had been admitted to the hospital and filled it to overflowing. The establishment in the year 1836 cost the city \$205,000, whereas in 1825 it had cost \$82,000. What was done by way of remedy? Benjamin Ogden was asked to return, and he did so. He came, and his two former assistants volunteered to return with him. Ogden, DuBois, and Eigenbrodt returned, and "by their gratuitous service, for which the city owes a debt of gratitude (more especially as Dr. DuBois had been before a subject of the prevailing fever and barely escaped death), gave important and indispensable aid, which was seconded in a manner deserving the highest commendation by the students Messrs. Stamatoides, Casey, and Thompson." Dr. Ogden took charge on Friday, May 12, 1837, and in his report, to be found in the same document, gives his side of the story. He tells how the night before his arrival eight nurses and servants had escaped from the grounds, leaving the sick to provide for themselves as best they might, and then continues: "The whole concern was filled with typhus from top to bottom. They (the patients) were lying in their filthy blankets, destitute of sheets and pillow-cases, and in some chronic cases they had not had a change for three months. Requisition had been made by my predecessor again and again, but no notice had been taken of it." "No clothing for the patients—not a change was to be found, and there had not been any Indian meal for poultices for three weeks, and no rags to dress the wounds." And this was Bellevue Hospital!

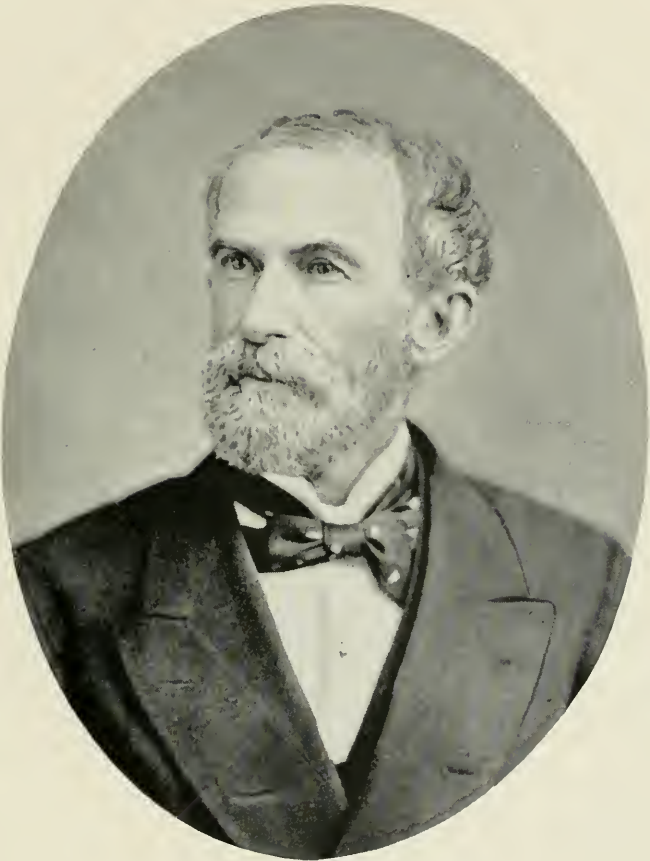
Ogden remained in charge for four months, and in that time restored the hospital to the excellent condition in which he had

left it in 1835. The commissioners made several suggestions in this report in the way of improving the establishment, among others recommending that the term of office of the resident be lengthened to more than a year. It is worthy of note that they suggested also that measures be taken to provide an amphitheater where clinical lectures might be given. This latter suggestion, however, was not acted upon at this time.

The time was now come when the hospital should be rid of its encumbrances—the various institutions which helped to make up the establishment. The first to be taken in this lopping-off process were the male prisoners, who went to the new penitentiary on Blackwell's Island in 1836. They were followed in 1837 by the smallpox patients, who were taken to a small wooden building which, at Dr. Ogden's suggestion had been erected on the end of the island, and the building thus vacated on the Bellevue grounds was used as a typhus pavilion. The following year the female prisoners were sent to the Tombs, as has been already mentioned, and on June 10, 1839, the lunatics were removed. They went to the new asylum on Blackwell's Island. The plans for these buildings had been revised by Dr. Ogden and by Dr. James Macdonald of the Bloomingdale Asylum. The only thing left now was the almshouse; but it was not till 1848 that Bellevue got rid of this attachment.

The medical supervision of these institutions, however, remained invested in the Bellevue staff, and her resident physician was supposed to direct the whole.

The city paid to the Blackwell family in 1828 the sum of \$32,000 for their island. It had been in their possession about one hundred and thirty years. The Indians had called it "Minnahanonck." By them it was conveyed to the Dutch governor, Wouter Van Twiller, in the year 1637, and it then became known by the appellation of Varken or Hog Island. It was granted in 1651 to a Captain Francis Fyn, and by him held until the outbreak of the war with the English in 1666, when it was confiscated. Two years later, Captain Manning, a notable character of the time, became possessed of it by a grant.



Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D.

Again was its name changed, this time to Manning's Island. After his death, which occurred some time subsequently to 1686, it went to his stepdaughter, Mary Manningham, who married a Mr. Robert Blackwell, and it has ever since been known by its present name.

The island is about 120 acres in area. The title, however, was not clear when it was bought by the city, as was proved in 1843, when it was necessary in order to settle the dispute to pay an additional \$20,000 for it. When the corner-stone of the Island (later Charity) Hospital was laid, Mr. Washington Smith, President of the Board of Governors, alluded to Blackwell's Island as "New-York's Garden of Charity."

There were at this time (1843) ten officials under pay connected with the establishment, and the pay-roll footed up \$5500 a year. This is inclusive of the pay of the resident physician, which was \$1500 a year, his being the largest salary. The superintendent received \$1000, the chaplain \$600, the nurse \$100, and the assistant physicians, nothing. The following table is made up from figures obtained from the report of the resident, dated May 8, 1843. He states that "there has been no prevailing illness during the past year. The appearance of puerperal fever caused a few deaths and created some alarm," but by the prompt change of wards and the use of disinfection he succeeded in controlling the disease. From July, 1842, to April, 1843, there were 2290 patients treated; of these 1584 were discharged, 364 had died, and 342 remained in the hospital. The following is from the table showing the causes of death:

Delirium tremens	39	cases,	10	deaths,	or 25.6%
Erysipelas	29	"	5	"	or 17.2%
Typhoid fever.....	104	"	23	"	or 22.1%
Puerperal fever	11 ¹	"	9	"	or 81.8%
Phthisis	217	"	161	"	or 74.1%
Pneumonia	26	"	5	"	or 19.2%

There is little to recount during these years except of the typhus fever, which was continuously present to a greater or

¹ This is out of a total of 109 deliveries.

less degree. Yet it was quite evident that it was not all typhus that was called typhus, and that this confusion was in part responsible for many of the deaths that occurred is also quite certain. The service under the care of the Bellevue staff had grown in 1846 to enormous proportions. The report for that year covers a total of 14,124 cases, and these were scattered over a wide area, being distributed at Bellevue (over 500 patients) and on the island, in the lunatic asylum, nursery, penitentiary, and smallpox hospitals. The cost of maintaining the hospital alone in this year was \$31,442.53. The lunatic asylum and nursery had each a resident physician who was under the direction himself of the Bellevue resident. The latter was allowed, under the approval of the mayor, commissioners, and city recorder, six assistants; they were appointed as formerly for one year, and served for two months in each department,—viz., first, phthisis and chronic cases; second, ulcers; third, lying-in; fourth, penitentiary and smallpox; fifth, acute diseases; sixth, surgical cases. The Board of Commissioners of the almshouse had some time previously been reduced to one member, and Mr. Moses G. Leonard was the present incumbent. The resident, Hasbrouck, says that in 1845-46 there was no epidemic of disease, but there was a large number of ship-fever cases. The proportion of recoveries, however, was quite large. He complains that fully two fifths of all cases sent to the hospital are pronounced incurable before they are sent, and are received in a dying state. This has always been an element to be taken into account in estimating the ratio of deaths in Bellevue. One of the assistants at this time has written that the type of typhus fever varied each year, the treatment that proved successful in one season not being as beneficial the next. The post-mortem generally showed inflammation of the intestines, and occasionally perforation of the glands. Brandy and milk and plenty of ice proved very beneficial in the majority of cases, and he adds, "but probably the fresh air was the principal factor." This was after tents had been erected.

Another fearful epidemic of typhus raged in 1847, and car-

ried off in that year and in the succeeding summer many of the young assistants. It is called by all who mention it the "great epidemic." It began in January, 1847, just prior to the service of Dr. Reese as resident, and most of our information concerning it is derived from two papers on the subject, one written by Reese himself and the other by Lyman H. Stone, one of his assistants. Reese puts himself on record as believing that it was not a specific fever. "There was," he says, "absence of intestinal ulceration in most cases," while Stone considers typhus and typhoid to be one and the same disease, and adds that when the eruption was general there were no lesions found in fatal cases. He analyzes one hundred cases as to diarrhea, etc., and records sixty-four cases in which diarrhea was a symptom, being rarely troublesome, however. Ileocæcal gurgling appeared in almost every one of these one hundred cases. It is very apparent, therefore, that they were dealing with two distinct diseases. This fact, and the further one that it is absolutely impossible to tell, as is admitted by Stone,¹ the actual number of cases treated because of the utterly unreliable records which were kept, vitiate to a very great degree the value that would otherwise attach to these papers. However, Reese, from the best data to be found, estimates that there were, from January 1 to May 25, when he took charge, 769 cases, many coming direct from shipboard. Of these 154 died (20%) and 309, who were mostly moribund, remained. From that time to June 2, they were admitted at the rate of sixty to eighty a day, and notwithstanding deaths and discharges, there were by actual count over 600 cases of ship-fever in a total census of 1147. The almshouse close by had a population of 1500, and within forty-eight hours seventeen cases developed and rapidly proved fatal. The next period of ten weeks showed an aggregate of 1226 fever cases admitted, and from January 1 to August 3 the whole number, according to Reese, was 1995 cases with 347 deaths—a little over 17%. Eighty tents were pitched on the "adjacent green," and the cases treated in these tents did well. But it is un-

¹ It was found on one occasion there were 190 cases less than was indicated by the books.—"New-York Journal of Medicine," Vol. X., p. 168.

necessary to continue; sufficient has been told to indicate the nature and the severity of the epidemic. The second name to add to the list of the dead is that of John James Lawrence, a student of medicine, who died of typhus in 1846, and the third is that of Porter,¹ who died early in 1847, and the fourth Van Buren.¹ After that eight of the young men took the disease, but all recovered. It was not long, however, before they fell fast: Beals, Blakeman, Cahoon, Green, Hedges, Seligman, and Worth were all sacrificed in 1848.²

In the season of 1847 Dr. F. Campbell Stewart, who was soon to be one of the new board of visiting physicians and surgeons to the hospital, and Dr. A. S. Stout, volunteered to live in the hospital and give what assistance they could, and their lives if necessary, in aid of the almost overwhelmed staff. They remained for a period of five months until the fever was controlled. The staff also received help from some physicians who paid visits from the city, among them some who were subsequently members of the Bellevue Board.

At last there is a glimmer of light. For the honor of the medical profession it had become imperative that the stigma upon the institution and the city should be removed. Here appears for the first time the man whose after history was to be so intimately connected with the hospital, and who was to extend her name and fame as far as his own were known. James R. Wood was then in his thirty-fifth year. He was much of a politician in those days. Among those in authority there were none but knew and respected "Jimmy" Wood. He was much of a politician, but he was more of a physician, and he, perhaps more than any other, was the force that constrained the Board of Aldermen to give the poor creatures at Bellevue some of their distinguished consideration. Beside the efforts put forth by Wood, there had appeared letters in the "Evening Post," in 1845, forcibly presenting the dreadful condition of the establishment and earnestly urging that something be done to correct the evils.³

¹ See List of Assistant Resident Physicians.

² During this recurrence the ratio of deaths to cases was over 27%.

³ These letters are signed "G," and were written, we believe, by Dr. J. H. Griscom, at one time head of the Health Department.

The outcome of this agitation was that the Common Council appointed a committee of prominent medical gentlemen to report on the almshouse department and to present a plan for its reorganization: Drs. John W. Francis, James R. Wood, Joseph M. Smith, Valentine Mott, James R. Manley, F. Campbell Stewart, Willard Parker, Stephen R. Harris, Gunning S. Bedford, and Benjamin Drake were the members of this committee. They reported a plan which was finally adopted. A board of visiting physicians and surgeons was created and placed in authority over the resident physician. This was the beginning of the end of the rule of the resident physicians.

III.

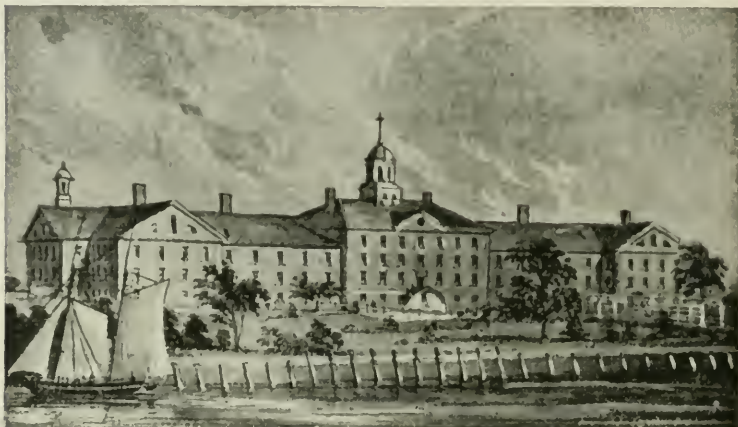
1847-1869.

THE old things were now passing away. The new board met and organized on November 17, 1847, at Bellevue Hospital—the members were the following:

James R. Manley and John W. Francis, consulting physicians; Valentine Mott and Alexander H. Stevens, consulting surgeons; Alonzo Clark, John T. Metcalfe, C. R. Gilman, S. R. Harris, A. G. Elliot and William H. Van Buren,¹ visiting physicians, and James R. Wood, Willard Parker, F. Campbell Stewart, J. O. Stone, S. R. Childs, and Alexander Vaché, visiting surgeons; Dr. James R. Manley was chosen president, Dr. Valentine Mott, vice-president, and Dr. John T. Metcalfe, secretary. They formulated a code of rules. The resident physician was admitted to all councils of the board, and according to the rules he was, when present, either at such meetings or at the bedside, treated as being equal in rank with any one of them. The service was divided into medical and surgical divisions, and the lying-in department

¹ Dr. Van Buren served as visiting physician for seven months, or until the resignation of Dr. Stewart in June, 1848, when he was appointed as visiting surgeon, the new appointee, Dr. Foster, being appointed his successor.

attached to the former. One physician, Dr. Metcalfe, and one surgeon, Dr. Parker, were assigned to duty at once. At the next meeting Dr. Metcalfe reported that there were about four hundred patients under his care; almost all of the acute cases were fever patients, and phthisis and rheumatism made up the majority of the chronic. He reported that the resident



Bellevue Hospital in 1848.

physician and assistants had shown him every attention and rendered all aid, and that the service was in as good a condition as under the circumstances could be expected. Dr. Parker made a like report for the one hundred and fifty patients under his care. They both remarked on the rather dilapidated condition of the house; but as the change of quarters was to be made in the immediate future, no repairs were considered to be urgently necessary. This change was soon accomplished, for in 1848 the almshouse, with all that appertained thereto, was removed to the island, and the hospital was transferred in due course to the building vacated by the paupers, which is the one it occupies to-day.

Passing now to the spring of the year 1849, an act was passed by the State Legislature abolishing the office of commissioner of the almshouse, and in place thereof establishing a board of ten governors to be called the Governors of the Alms-

house Department of the City of New-York. The members of the board were chosen at the general election. The first Board of Governors was organized in pursuance of the provisions of this act on the 8th May, 1849. One of these gentlemen declined the position, and two others resigned soon after the organization, so that the first board, when these vacancies were filled, was constituted as follows: William T. Pinkney, Isaac Townsend, Simeon Draper, Francis R. Tillou, Jonathan I. Coddington, William M. Evarts, Richard S. Williams, Timothy Daly, Schureman Halsted, and Peter M. Laughlin. The first two were chosen for one year, the second two for two years, the third for three years, and so on. Simeon Draper was elected president, and Francis R. Tillou, secretary. The public felt assured by placing such men in power that they had now done away with the wicked abuses and the shameful and corrupt mismanagement of this department, charitable only in name for so long. The board went earnestly to work. Their earliest attention was given to Bellevue Hospital. They found here a newly organized board of wise, capable, and earnest medical officers, working, however, upon a plan ill adapted to the situation. They carefully examined into the principles of management of similar institutions, both in this country and abroad, and took counsel of eminent medical men in the city as well as of the members of the Medical Board themselves, and after thus inquiring into the reasons for and against, they determined upon a radical change in the medical management. At a special meeting of the Medical Board held on May 25, 1849, this body was formally requested by the Board of Governors to reply to the following questions: First, Is a resident physician necessary for the proper conduct of Bellevue Hospital? Upon this question the vote was nine to two that said officer was not necessary, the minority votes being cast by Drs. Gilman and Greene. Second, Is the board willing to take charge of the medical department, be responsible for the proper and faithful discharge of all the duties now performed by the resident physician, the Board of Governors making the provision now made for a suitable number of com-

petent medical assistants? To this question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The change was consequently made in a few months, and went into effect. The entire hospital was placed under the supervision of a non-professional warden on October 1. Dr. Reese did not relinquish his office in a spirit of meekness. He retired from the meeting referred to with fire in his eye. When the board again met to transact the ordinary routine, the usual reports from the resident physician and his assistants were not forthcoming. A committee thereupon waited on Dr. Reese, and demanded them of him, but in vain. They were informed by that gentleman that there could be no further intercourse between them. A communication was presented from the doctor addressed "To the Secretary of the late Medical Board," in which the gentlemen comprising that defunct body were forbidden the wards, etc., etc. The upshot of it all was that the Board of Governors had its way. New rules and regulations were adopted and the house staff reorganized on much the same plan as to-day, in December, 1849. An examination was held for the appointment of members of the new house staff, and the following were the successful candidates, all of them having been assistants under the old régime: Henry D. Jenkins, Richard V. W. Fairchild, and William B. Bibbins, house physicians, and Jonas P. Loines and Starling Loving, house surgeons. There were also appointed at the following meeting, after due examination as to their professional and moral fitness, two senior assistants—namely, George L. Andrew and Desault Guernsey—and also five junior assistants,—to wit, Charles Page, Isaac J. Senior, Edward Mulliken, William H. Cunningham, and Arthur A. Jackson.

To return for a moment to Dr. Reese: he was not a man to be passed thus lightly by. He was a man of culture, of many attainments, and an indefatigable worker, but so constituted that he could not look mildly on and see himself displaced from authority, and that through no fault of his own, for he was a capable officer and had held positions of responsibility before and filled them efficiently. He had been one



Benjamin W. McCready, M. D.

of the best of the resident physicians. The hospital had wonderfully improved during his term. The Medical Board had also been in power, to be sure, but Reese was a great part of the time the responsible head. He was, unfortunately, in a peculiar position. Able himself, he was the last of a system which, as a whole, had been found wanting.

Dr. Reese, after leaving Bellevue, filled many honorable posts, and practised for many years in this city.¹

The Medical Board made its first annual report for the year ending December, 1849, and it is embodied in the first an-



View from the Southwest about 1845.

annual report of the governors of the almshouse for that year. A conception of the great change that had been effected in the affairs of the hospital cannot be better conveyed than by quoting from this document. After expressing their gratitude to the Board of Governors for the liberal manner in which the hospital had been conducted and the consideration with which they themselves had been treated as a Medical Board, they close as follows: "This Board looks forward with confident expectation to a continuation of this liberal system by which the necessities of the sick poor are promptly and effectually supplied, the public interests strictly cared for, and the cause of true science and sound medical learning steadily promoted. Under such auspices the Medical Board do not hesitate to predict for the Bellevue Hospital a future which shall reflect honor upon all who have participated in its reorganization and management," . . . and they "trust that another year's experience of the system now in operation will convince the most skeptical of its advantages over any heretofore existing." The extent and character of the service may be thus presented for the year: The total number of cases under treatment was 3711;

¹ For fuller details, see List of Resident Physicians.

of these 483 had died—a rate of mortality of about thirteen per cent. ; very nearly thirty-six per cent. of all the deaths was caused by phthisis. More care was exercised during this year in restricting the admissions to proper subjects, it is recorded, but where the line was drawn is not plain, for Asiatic cholera appeared, and some cases were admitted from without ; in all, twenty-five cases were treated, with a death-record of seventeen. The births for the year numbered 208.

Had we visited Bellevue then, we would have noticed a most marked change in the place. Entering the grounds at Second Avenue, we would have seen before us a broad plot of about seventeen acres, a large part cultivated as a vegetable garden, and we would drive along a road lined by trees and grass, a remnant of which still exists, down past the old workhouse and penitentiary building and the old treadmill, past the barns and stable to the almshouse, on down to the right past the superintendent's house to the hospital buildings on the river-front. But all this was changed in 1845. The "city stepfathers," as Dr. Francis has wittily dubbed the gang that went popularly under the name of the "Forty Thieves," looked with envious eyes on the almshouse property, and Bellevue received closer scrutiny than she had for thirty years before. All that portion of ground from Second Avenue to First, and from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-sixth street, and that plot bordering the river from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-third,—in all, about twelve acres,—was cut up into building lots and sold, or rather bought in, at auction on April 1, 1845. This was a lasting disgrace to the city and the Bellevue authorities. It was done in the face of several offers made by the existing medical schools at the time to purchase portions of this plot and erect schools of learning thereon. Bellevue was now restricted to the confines of the present hospital grounds. The building which the hospital occupies today (1893) was in sad need of repair when the hospital entered it in 1848. The roof of shingle was rotten and leaky so that in rainy seasons the water came through. The floors were rotten and the ceilings were continually falling in places, en-

dangering the lives of the inmates, and several times in 1849 it had taken fire. Windows needed glazing and the doors hanging, and it was therefore a difficult matter to control the temperature of the wards. The fence on First Avenue was so low (being only five feet above the street) that public property was continually passed out and liquor clandestinely passed in. A part of the grounds was still cultivated by the inmates and enough garden truck, with the exception of potatoes, raised to supply the whole establishment. In 1850 a two-story building was erected on the grounds, fifty feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, which was designed as a kitchen of the most approved type, and the second story of which it was intended to use when occasion required as an isolation ward for puerperal fever cases. Formerly, when these cases occurred they had been transferred to a house outside hired for the purpose.

The most important result growing out of the transfer of the hospital to the new medical administration is yet to be considered. For many years the best medical men in the city had looked with much concern upon the great loss to teachers and to students alike, from not using facilities for clinical instruction which might be availed of at Bellevue. Again and again in the medical, and even in the secular press, was the question agitated, and deep regret expressed at the opportunities thus wasted. To show the feeling on this subject, the Griscom letters in the "Evening Post" above mentioned may be referred to, in which the statement is made that repeated offers had been made to bring Bellevue's treasures to light "without cost to the owners," but had been rejected, and also an article in the "New-York Journal of Medicine," from which latter the following is quoted: "Bellevue Hospital, with its one thousand patients,¹ must be made accessible to students of medicine, and that too without delay. It is a crying shame that such a wide field for clinical instruction should be actually lost to the city, to science, and to the world, merely to subserve paltry party political purposes; to

¹ Including almshouse, etc.

give to some favorite a monopoly of private teaching in that great establishment."¹

It became, therefore, the imperative duty of the medical gentlemen placed in charge, that they should take steps with that end in view with all convenient speed. It redounds to their credit, none the less, however, and we have now to record that their responsibilities in this respect were easily met, and a scheme adopted which, developed as it was in the next decade, eventually placed Bellevue in the foremost rank as a school of scientific bedside teaching.

The earliest reference to public instruction in this hospital that has been found is in a short note in the "Medical Repository" for 1804, which communicates the fact that a lying-in ward had just been established in the almshouse, and that as a sufficient number of cases occurred there, Dr. Valentine Seaman had begun a course of lectures on the obstetric art, including anatomy, physiology, and practical parts, and as this establishment is particularly and exclusively devoted to the education of females, it will be easy for women who practise or intend midwifery to avail themselves of it.²

We then pass to the time of the resident physicians. The assistants in that period paid the chief a fee that was politely called a tuition fee, but in most cases there it ended. The time of most of these gentlemen was taken up with attending political meetings, and in entertaining political characters,³ and what teaching was done in the wards, as a rule, was by private individuals who, having humanely volunteered their services in the cause of charity and of science, walked the wards, attended often by their private students. Thus one of the members of this first Medical Board gave a course of clinical lectures to a small class of students in 1844.⁴ This custom was continued for a number of years afterward by various members—even as late as 1852. The Medical Board was

¹ "New-York Journal of Medicine," Vol. VI., p. 457.

² "Medical Repository," Vol. II., 2d Hex. p. 408.

³ One of these resident physicians was elected president of the Tammany Society in 1845.—"Evening Post," October 30, 1845.

⁴ Dr. J. W. Francis, "New-York Physicians."



John J. Crane, M. D.

hardly a year in power before they made provision for an amphitheater, and on Friday, the 2d March, 1849, at one o'clock in the afternoon, it was formally opened by an address by Dr. D. Meredith Reese, the resident, this being followed by the first public clinic. The clinic was a surgical one. Dr. William H. Van Buren was the operator and performed the operation of lithotomy. Notice was then given that thereafter students would be admitted without charge to attend clinical lectures on every Friday at 1 P. M., and that such clinics would be held by one of the visiting medical or surgical officers of the hospital. This rule prevailed until the end of February, 1850, when a slight alteration was made in the clinic day, by which each physician and each surgeon on duty was to give a lecture twice every fortnight during his month of service, on Mondays at one o'clock, or on Saturdays at three o'clock. Besides, a summer course was provided for, to be given in April, May, June, and July, when the usual instruction in the city colleges was suspended. These lectures were to be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week during the months mentioned, at the hour of twelve o'clock, and were to be gratuitous. The lectures planned were to be as follows: Dr. Cock on Uterine Hemorrhage; Dr. Stone on Compound Fractures; Dr. Van Buren on Venereal Diseases; Dr. Metcalfe on Diseases of the Chest; and Dr. Foster on some subject upon which he probably had not decided, for it is not mentioned. Whether this plan of summer instruction was ever begun is not known, but at all events it was not continued later than May, 1850. During the ensuing five or six years clinics were held occasionally, but with no regularity.

In the mean time must be recounted what had been accomplished in matters more exclusively affecting the welfare of the patients. This can be most easily and clearly shown by an examination of the mortality-records. As has been already stated, the death-record in the twenty years prior to 1847 averaged 20%, and in one year reached the dreadful proportion of 33%. In 1847 it was 17%: it will be

remembered that the medical reorganization was effected in November, 1847. The year 1848 showed a ratio of 16%; 1849, 13%; 1850, 10%; 1851, $9\frac{1}{3}\%$; 1852, $11\frac{1}{3}\%$; 1853, $9\frac{1}{3}\%$: in other words, whereas, in the old days, out of every 75 patients 15 died, in 1853 but 7 died—a saving of 8 lives in every 75; upon the basis of the total admission in 1853, a saving of 59 lives a year. The figures for the next two years show a slight increase,—viz., $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $10\frac{1}{3}\%$ respectively. It cannot be objected that in former years the epidemics of typhus and of cholera prevailed and so increased the death-rate, because in 1851, with a record of only $9\frac{1}{3}\%$, one of the worst types of typhus existed in the hospital to an extent unparalleled for many years, two of its victims being members of the house staff—Gridley and Ravenhill. Again in 1852 Asiatic cholera increased the proportion of deaths as is shown above, which was also the case in 1854. During the next five or six years typhus constantly appeared in the list of deaths. The year 1850 gave a record of 43 typhus deaths; 1851, 97; 1852, 122; or over 19% of all the deaths in the hospital. It then began to decline, and the following two years' record showed respectively a total of 30 and 16 deaths from this cause. The deaths of Gridley and Ravenhill caused the Medical Board to urge upon the Board of Governors the necessity of at once improving the quarters occupied by the staff, which were in a very unsanitary condition. It would be difficult to explain how it was that cases of typhus and cholera were admitted to the hospital in view of the fact that both were looked upon as communicable diseases by the Medical Board, as is shown by a resolution passed by the board in 1851, refusing to sanction the use of the penitentiary hospital for the reception of patients from the Ward's Island hospital on the ground that most of these cases were typhus fever, and again in 1852 by a protest of the board against the admission of cholera at the institution or ground. Nevertheless typhus continued to come, and the board was ordered in 1854 to make ready the room over the cook-house for the reception of cases of cholera—of all places the very worst. The disease was not confined

to the latter place, however, for this same year the garret of the hospital was reported to be in a condition which was a disgrace to the institution. Eight patients were lying on the floor, and a number of cases of cholera and of dysentery had occurred there. Puerperal fever was also making inroads. The number of deaths from this cause for the eight years from 1848 to 1855, inclusive, averaged ten a year; in 1853 and 1854 all the cases died,—namely, twelve. The average number of deliveries for the last six years of the former period was 210. Following close on the heels of puerperal fever was erysipelas; it is recorded that it caused most of the surgical deaths. Another epidemic of puerperal fever occurred in the latter part of January, 1857, when Dr. Barker was the visiting physician on duty. At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine on October 7, 1857, he announced his belief, after his observations in Bellevue, of the specific character of the disease, the various lesions in the peritoneum and in the pelvic and uterine cellular tissue being local manifestations of a general constitutional disease of toxæmic origin. He thus describes the character of that epidemic: “Succeeding a period of almost unparalleled cold came that long spell of warm, damp, close, foggy weather. This change had scarcely set in when one after another as the women were delivered—these wards having been previously healthy—they began to develop, one pelvic cellulitis, another peritonitis, another ovaritis, another metritis; all of the asthenic type and with an early tendency to gangrene or suppuration, while scarcely one escaped without a threatening, at least, of those terrible torments of nursing-women, sore nipples or mammary abscess. Indeed so well established did this state of things become, that a pulse of 120 and a flushed cheek were looked for as a matter of course on the morning after confinement, and the normal results were luxuries to the attendant physician.”

The hospital in 1854–55 was crowded to its utmost capacity, the number of patients treated in 1853 was 5564, and had nearly doubled since 1847. The warden reported in January, 1855, that the hospital had 200 more patients than its proper

capacity. Every nook and corner was occupied; the garrets, the basement, and the room over the cook-house had been appropriated to their use. It was now decided by the Board of Governors to build an addition to the main building, and they immediately set about it. This addition was the wing extending eastward from the main house along the Twenty-eighth street side. It was erected at a total cost of \$60,000, and was formally opened on April 23, 1855, by an address by the President of the Board, Dr. John W. Francis. This wing was raised to a height of four stories in anticipation of an important change which was effected in the following year in the main structure. This was the addition of a fourth story and a large amphitheater designed to accommodate 600 persons. There was at that time nothing in the United States to equal this operating theater. With the exception of a few slight alterations, the main hospital building in its external appearance was then the same as it appears to-day. The amphitheater was remodeled about 1870. It was then the finest hospital in the city, with an estimated capacity of 1200 beds, and possessing all the improvements in hospital architecture. The lying-in ward accommodated about 250 patients yearly.

But this was not all that was done at this time. For several years the subject had been agitated of doing away with the noxious dead-house that had existed for so long, and of replacing it with a larger and better building, more suitable and convenient for that purpose. It was due largely to the energy and zeal of James R. Wood that the sum of \$3000 was appropriated for this purpose in 1853, but four years elapsed before the building was completed. It was built of brick, two stories in height. The upper story was designed as a pathological museum, and contained a spacious lecture-room. This museum became the Wood Pathological Museum of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. James R. Wood presented it with his private collection of pathological specimens, and from time to time to the present day the collection has been supplemented both by Wood and others of the Bellevue staff, and it now contains some of the most rare,



Henry B. Sands, M. D.

[From a photograph loaned by his son, Dr. Robert A. Sands.]

interesting, and unique specimens of anatomical dissections and pathological specimens to be found anywhere.

And now the desire that had ever actuated the Medical Board from its organization to apply the great clinical advantages in the hospital to the purposes of instruction received a new stimulus.

Ever since the plans of 1850 had been so summarily abandoned, clinics had been held at various irregular times and in a somewhat irregular manner, being arranged in no well-organized scheme; the students varied much in numbers—sometimes fifty and on some occasions as many as two hundred attended. When the new pathological building was in course of erection, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a plan for clinical instruction, certificates to be given to students who attended according to such plan. This plan was announced by Dr. James R. Wood on the opening of the lecture-room October 19, 1857. Dr. Wood stated that the Medical Board had inaugurated a new era in medical instruction, and that the lectures instituted would be the first systematized series of clinical lectures ever delivered in this country.¹

The corps of lecturers included Drs. Clark, Parker, Metcalfe, Elliot, and J. R. Wood. Tickets for this course were obtainable by medical students and practitioners on the payment of a fee to the Medical Board. This plan continued in operation not more than three years. A new and important departure was made by the Medical Board in the latter part of 1860. In the spring of that year, the old board of ten governors was superseded by a new board of control called the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. It consisted of four members—Simeon Draper, President, and James B. Nicholson, Moses H. Grinnell, and Isaac Bell, Jr. Shortly after they came into power they proposed for the better and more economical management of the various institutions under their care to place the medical departments of all the institutions on the island, with the exception of the Lunatic Asylum and the

¹ The first clinical instruction in the United States was organized by Dr. Thomas Bond in the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1776.

Infant's Hospital, in the care of the Medical Board of Bellevue. This board, in response to a request from the commissioners, investigated these several hospitals through a committee appointed for the purpose. The members of this committee were Drs. Taylor, James R. Wood, McCready, Meier, Crane, and Clark. This committee made a very exhaustive report to the board on December 18, 1860, and after due consideration of the subject, the Medical Board acceded to the request of the commissioners, By this arrangement 960 patients additional came under the care of the Bellevue board. This report closed with the following important words: "In view of the great advantages accruing from the addition of such a large field of practice, . . . thus enlarging the field of clinical instruction, and the extensive opportunities for advancing the cause of medical science, thereby attracting to an institution in the city of New-York a large number of medical students, does it not, with even this cursory view of the subject, become an important question whether, ere many days elapse, Bellevue Hospital should not have connected with it a college for the education of young men, independent of a mere hospital for clinical teaching, thus making it one of the best hospitals and medical schools in the United States—nay, in Europe? The committee think the subject is one worthy of consideration, and that some plan might be suggested to carry it out with effect. There are many reasons why it should be, and every exertion ought to be attempted to accomplish it. The commissioners will come up to the work when the proper time arrives for its consummation, as it is now brought forward at their suggestion and request."¹

On the 31st of the same month it was resolved that "we as a Medical Board agree to lecture according to the plan proposed by the commissioners."¹ These schemes rapidly took shape; March, 1861, eleven² out of the active members of the Medical Board signified their willingness to connect themselves with the proposed college. The college was incorporated, and

¹ Extracts from the Minutes of the Medical Board, Dec. 31, 1860.

² These were Drs. Taylor, Wood, Hamilton, Sayre, Mott, Smith, Barker, Elliot, McCready, Gouley, and Loomis.

on April 11 the commissioners gave permission to erect a building within the hospital inclosure.

The clinical courses at Bellevue conducted by the Medical Board since 1849, and with renewed vigor after the addition of the pathological building in 1857, had so grown in value to students of medicine, that in the annual report for 1860 the board was able to record that upward of three hundred tickets had been taken out. The enlargement of the field for study which had already taken place was made suggestive to the Medical Board of wider benefit, and they determined, if possible, still further to systematize the course of instruction, and amplify its scope. And being in this enthusiastically seconded by the new Board of Commissioners, Bellevue Hospital Medical College was the outcome.

What remains to be recorded in the history of the hospital during the remainder of this period pertains directly to the staff itself. And first as to its organization: in December, 1849, the house service was divided into three medical and surgical divisions; these divisions were not designated by numbers, however, but simply as medical and surgical services. This was the practice until April, 1853, when the various divisions were distinguished as the first, second, and third medical, and the first and second surgical, the obstetrical division being attached to the medical side. Soon after the new wing was opened it became necessary to increase the number of medical divisions, and in 1856 the fourth was added. The third surgical division was not established until October, 1859. The full term of service during all this period, and for some years thereafter, was eighteen months, each interne filling the positions in order of junior and senior assistant, and finally of house physician or surgeon. When the Medical Board took charge of the Island hospitals in 1860, a change was made. The junior assistants as soon as they entered the service were sent to the island, and they served at the Island (Charity), Smallpox and Penitentiary hospitals—at the former for three months, and at the two latter for three months; at the expiration of that time they entered Bellevue Hospital as senior assistants. The many

changes in the staff consequent upon the outbreak of the Civil War make it exceedingly difficult to understand and trace the arrangement of the various services. The records are very conflicting, and the deviation from the ordinary rule of junior service noted above adds to the confusion. It is an intricate problem, but as nearly as can be ascertained the plan followed was this: The first and fourth medical divisions alternated every six months between the male and the female side of the house. At the same time the staff attached to these divisions changed every three months so that the house physician of the first medical division was on the male side for half of his service, and on the fourth medical, or the female side, for the other half. The second and third medical changed in like manner. The obstetrical division was transferred from one medical division to another in regular sequence every four weeks. The surgical services were fixed. This order prevailed as early as April, 1861, and continued until October, 1866, at least. Again, during the summer of 1864, the length of service was increased by six months. In May of that year tents were erected on the island for the reception of typhus cases, and the physicians placed in charge were the members of the Bellevue staff who had just finished their service at that hospital. How long this continued does not appear. The fourth medical division was discontinued in October, 1866.

A diploma has been granted by the governors or commissioners of the hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Board, since October, 1852, to such as served the allotted time on this staff in a satisfactory manner. The certificate of service given between April, 1850, and October, 1852, was practically the same in effect, however. Here attention must be given to a certificate of far different significance. For several years subsequent to 1856 a testimonial was furnished by the Medical Board to such students as had attended the clinics given in the hospital wards and in the amphitheater. Very frequently these testimonials were put forward as evidence that the holders thereof had served in Bellevue Hospital or, as it has frequently been put, had been "in Bellevue"; for

that reason the issue of such certificates was discontinued in the spring of 1863.¹ This certificate was on parchment, 15×20 inches in size, bearing an engraving of the hospital. The one of which we have a copy is signed by the president and secretary of the Board of Governors and by the members of the Medical Board, and also bears the governor's seal. It reads as follows: "This is to certify that _____ has attended the practice of the Medical and Surgical wards of Bellevue Hospital for the term of one year. In testimony of which the Board of Governors of the almshouse has caused the signatures of its officers and the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to be affixed to this diploma on the 23rd day of March, 1860."

Bellevue suffered the loss of the services of many of her best men during the Civil War. She was even in some danger of losing many, if not all, of her Medical Board in 1861. At a meeting of the board held on April 30, 1861, on motion of James R. Wood, a committee consisting of Drs. Elliot, Wood, and McCready was appointed to draft a set of resolutions tendering the services of the board to the State of New-York. On May 6 at a special meeting, these resolutions were presented and adopted, and the following correspondence took place:

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY E. D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: At a special meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, held on the 4th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy to you:

Whereas, At the call of the President of the United States an army is rapidly organizing for service in the field; and,

Whereas, Military experience has demonstrated the necessity for the establishment of hospitals in the neighborhood of troops exposed to the risks of battle and the diseases incident to climate, season, and camp-life; and

Whereas, By a natural classification of such diseases in hos-

¹ The name of a holder of this certificate merely, does not appear in the List of Internes here published.

pitals the services both of physicians and surgeons may be useful to the government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital do hereby offer their services to the governor of the State of New-York for such duty as physicians and surgeons in the organization or charge of military hospitals, as may be needed by the government, and may not conflict with the privileges of the medical staff of the army.

(signed) JNO. W. GREENE, M. D.,
Secretary Medical Board.

To this the following reply was received:

ALBANY, May 8, 1861.

JOHN W. GREENE, M. D.,
Secretary of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the commander-in-chief to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions passed by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and to express his sincere thanks for the noble and patriotic offer contained therein.

This department has, however, made ample preparations with the governors of the New-York Hospital, and has appointed Dr. Agnew to take charge of the same. When the forces are mustered into the service of the United States they pass from the control of this department, and become the charge of the general government.

It is impossible to say, in the struggle upon which the country is now entering, what may be the future demands upon the labors of our medical men. Should it become necessary to call to our assistance increased aid, we shall gladly avail ourselves of the manly offer of the physicians and surgeons of Bellevue.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Surgeon-General.

But the young men were not one whit behind their elders. Almost the entire staff which left the hospital in April, 1861, went to the front; juniors resigned one after the other, while others of the staff only remained to finish their hospital term before following their example. Most of those who resigned were given certificates, and they did so with the full consent

of the Medical Board. And thus it continued, so that the service in the house was all but demoralized. In March, 1862, it is recorded that Bellevue was being drained of its young men. It became very difficult to get enough men capable of attending the wards, and many of the staff were acting house physicians or surgeons during the whole time of their internship.

But the staff had worse than war to fight. In 1861 typhus, its old enemy, began again for the seventh time its insidious attack. Slowly but exceedingly sure did it advance, until in March, 1863, Cook and King fell; and in December the next victim, Olmsted, who contracted the disease, it is said, from an isolated case occurring in a general medical ward of which he had charge. Rowe while nursing Olmsted contracted the fever and soon followed him,—January, 1864. Yet two sacrifices more were made, Devlin and Dewey gave up their lives in April, and the fever ceased. Are they more heroic who die in battle?

Of the twenty-one members of the staff, fourteen took the fever and six died.¹ Of those who died three were treated in Bellevue and one in a Newark, N. J., hospital; of the eight who recovered one was treated at Bellevue and two at the Island hospital.

The number of patients treated at Bellevue in the year 1860 was more than double what it had been in 1853. The number was constantly tending upward. The annual report for 1860 states that 11,411 patients were treated during that year. The deaths were 1013; the number of patients under treatment on January 1, 1861, was 926. During the year there had been 474 births.

An effort was made in 1863, through some outside influences brought to bear upon the commissioners, to subdivide this immense service by the establishment of four special de-

¹ Besides these, two others not members of the staff fell ill of the disease, and both died. They were E. C. Passmore, who visited the fever tents on Blackwell's Island daily, and Dr. Shiverick, who was engaged in recording special cases in the fever wards for one of the visiting physicians.

partments in the hospital. It was proposed that from the medical department should be separated all diseases of the brain and nervous system, and from the surgical, all diseases of the eye and ear and of the skin, and also all orthopedic cases, and that certain gentlemen should be placed in charge of each of these four special services who had given such diseases special attention. This proposition, when it came before the Medical Board, gave rise to a great deal of rather heated discussion. The proposition was finally rejected. Another proposition put before the board at the same time was the establishment of an out-door department. Both of these questions had been referred to a committee of which Dr. Austin Flint was chairman, and this committee on June 22, 1863, in an elaborate and carefully prepared report, gave their reasons for accepting the one and rejecting the other. After stating that the only condition necessary for admission to Bellevue was sickness along with indigence, they argue that to reconstruct the service in the way proposed, would be in direct opposition to the chief end and purpose for which the hospital was established. Were such a system adopted, the natural and necessary interest of the attending staff in their respective services would be materially lessened. For this reason neither the medical division could spare the diseases of the nervous system, nor the surgical the proposed eliminations from it. Furthermore, from a canvass of the whole hospital-service, made on the 17th of June, 1863, it was found that but thirty-nine cases all told of these diseases could be found, and some of these were under treatment for more important troubles and could not be reckoned in making up the special service.¹ "The allotment of the patients to three divisions, medical, surgical, and obstetrical, is as nearly natural as any distribution can be; . . . it is sanctioned by the usage of the oldest hospitals, and at Bellevue it has, up to this time, been satisfactory to the patients, the medical officers, and the commissioners. Subdivisions beyond this . . . are called for only by the

¹ There were found fifteen cases of diseases of the eye; one of the ear; six of the skin; two orthopedic, and fifteen of diseases of the nervous system.



George T. Elliot, M. D.

multiplication of cases of a special class, or by the unfitness of a medical officer to treat such cases." The committee therefore reported against the change. On the other hand, the proposition to establish an out-patient department met with the approval of the committee. If the relations of such a department to the hospital itself were properly adjusted, it had many things in its favor. It would relieve the hospital of the care of many patients who could be treated as well, if not to better advantage, outside its walls, and it might also be made to add to the scientific character of the hospital.

Before leaving this period of the hospital's history, it is necessary to add two more to the mournful roll of honor. In 1866, on March 29, Lemaire Zabriskie was taken, and the deaths from typhus fever numbered a full score. Richard Varick Pell died on August 22 of the same year, the first and only victim of Asiatic cholera.

The institutions on the island were reorganized in March, 1866. The Island hospital was called Charity Hospital and placed under a separate Medical Board. In consequence of this the "Island service" of the Bellevue staff was discontinued, and in April, 1866, the fourth medical division was abolished. The term of service was reduced to eighteen months, and from that time until 1874 there were three medical and three surgical divisions.

IV.

1869-1893.

THE introduction of the ambulance is the beginning of a new era in the usefulness of hospitals in large cities. As a hospital is designed to give aid to the injured and to supply succor to the desperately ill, so is it its imperative duty to extend that aid and succor at the earliest possible moment. But it had not yet occurred to any one that a hospital could do

more in its beneficent work than wait with open doors for the suffering to enter. It was like a discovery, the suggestion that a hospital could endow itself with feet and hands, and go out after the sick and the injured and save life which would in many a case perish if relief could not be got before reaching the hospital.

If Bellevue did not from the beginning, any more than others, recognize this principle, she was in advance of all others to put it in practice. To one of Bellevue's staff, Dr. Edward B. Dalton, is the honor due of being the first to direct attention to the importance of hastening assistance and rendering it when necessary on the spot before removal, as well as alleviating suffering incident to transportation, and of being the first to propose a plan for carrying into effect these improvements in the service.

Dalton proposed to the commissioners the formation of a city ambulance corps. He had an established reputation as an organizer and director of military hospitals, and his suggestion therefore carried great weight. Having been accepted by the Medical Examining Board of the State of New-York as regimental surgeon early in 1861, he was in November, after serving four months on board the *Quaker City* on blockade duty, ordered to join the Thirty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers as Surgeon. This regiment was attached to the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac until December, 1862, when the army, then under the command of General Burnside, was divided into three Grand Divisions, and the Thirty-sixth New-York was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Sixth Corps under General W. H. Smith. His special aptitude in medical administration was soon recognized, and in January, 1863, he was detailed by General Smith as Medical Inspector of the Sixth Corps. In March of this year he resigned his commission as surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, and was appointed to the new rank of Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

During the summer of 1863 Dalton was Acting Medical Director of the Army of Virginia under General Dix. After this

he was placed in charge of the Chesapeake General Hospital, and subsequently was Chief Medical Officer of the Balfour General Hospital. Here he remained until March, 1864, when at his own request he was ordered again to join the Army of the Potomac, but was not attached to any special corps. He acted as "Inspector for the Army of the Potomac," and was under the immediate command of Medical Director Thomas A. McParlin. Dr. Dalton was at this time not yet thirty years of age. Here his greatest work began.

The army, now under the command of Grant, began the campaign of 1864. Immediately after the conflicts in the Wilderness, Dalton was ordered by the Medical Director to take entire charge of the transportation and care of the wounded. On May 8 the hospital headquarters were fixed at Fredericksburg, and on the 9th 7000 wounded men were collected and their immediate necessities provided for, Dalton instituting an organization of corps hospitals. This large number of wounded was augmented by those from the battles which followed on the 10th, 12th, and 18th of May. Many of these it was necessary to transfer immediately to Washington, the entire responsibility devolving on Dalton.

The movements of the army made it necessary that the hospital stations for the distribution of medical supplies to the army, and the care and transshipment of the wounded, should be in more or less close communication with the front. Therefore during the two weeks that followed, these depots were removed from Fredericksburg to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, to White House, on the Pamunkey, and finally, on June 18, to City Point, on the James River. At the latter place was organized the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, under Surgeon Dalton as chief medical officer.

Here was established a hospital with facilities for handling 10,000 wounded and disabled soldiers. This was by far the largest hospital organized on the field during the war. The encampment contained 1200 hospital tents, and covered an area of 200 acres. Dr. Dalton, in his report to his commanding officer in December, 1864, states that between May 16 and

October 31 there had been received into the hospital, and "retained under treatment for at least forty-eight hours, 68,540 sick and wounded. Of these, 48,613 have been transferred to the various U. S. general hospitals in the North, and 10,706 have been returned direct from this hospital to duty with their commands." The deaths numbered 1496. The larger number of the patients, of course, were wounded, but some were ill with such diseases as dysentery, diarrhea, malarial fevers, and a few with typhoid and pneumonia.

Vast as this encampment was, and notwithstanding the character of the cases which were necessarily admitted, no development of disease of an infectious nature occurred within its bounds. Its sanitary conditions were as nearly perfect as they could be made. This hospital was maintained to the close of the war. In March, 1865, Dalton was assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Ninth Army Corps, then operating before Petersburg, and with this command he remained until the surrender. He offered his resignation on the 24th of April, and was specially recommended, on the resignation being accepted, to receive the thanks of the War Department for meritorious services. He was appointed by the President, in 1865, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Volunteers. Colonel Dalton then returned to this city.

The Metropolitan Board of Health was organized in 1866.

Its jurisdiction extended over a wide territory; in it were included the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, besides the whole of Richmond and Westchester counties. For the proper administration of the affairs of this large and newly established district an officer of superior executive ability was needed, and Dr. Dalton, shortly after the organization of the board, was appointed by the Health Commissioners as Sanitary Superintendent.

It was while attending to the affairs of this department that Dr. Dalton first thought of applying to the conditions existing in civil life the main principles governing in a field hospital the transportation of the wounded. On May 1, 1869,



Col. Edward B. Dalton, Surgeon, U. S. A.

[From a photographic copy loaned by his brother, Mr. C. H. Dalton,
of Boston, Mass.]

the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, being then about to establish an outpost of Bellevue in the lower part of the city in the shape of a reception hospital, requested Superintendent Dalton to submit plans for the organization of this relief station, and to include therein his scheme for an ambulance corps. The scheme he proposed was based upon the system of military ambulance service which he had brought to such a high state of efficiency in the Army of the Potomac: easy, safe, and rapid transportation, and prompt service with facilities for treating a more varied class of disability. So complete and specific was his plan in every detail, that it has undergone but little modification since, and is in the main the system existing to-day. Its efficiency and beneficence are of daily demonstration. Dr. Dalton divided his plan under the following heads: 1, Receiving Depot; 2, Officers and Employees; 3, Materials; 4, Provision and Rules for Transportation; 5, Duties of Officers at Receiving Depot.

The commissioners immediately adopted the plan and provided a code of rules. Two of these were the following: "1. There shall be provided at Bellevue Hospital two ambulances of the form recommended by Dr. E. B. Dalton in his report, and it shall be the duty of the warden to see that they are at all times in good order and fit for service, etc. 2. Each ambulance shall have a box beneath the driver's seat, containing a quart flask of brandy, two tourniquets, a half-dozen bandages, a half-dozen small sponges, some splint material, pieces of old blankets for padding, strips of various lengths with buckles, and a two-ounce vial of persulphate of iron."

Application was made to various carriage-makers for plans for a suitable vehicle, and the ambulance of the Abbott-Downing Company was adopted. Assurances were given by the Police Department that they would coöperate in every way in their power with a view to making the innovation the most complete success, and it may be stated here that that department has fully lived up to its promises, and to it is much of the credit due of making the New-York ambulance service the best in the world. On June 30, the Medical Board of Bellevue

held the first examination for ambulance surgeons, and in June, 1869, the ambulance system was inaugurated.

This was the first in the world of the establishment of an ambulance service in cities. Bellevue, in this regard, preceded all other hospitals by eight years. The New-York and Roosevelt Hospitals followed Bellevue's lead in 1877; St. Vincent's



Bellevue Hospital Ambulance No. 3.

in 1879; and the Presbyterian Hospital in 1880. Ambulances have been established in Paris, in London and one or two other cities in England, but the system is still in its infancy outside of this country.

Soon after its organization the ambulance corps was put to a severe test. In July, 1869, a serious riot occurred in Elm Park, four miles from the hospital, and during this summer also there was a period of extreme heat, resulting in many cases of sunstroke, and lives and much suffering were saved which could not have been but for the celerity of the service. This extraordinary burden fell on the ambulance department; the system was found, however, to work with perfect smoothness, only lacking a sufficient force to cope with the labors thrown upon it. In 1870, five more ambulances and horses were added to the force. The number of calls responded to from Bellevue in this year was 1401, and from the Reception Hospital in Centre Street (opened in June, 1870) 411 were answered. In 1891 Bellevue had 4392 ambulance calls; the hospital having the next largest number was the Chambers Street

Hospital, with 3021 calls. In 1892 there were 4858 calls made by the Bellevue ambulances.

There are two surgeons connected with the Bellevue corps. These two are not attached to the house staff of the hospital, but are appointed after an examination as to their ability to diagnose and treat cases of surgical or medical emergency. In recent years, and until last spring, these surgeons were paid an annual salary; but in lieu of this they are now permitted to attend the service on the surgical side of the house, acting in about the same capacity as do the junior assistants, but, as has been said before, they are not in the line of promotion. Their ambulance duties are divided in this manner: when a call is received at a time when all the ambulances are in the stable, it is designated a "first call," and the surgeon whose duty it is to respond is said to be "on first call"; if, on the other hand, a call is received from any quarter while one ambulance is away, it is a "second call," and the surgeon who responds is the one "on second call"; a "third call" is quite rare. The surgeon who is on first call during the day is on second call during the night, and vice versa. Each week the surgeons change again; the one who is on first call in the daytime in one week being on second call during the day the next week.

There are nine ambulances at Bellevue, eight horses, and four drivers. The drivers have an annual salary of \$500, besides board and lodging. The examination covering their appointment includes questions on the geography of the city, with special reference to the shortest distances from one given point to another. An ambulance has the right of way over all other vehicles except the Fire Department apparatus and the United States mail wagons. The ambulance itself needs but little description. It is of light weight (600 to 800 pounds), made of the best materials. There is a movable floor that can be drawn out to receive the patient, and made in a way to permit of its being easily and thoroughly cleaned, and disinfected if need be. The ambulance carries a stretcher, splint material, cotton and oakum for packing, etc., and handcuffs and strait-jacket for insane patients or patients of a demon-

strative disposition. The surgeon's bag contains the various necessaries for emergencies, antiseptic fluids, gauze, etc.

Calls are received over the telephone and telegraph wires of the Police and Fire departments. When a call for one ambulance is given over the Fire Department wires, the number of the signal-box whence the call is sent is preceded by twelve strokes upon the fire-gong in every ambulance center in the city. These are given in a series of fours, thus: 4-4-4, followed by the station number, and this by one stroke for each ambulance required. This is a "fire call." If the station is on the border-line between two hospital districts, every effort is made by the ambulance from each of the hospitals to reach the spot first.

The stables are situated just north of the Twenty-eighth street wing, and have electric connection with the telephone office in the main building. The "drop" or "snap" harness is used. It takes from thirty seconds to two and a half minutes to respond to a call, and an ambulance will travel at the rate of a mile in from five to eight minutes in the business district, and from three and a half to six minutes in the less crowded parts of the city.

The ambulance corps under the direction of the Department of Charities and Correction, consists of fourteen ambulances,—nine at Bellevue, two at the Gouverneur and Harlem hospitals respectively, and one at the new Fordham Hospital. The total number of calls answered by the three hospitals first mentioned, in 1891, was 8777. This department transports all the hospital cases from the various court prisons in the city.

The question that agitated the minds of the members of the Medical Board in the year 1870 was the condition of the surgical department. While the hospital as a whole was reported to be in good condition (the ratio of deaths for 1870 was 13% of the cases treated), yet the results in cases of amputation and of compound fractures were not very gratifying. About this time (1870) there was a considerable increase in the number of operations performed, and also in the number of cases of severe injury admitted; but at the same time erysip-

las and pyæmia were also increasing in frequency, and were responsible for a large number of deaths in surgical cases.

A pavilion was fitted up near the river in 1870 for the reception of compound fracture cases, allowing their separation from cases of suppuration and erysipelas occurring in the main building, and the mortality diminished to a great degree. In



Interior of Ambulance Stables, Looking Toward the Stalls.

1872 a committee was appointed by the Medical Board to consider the prevalence of erysipelas and pyæmia in the hospital, and to recommend means for prevention. The members of this were Drs. Sands, Crane, Janeway, and Gouley. Their report gives several tables showing the relative frequency of these diseases for the preceding eleven years, and also the percentage of cases of these to the number of cases of open wounds admitted into the hospital. In 1871 there were one hundred cases of erysipelas, a greater number than in any other of these years, except 1863, when the number was one hundred and nine, and 1864, when it was just one hundred. In 1867 there were only thirty cases, but the disease had quite steadily

increased, so that while the average for the three years 1866, '67, '68, inclusive, was $56\frac{1}{3}$, for the years 1869, '70, '71 it was 91; for the entire eleven years the average was $77\frac{5}{11}$.

Pyæmia also had markedly increased; in 1861 there were twenty cases, in 1862 none were recorded, in 1866 but five, while in 1871 there were thirty-nine. The average number of cases of this disease for the two periods of three years each just mentioned was $17\frac{1}{3}$ and 30 respectively, and for the entire period of eleven years, $17\frac{6}{11}$. The ratio between the cases of erysipelas and those of open wounds, while much smaller than in the early years of the period, had been on the increase for the last four years, reaching in 1871 22%. Pyæmia had increased in like manner from 2% in 1866 to 9% in 1871, being then greater than in any other year except 1861.¹

This would not be a very handsome showing at the present day, but at that time it would have compared favorably with the records of other similar institutions. The committee was of the opinion that "in the present state of surgical science the hope of completely eradicating these diseases is vain and illusory." The measures recommended by which to combat erysipelas were isolation, good sanitation, and careful and cleanly nursing.

As regards pyæmia, the segregation of patients suffering from accident wounds, together with cleanliness and the anti-septic treatment of open wounds, would, if adopted, surely do away with this disease to a very great extent.

Eight years elapsed. The report of the Medical Board for 1880 shows that out of a total of 1045 deaths, two were from pyæmia, four from septicæmia, while from erysipelas there were none. A comparison is also made between the results obtained in the treatment of compound fractures of the limbs

¹ "New-York Medical Record," 1872, Vol. VII., page 373. In these tables no account is taken of erysipelas developed in the hospital, as the register from which the figures were compiled showed only cases admitted as such, and the deaths from that disease; the marked increase in the number of operations performed, and of severe injuries admitted in the last five years of the period under consideration, must be taken into account. It is probable that pyæmia had been overlooked in former years.

in 1870 and in 1880. Exclusive of cases in which the skull was also fractured, and of three cases which ended fatally within thirty-six hours after admission, there were fifty-three of such cases received into the hospital in 1880. Thirteen of these were treated by amputation; seven of these were fractures of the leg, two of the arm, one of the forearm, and three of the fingers. Of these thirteen, ten recovered—a fraction below 77%. Forty cases among which fractures of the leg, arm, etc., were in about the same proportion, were treated conservatively, and of these thirty-six recovered, or 90%; of the number which ended fatally, however, one was not due to hospital conditions; the other three all occurred in one division in which erysipelas had developed, and they had been treated by the “open” method without drainage. Compared with this showing, here is the record of a single division in 1870. Of the twenty-six cases admitted, one died within two hours; fifteen of the twenty-five which remained were treated by amputation; of these, ten recovered, or 66⅔%. Of the ten treated conservatively, three were fractures of the thigh; and all of these died. Six out of the ten recovered, or 60%. A most significant feature of this comparison is the great difference in the number of cases in which attempt was made to save the limb in the latter as compared with the former year (40% in 1870 and over 75% in 1880), this being directly attributable to the improvement in the condition of the hospital, and in the method of treatment, and to a factor affecting both of these, namely, the great change in the character of the nursing.

Contemporaneous with the prevalence of erysipelas and pyæmia, puerperal fever appeared in fatal form. In 1870 there were 598 births in the hospital, and 33 deaths occurred from puerperal peritonitis, or about one in eighteen; in 1873, 449 births, and 15 deaths from septic infection, or one in thirty.¹

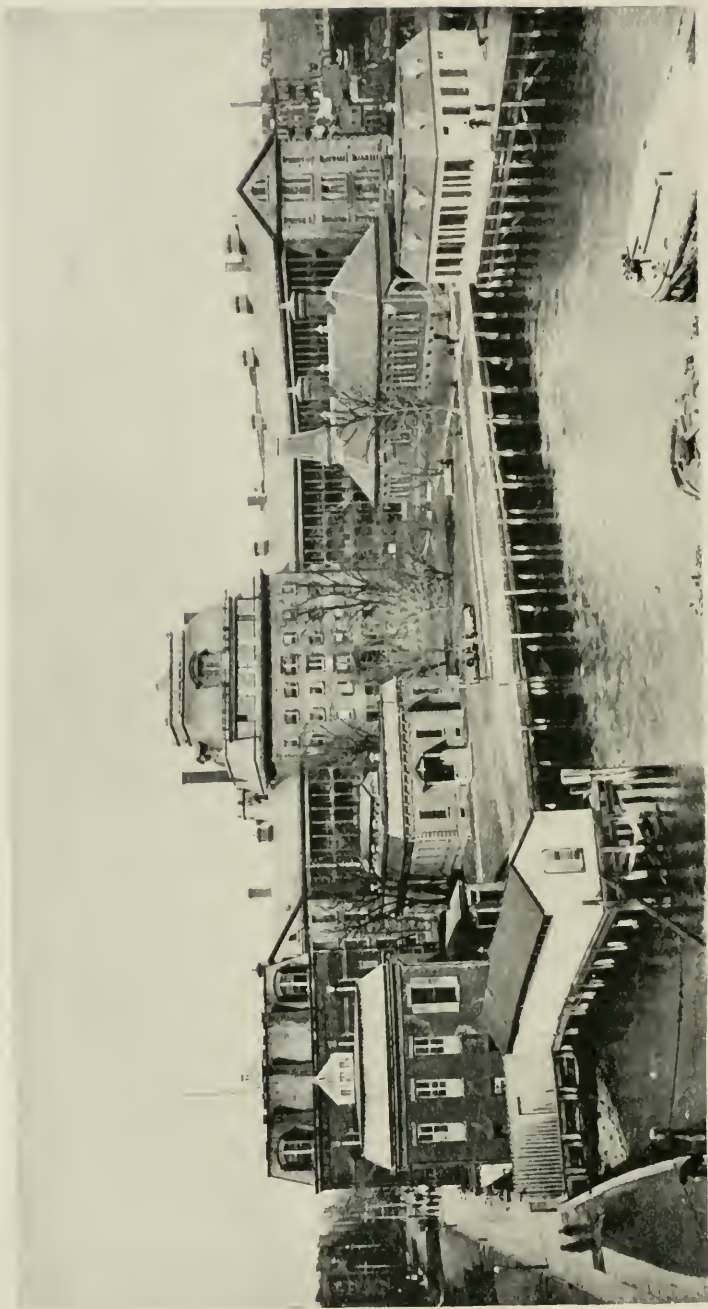
¹ At this time this was the usual proportion of septic deaths in the maternities of this country and of Europe.—William T. Lusk, “Antisepsis in Midwifery,” *Trans. Assoc. Amer. Phys.*, Vol. V., page 83.

Such things existing, a great clamor was raised in 1872-73 against Bellevue Hospital. It had become totally unfit to receive and house the sick. As a hospital it was worse than useless in its present place; the old walls were the abiding-place of disease and death.

Committees from the city authorities visited the hospital to report upon this charnel-house. It is related that some of these investigators found not the hideous shapes that they imagined dwelling there; they gazed upon the walls, and seeing no "germs," they went away satisfied that Bellevue had been painted worse than it was. At all events, the reports were unfavorable to the project of removal.

The Medical Board took occasion at this time to remind the commissioners that ever since the day when Bellevue went into the old almshouse building, they had been persistently urging the authorities to make several alterations in the sanitary arrangements, and particularly to remove the plumbing to outside the wards, and to allow to each patient 1200 cubic feet of air space. The latter change had just been effected by reducing the number of beds from 900 to 600, thereby giving 1280 cubic feet of air to each patient. They also brought forward the question of the establishment of pavilions for the reception of serious surgical cases.

The rate of mortality in Bellevue Hospital did not vary much from the ratio prevailing in the other large general hospitals in this country and in Europe—thus in 1873 the ratio in Bellevue of deaths based on the total number of patients was 14.2 in 100; in 1874, 14.08; and in 1875, 12.5. In 1875 the rate in the general hospitals in London ranged from 7.2 in the Royal Free Hospital, to 12.7 in King's College; in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary it was 9.2, and in the Glasgow Infirmary 11.8 in 100. The mortality in amputation cases in nine London Hospitals averaged 411 in 1000; in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh 433 out of every 1000 of these cases died. Again, in the largest lying-in hospital in St. Petersburg, in which about 2000 women were confined in a year, the death-rate in 1876 ranged between one in twenty and one in thirty.



Bellevue Hospital in 1879.

However, in 1874, puerperal fever took on an epidemic character. Between January 1 and June 11, out of 166 cases of confinement 31 women died of septic infection. But even this was not an uncommon occurrence in the best-appointed maternities.¹ The errors inherent in the method of governing the maternity service then prevailing, were fully appreciated by the Medical Board, as was also the pressing need of providing a remedy, but they did not believe that the evils resided in the hospital building itself. Nevertheless, the opinion of those least capable of judging prevailed, and the lying-in service was taken from Bellevue. The obstetrical department had been located in the east end of the north wing, on the upper floor, and was attached to both the medical and surgical services, the junior assistants serving one month as senior assistants in the obstetrical division, and the seniors one month as house physicians.

Two wooden pavilions were erected on Blackwell's Island and attached to the Charity Hospital staff, and the lying-in department was transferred to them. It was not long, however, before the death-rate in the pavilions exceeded that which had obtained at Bellevue, and they also were abandoned. After this transfer to the island was made, the commissioners arranged with several private establishments to receive the class of patients who first come into hospital after labor has begun. This lasted but a short time, and these institutions refused to receive such patients. Thereupon it was ordered that these women be taken on board the transfer steamboat. Here many were confined while awaiting transportation, being attended by one of the staff, and one of the nurses from the new training school, but no other provision being made for them. This arrangement continued until 1877, when the attention of the Grand Jury was called to it, and as a result the Emergency Hospital was established.

A building on Twenty-sixth street between Second and Third avenues, which had been used as an engine-house by the Fire Department, was fitted up as a lying-in hospital, and

¹ Lusk, *loc. cit.*

attached to the Bellevue service. This is in operation to-day. On the ground floor are two rooms, a waiting-room and a kitchen and laundry. On the second floor are two wards, one where the women are confined, the other for their subsequent reception. An addition was built to this which was designed as an isolation ward, but is now used as the nurses' room. The hospital is under the supervision of Drs. William T. Lusk and William M. Polk of the Bellevue staff, and the service is assigned in rotation for six weeks at a time to the four medical divisions of Bellevue.

While on duty at the Emergency the internes are governed by special regulations; they are not allowed to be present at autopsies or to visit the erysipelas pavilion; to assist at surgical operations or the dressing of wounds. The head nurse is from the Bellevue Training School, and the nurses under her direction are undergraduates of the school.

This small hospital receives the worst cases of neglected and complicated obstetrics occurring in the city; cases of sepsis and cases in which capital operations have been attempted already. And yet the records may be placed alongside of those of the best maternities in the land. Between 1885 and 1890, 837 confinements took place in its wards; of these, sixteen patients died, or about one in eighty-two. But of these deaths at least fourteen could not in any way be ascribed to the hospital; of the other two, one, a case of twin pregnancy, died of puerperal fever following a prolonged and difficult labor, while the record of the other has been lost. For the two years ending December 31, 1892, with the exception of the last six days of December, there have been 345 deliveries and one death. In this case the woman was admitted in a dying condition, suffering from eclampsia. This is the showing of an institution which, judged by the scientific rules governing the construction belonging to modern maternity architecture, is but a makeshift hospital, but, for all that, in it modern scientific midwifery is practised.¹

¹ A detailed account of the methods followed may be found in the paper
[by Lusk above cited.]

Neither the practice of antiseptics nor the application of modern sanitary laws—neither of these nor both together could have brought the hospital to its present efficiency if it had not been for the Bellevue Training School; indeed, neither of these is practicable except by means of intelligent agents. Prior to the establishment of this school, the nursing of the sick was scarcely superior to a pretense. The nurses, or rather those employed as such, were nearly without exception to the last degree incompetent. They were ignorant, indifferent, dishonest; they were eye-servants. Sairey Gamp and her partner Mrs. Prig were ubiquitous. They “drank fair,” and only attended to their patients when “so disposed.”

This state of things had grown out of the employment of people from the penitentiary as attendants, nurses, and general helpers about the hospital, and was an heirloom from the primitive times when the hospital itself was only an economical attachment of that institution and the poorhouse. Most of them had just served enforced time on the island, and worked without pay and for the sake of the board and lodging and the dishonest perquisites they obtained.

To begin the reform involved the difficulty of finding women to discharge duties which in the estimation of most were no better than menial, but yet which needed a combination of coolness and sympathy, patience, courage, and endurance, along with earnestness of purpose, to be found in comparatively few. But such were at last found who have been willing to subordinate these ideal qualities to the discharge of the offices of waiting and tending, and the hospital, not to say the people at large, is reaping year by year the benefits resulting from this school.

The New-York Training School for Nurses Attached to Bellevue Hospital was established in May, 1873, under the sanction of the Medical Board, by a committee of ladies of the State Charities Aid Association. The Training School Committee secured the house No. 314 East Twenty-sixth street as a home for the nurses, and receiving assurances that the necessary changes in the building would be completed by May 1,

they agreed to begin work in the wards on that date. Meanwhile they were making every effort to engage a competent person to act as superintendent, and it was only after much inquiry that they at last obtained Miss Helen Bowden of the University College Hospital of London. This lady, known in England as Sister Helen, was possessed of a wide experience in matters pertaining to hospital nursing, and by her energy, tact, and superior executive ability was the school guided through its first and most trying period. She was ably seconded by her assistant, Miss Van Rensselaer.

The standard of qualifications was placed high, and although there was not the large number of applications for admission looked for by the managers, the standard was not lowered. Only four applicants appeared for the position of Head Nurse, and Sister Helen accepted only three of them. Twenty-nine sought admission to the school during the first seven months, and ten of these were rejected. The Board of Managers, of which Mrs. William H. Osborn was chairman, and Mrs. A. P. Woodworth the secretary, received in this year donations to the school, from many of the open-handed citizens of New-York, to the amount of over \$22,000, and many of the necessities for furnishing the home besides. In 1874 the trained nurses were placed in the lying-in department; it was at the beginning of the puerperal fever epidemic, however, and this department was soon abolished. During this year four more wards were placed in charge of Sister Helen, making nine in all,—to wit, three female medical, and three male and three female surgical wards. Out of 118 applicants this year, but twenty-nine were accepted, and only twenty of these remained longer than the probation month. The first class was graduated in 1875. It included six nurses, and one of these went as superintendent to the Boston Training School, then just established.

Such is the origin of the Bellevue School, the mother of training schools in this country. The aim of the founders of this school was twofold,—first, to improve the condition of the hospital sick, and second, to utilize the hospital as a clinical



South View of Alcoholic Pavilion.



Male Medical Ward.

school for instruction in the art of nursing the sick among the rich and the poor alike. These two objects they have achieved. The great improvements that have been brought about in general hospital practice in the last twenty or thirty years, must be in large measure credited to the efforts of Florence Nightingale in England, and the managers of Bellevue School in this country. The occupation of the nurse is now a noble one, and the sphere of woman's usefulness has been enlarged.

In 1876 Sister Helen was forced, on account of ill health, to return to England, where she is still living, and Miss Van Rensselaer also was obliged to leave. The managers accepted these losses with deep regret. The school then came under the superintendency of Miss E. P. Perkins, under whose care it flourished for twelve years, when in 1888 she also retired. The present superintendent, Miss Agnes S. Brennan, who was appointed on the retirement of Miss Perkins, is an alumna of the school of the class of 1882, and had been Miss Perkins's assistant for four years. Miss Anna W. Kerr, of the class of 1891, is assistant superintendent. The president of the Board of Managers is Mrs. William Preston Griffin. The Nurses' Home is now situated close to the hospital grounds on the south side of Twenty-sixth street. It was purchased by Mrs. William H. Osborn, of the Board of Managers, and leased to the school in 1878. The number of nurses in the school is sixty-four. During the past year 1860 applications were made, and out of these thirty-nine were accepted on probation. It is easily seen from these figures that none but the very best were chosen. The course of instruction extends through two years. An applicant is accepted only upon a month's probation; at the end of that time, if she is acceptable to the superintendent, she becomes a pupil of the school and pledges herself to remain for the full term of two years. At the end of a year, after passing an examination conducted by members of the house staff, she is eligible for the position of head nurse, the best of the class being chosen for this important post. One of the responsibilities of a head nurse is the training of the pupil nurses

placed under her. The nurses are trained in the care of men, women, and children, in medical, surgical, gynæcological, and obstetrical cases, through all the vast range of diseases that are admitted to Bellevue. The curriculum includes, beside bedside instruction by the medical and surgical staff of the hospital, didactic teaching by a corps of lecturers and by the assistant superintendent, in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and practical nursing. At the end of two years a pupil is graduated a trained nurse, among the best in her profession. Up to the present time (1893) 421 nurses have been graduated. The school is constantly receiving requests to furnish superintendents or matrons of hospitals the world over. Since the time a graduate of the initial class was made superintendent of the Boston Training School, many others of the alumnae have accepted positions of a similar kind. Every training school for nurses, of any importance, in this country to-day has been organized under the direction of graduates of the Bellevue School. The New-York Hospital School was thus begun, and the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School likewise; and the nursing in many of the large hospitals in the country is now under the superintendence of Bellevue graduates. Among them may be mentioned the City (formerly Charity) Hospital, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, in this city; Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; both Cook County and St. Luke's, Chicago, and Indianapolis and Washington hospitals also. An alumna of Bellevue was chosen from among many competitors, for the position of matron of the Lying-in Hospital, London, England; others have gone to Japan, China, Turkey, and the list might be extended still further.

In 1882 St. Paul's Home for Trained Nurses was established in Rome, Italy, where American or English nurses might be obtained by travelers from these countries when taken ill abroad. It is now under the care of a Bellevue nurse.

On Christmas Day, 1887, Mr. D. O. Mills presented to the Department of Public Charities and Correction a sum of money to erect and establish a school for the training of male

nurses. The commissioners set aside a plot on the southeast corner of the Bellevue grounds, and by December, 1888, the building was completed. It was opened for the reception of pupil nurses on December 17 of that year, and placed under the supervision of the female training school. The five wards allotted to it were each put in charge of one of the graduates of the latter school, and the first pupils were taught by them. This continued until the first class was graduated, except that in June, 1889, Mrs. A. S. Willard, an alumna of the female training school of the class of 1887, was placed in full control as superintendent, a position which she still holds. The entire male side of the hospital, with the exception of the insane patients, is under the care of these male nurses. The course of instruction extends over a period of two years. The alumni now number thirty-five, each of whom holds a diploma signed by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Managers of the school.¹

This period of the hospital's history also has its record of epidemic disease among the members of the staff.

In 1869-70 there occurred in this city a large number of cases of that disease which rarely appears in this country—relapsing or famine fever; so large a number that a special temporary hospital was established on Hart's Island in February, 1870.² Many cases were admitted into Bellevue and treated in the general wards. Six members of the staff contracted the disease; every one, however, recovered.

Once more, in 1880, typhus fever developed in the hospital. A very large number of cases occurred in the city, and some were inadvertently admitted into Bellevue, but were immediately transferred to the Riverside Hospital for infectious diseases, then on Blackwell's Island. Nevertheless, one member of the staff was stricken down, and barely escaped with

¹ The commissioners also maintain a training school for male nurses in connection with the City Hospital. This was organized in 1887.

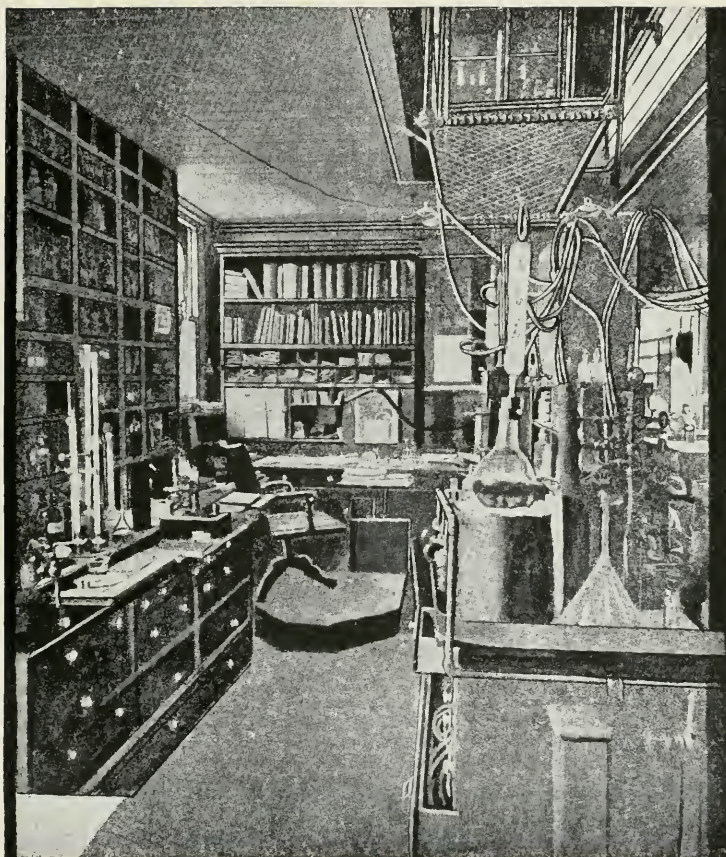
² From February to August, 1870, during which time this hospital was open, 1673 cases of this disease were admitted. The percentage of deaths was 6.87. Two members of the medical staff, seven of the nurses and orderlies, and many of the other attendants took the disease; two nurses and one orderly succumbed.

his life. He was isolated in the then new Sturges pavilion, and his colleagues on the staff nursed him by turns.

The only time in the history of the hospital when fire occurred to any serious extent was in 1879. About eleven o'clock on the night of December 6, the nurse in wards 31 and 32 located in a pavilion which stood on the site of the present Marquand, and which contained women and children, discovered fire. She quickly gave the alarm, but with such rapidity did the flames advance that they could not be checked, and the building, which was of wood, was almost entirely destroyed. Four lives were lost by this disaster—three children were suffocated by the smoke and one woman died from shock, after removal. The cause of the fire was unknown.

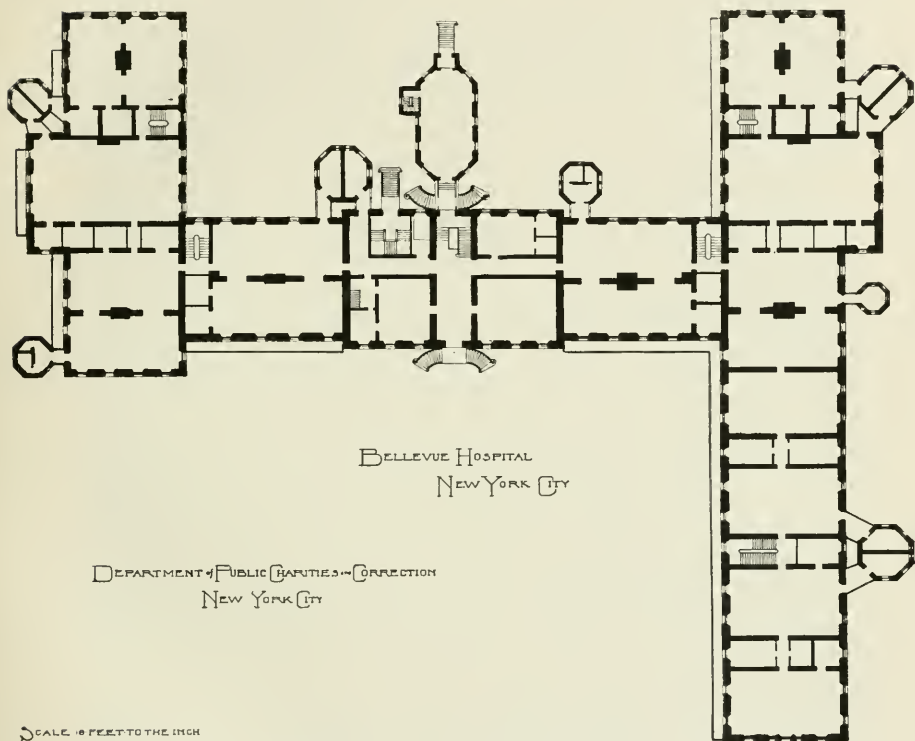
It remains but to describe Bellevue Hospital as it appears at the present day. On entering the grounds through the substantial gate-house on the Twenty-sixth street side midway between First Avenue and the East River, one sees before him the main building, three of the six pavilions belonging to the institution, the building of the Out-Door Department, and on looking directly through the archway under the north wing, the ambulance stables. By ascending the steps of the main building on the side of the hospital which faces the river, the visitor enters the main hall which runs through the building from east to west. Directly in front is the main stairway. A second and narrower hall crosses the main one at right angles immediately in front of the stairway, connecting the two wings of the hospital. On the right of the main hall, close to the entrance, is the Medical Board room. In this room is the tablet erected by the commissioners to the memory of those members of the house staff who died in the discharge of duty. Directly opposite this room, on the left of the entrance, are the warden's office and the telephone office.

Two memorial tablets have been placed in the wall in the main hall on the right—one to Valentine Mott, and the other to the memory of Austin Flint. On the left is the roster of the medical and surgical staff. On the right of the



Office and Private Laboratory of the Chief of the General Drug Department.

stairway is the doctors' dining-room, and on the left the elevator. All that part of the building to the south of the middle house is devoted to the medical and gynæcological departments, and all that part which lies to the northward, with the exception of two wards, to the surgical department. On the main floor, to the south and west, lie, first, the two male



Ground Plan of the Main Building.

wards (Nos. 26 and 27) of the First Medical Division, and next, the two female wards of the Fourth Medical Division, No. 28 general medical, and No. 29 gynæcological. From the latter the Townsend pavilion, which lies to the westward, is reached by a covered passageway. Immediately above this floor are the four wards of the Second Medical Division, from within outward wards 25 and 24 male, and 22 and 23

general female and gynæcological respectively. A covered way leads from ward 22 to the Lazarus rooms on the east end of the Marquand pavilion, and from ward 23 to the Dehon annex, on the west end of the same pavilion. On the floor above the Second is the Third Medical Division, wards 18 and 19 male, and 21 and 20 gynæcological and general medical female respectively.

Passing now to the surgical side: On the main floor are the wards of the First Surgical Division. Beginning at the extreme east end of the north wing, are ward 1 for women and children, and wards 2, 3, and 4 for men. To the westward of ward 4 is a ward for males, No. 5 of the Fourth Surgical Division, while to the southward of ward 4, toward the middle house, is ward 6, one of two male wards of the Fourth Medical Division. On the floor above this is the Second Surgical Division. Beginning again at the extreme east end, come wards 7, 8, 9, and 10, the first one for women and children, and the others for men. To the westward of ward 10 and directly over ward 5, is another male ward of the Fourth Surgical Division, ward 11. On the floor above is the Third Surgical Division, wards 16, 15, 14, and 13, the first one being for women and children, and the others for men. To the westward of ward 13 is ward 12 of the Fourth Surgical Division, for women and children, while to the southward of ward 13, toward the middle house, is the other male ward of the Fourth Medical Division, ward 17; the third male ward of the Fourth Surgical Division is ward 30, which is on the ground floor of the north wing, under ward 1.

Each ward contains on an average twenty beds, and is under the charge of a head nurse and two subordinate nurses, one of the senior and one of the junior class. The head nurse remains in the same ward for a period of six months, while the others are changed about every two or three weeks. The day-nurses are on duty from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., with an hour or two intermission for each. The night-nurses have each two wards, and are under the orders of the night superintendent of nursing.

At the first mezzanine landing of the main stairway above

the hall is the entrance to the new chapel, which is situated on the First Avenue front of the main building. On the third floor of the middle house, directly over the board room and warden's office, are the warden's dwelling-rooms, with windows opening on the river-side. On the same floor, on the First Avenue side, directly over the doctors' dining-room, is the warden's dining-room, and next to that, over ward 6, are the offices of the superintendent of the training school for female nurses, who is also the matron of the hospital. The two floors of the middle house above these are devoted to the doctors, and are styled "Doctors' Hall."

All of the doctors' rooms except two overlook the river; each room has a private bathroom connected with it, with all the latest improvements in plumbing. These bathrooms have just been added. It may be stated here that the plumbing of the whole hospital is in the best of order. It is all placed in a series of towers, erected in connection with different parts of the main building, and has been renovated within the last two years on the latest sanitary plans.

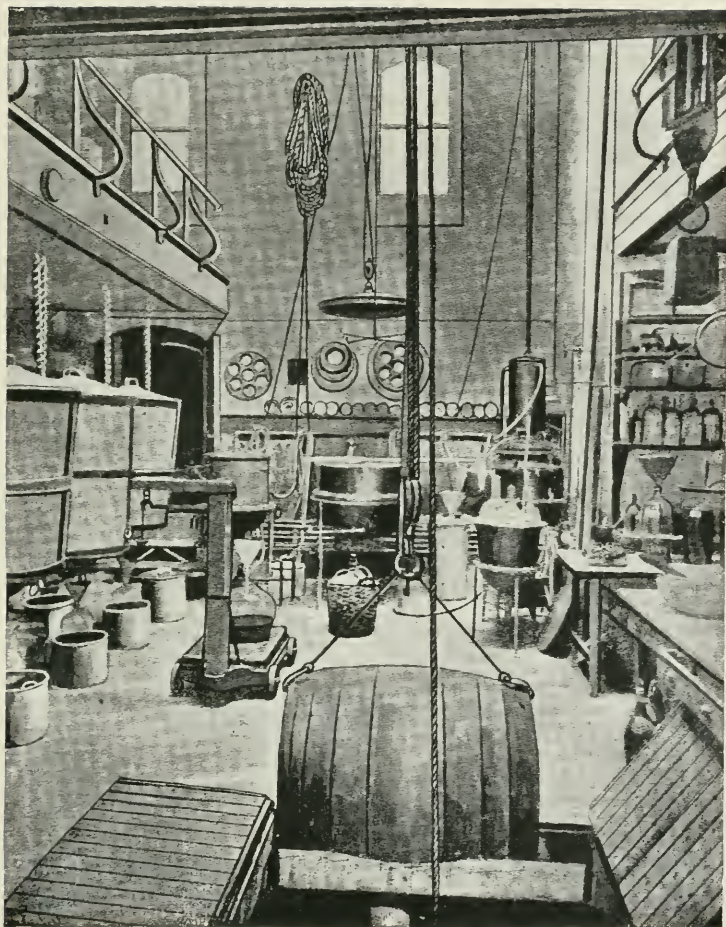
In the dome is the new amphitheater, which, with one exception,—the new Syms Operating Theater attached to the College of Physicians and Surgeons,—is far superior to anything of the kind in this city, perhaps in the country. It was erected in 1890 by the commissioners, at an expense of about \$25,000. The entire interior of the old amphitheater (built in 1871) was torn out to the masonry, and the new theater is planned on a much smaller scale, leaving considerable space external to it, which is divided up into the various rooms delineated in the diagram. This theater has a seating capacity of nearly 300, and is so arranged that every student at a clinic has a clearer view of what is being done in the arena. The front wall of the theater, facing the river, is entirely of glass, giving the best of light. The floor of the arena is of asphalt, and it slopes, so that it can be washed down with a hose. The Medical Board is about to place in the amphitheater two bronze mural tablets to the memory of deceased members of the consulting and visiting boards.

In the northwest corner of this floor is the Crane operating-room. This was a gift from Mrs. Mary Crane Mills, through Dr. Lusk, in memory of her father, Dr. John J. Crane, formerly one of the visiting surgeons to Bellevue. Platforms placed at different heights afford standing-room for thirty to forty observers. The entire north wall of the room is also of glass. The room is furnished with a glass operating-table, a large combination galvanic and faradic battery, and iron and glass stands for instruments. It also has an asphalt floor. On the ground floor of the hospital, to the left of the entrance, is the general admission office, and in connection with it the "dressing" office. This is in charge of the surgeon on office duty for the week, and is in the care of one of the female nurses. It is the office where all such minor surgical cases are treated that have no need to remain in the hospital. Next to this is the store-room and clothes-room. In the latter, all articles of apparel belonging to patients, that are not absolutely worthless, are kept and returned to the owners upon their discharge. All money and other valuables are kept in the safe in the warden's office.

On the ground floor of the southwest wing are dormitories for the help, also the male alcoholic cells. The drug-store is on the right of the main entrance to this floor, and in the northwest wing are more dormitories and the cells for alcoholic females.

In the basement of the northeast wing, under ward 30, is the lodging-house for males and females. This place is intended for such as apply for hospital care after the transfer boat to Blackwell's Island has left on its last trip for the day, and that are not fit patients for Bellevue. Here also are kept those unfortunates who apply at the hospital for a night's lodging.

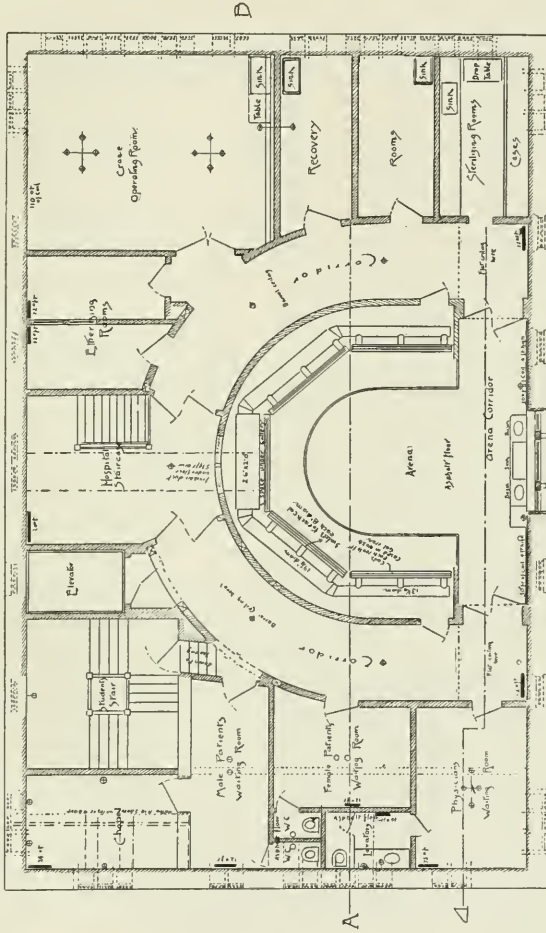
There are eight pavilions and annex wards attached to the hospital. Five of these are the gifts of private citizens. The first one was built in 1879. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osborn of this city, and is called the Sturges pavilion. It is located on a site south of the northeast wing, in close proximity and running parallel to it. The building is of brick,



Manufacturing Laboratory in the General Drug Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
NEW YORK CITY.

Bellevue Hospital
New Amphitheatre under Dome &
C



Whiting and Dickson
Architects, New York

Plan of Amphitheatre Floor
Looking West

Scale 1/4 inch to the foot

one story in height, with a mansard roof. It has two wards, but as it is intended principally for a particular class of cases, one ward is much larger than the other. The male ward takes up about two thirds of the building, being 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. At the rear of this ward is a wide piazza overlooking the river.

The female ward is to the right of the entrance, 17 feet wide by 27½ feet long. Opposite this ward are the kitchen and the nurses' room. The intentions of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn in presenting this building have been strictly adhered to. All cases upon which a capital operation has been performed are transferred here and placed under the care of the female nurses. There is also one of the old orderlies in attendance who acts under their direction. The female ward is used principally for laparotomy operations.

The next pavilion was erected by the commissioners, and is in outward appearance somewhat like the Sturges. For many years prior to 1879, all cases of suspected insanity were admitted to the two basement wards of the hospital known as the "alcoholic cells," regardless of the degree of mental impairment.

The impossibility of properly caring for these cases in such surroundings was early recognized. It was seen that a serious wrong was being done the insane by throwing them in contact with cases of delirium tremens, with inebriates, and often with the criminal class. After much agitation of the matter an appropriation was made, and a pavilion was built for the reception of these cases. This pavilion, known as the Insane pavilion, was opened on June 21, 1879. It is located on a site parallel with the Sturges, near the Twenty-sixth street side of the grounds. A wide corridor runs the entire length of the interior in the center, and there are twenty-four rooms or cells opening from it. The building is divided into two wards by sliding iron doors, one ward being for male and the other for female patients. These wards are intended only for patients whose sanity is in question, where they may be kept under observation until the proper commitment papers can be made out for their transfer to other institutions.

The great majority of the patients admitted belong to the laboring class, but many persons of wealth and refinement are, from force of circumstances, brought to this pavilion. Patients are admitted upon the commitment of a police justice, upon permits granted by the superintendent of the Out-door Poor, or the examining physician of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, or upon being brought by ambulance with the diagnosis of insanity. Patients from the hospital wards, or those brought by friends without permits, are only admitted after examination by the physician in charge and with his consent. The number admitted yearly has largely increased since the opening of the pavilion. From June 21, 1879, to January 1, 1880, 403 patients were admitted, while for the year ending October 1, 1892, the total number of admissions was 2103. The largest proportion of these (1528) were transferred to the City Asylum.

Prior to 1874 the insane were visited by a physician appointed for the purpose, who directed the transfer of those patients that he considered proper cases for confinement in an asylum. On the passage of the laws of 1874, however, relative to the commitment of the insane, it became necessary to have each case examined by two physicians, called Examiners in Lunacy, who made out the necessary certificates. This still continues in force. In March, 1886, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, who was then the Medical Superintendent of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, was appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, General Superintendent of the asylums in their department, and the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue was included among the institutions coming under his supervision, though still attached to Bellevue Hospital. The Medical Board of the hospital, at a meeting held on December 1, 1887, resolved that one physician from each medical division should visit the pavilion for three months in turn, beginning with the fourth division. Besides all this supervision, there is the constant attendance of the house doctor. The care of the insane was administered by the medical divisions of the hospital previous to 1882, each house

physician serving for six weeks at a time. The number of the insane kept constantly increasing, and to avoid the confusion incident to a frequent change, it was determined to appoint a resident physician to serve on an annual salary, which was done on November 19, 1882. He is known as the Resident Physician in charge of the department of mental diseases.¹

In March, 1886, the training school agreed to supply two day and two night nurses to the female ward of the pavilion, in order that the nurses might receive the benefits of a training in the care of the insane. The training school was to receive the same compensation for these nurses as for those in the general wards. This continued for three years, when, on account of a disagreement between the Board of Managers of the training school and the commissioners, in regard to an increase of money paid to the school, the nurses were withdrawn by the school, although the commissioners made strenuous efforts to retain them. The vacancies thus caused were filled by trained attendants from the New-York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. A special female attendant was appointed in October, 1889, for the purpose of taking charge of all insane women while in transit to the various institutions to which they have been committed. There are now five female and four male attendants, all of whom are trained at the City Asylum before being appointed to the pavilion.

The Marquand pavilion came next in order. It was erected in 1883 by Messrs. F. and H. Marquand, in memory of their brother, Josiah Penfield Marquand. This pavilion was placed on the site of the one which had been destroyed by fire four years before. It is of brick, one story in height, and it contains one large ward, one half of this being for women and the other half for children. This ward is attached to the First Medical Division. In the rear of the ward are a kitchen and rooms for isolation purposes in doubtful cases of childrens' diseases.

In April, 1887, Mrs. Richard H. L. Townsend, of this city, presented to the hospital a pavilion called the "Townsend pavilion." It is situated just opposite the west end of the

¹ For names of all these officers, see the catalogue.



Interior of the Sturges Pavilion.



Interior of the Marquand Pavilion.

south wing of the hospital, and is connected with the latter by a covered way opening into ward 29. It has a frontage on First Avenue of 70 feet, being of smaller size than either of the pavilions previously mentioned. It is attached to the gynæcological department of the Fourth Medical Division. It is built of brick, with blue stone trimmings, and is two stories high; on the First Avenue side there is a mural tablet bearing the motto of the King's Daughters, "In His Name." The interior is divided into operating, patients', and nurses' rooms. It is under the special care of Mrs. Townsend.

The next addition was the gift of Miss M. H. Dehon, of this city. In 1890, at a cost of \$6000, Miss Dehon built upon the west end of the Marquand pavilion a suite of seven rooms and an operating-room which is attached to the Second Medical Division, and connected with ward 23 (until recently ward 22) by a covered way. It is known as "The Annex."

The operating-room is arranged for the best light, and has all necessary furnishings; the annex is carefully looked after, and its every want promptly supplied by Miss Dehon.

In the spring of 1891, Miss Josephine Lazarus, of this city, proposed to the managers and the Alumnae Society of the Training School for Female Nurses to provide accommodations for such as fell ill among the graduates of the school, and who heretofore had been compelled to go to other hospitals. The managers and the alumnae gratefully accepted Miss Lazarus's offer, and the commissioners granted permission to build four rooms on the east end of the Marquand pavilion. These were accordingly built and handed over to the Alumnae Society in the spring of last year (1892). The commissioners in giving their consent made the proviso "That the city should be at no expense," so now when a nurse falls ill she provides her own attending nurse. The members of the Alumnae Society established, last fall, a sick-fund, and each one agrees to pay toward it \$4.00 a year, and to this has been added a gift of Mrs. M. K. Jesup of \$5000 in memory of her sister, Mrs. Cuyler, who was for many years the secretary of the Board of Managers of the school.

During the past few years many alterations and improvements have been made in Bellevue by the commissioners, and are still making, with a view to rendering the building as safe as possible from the danger of fire, and, in a sanitary point of view, free from any defect. The great improvement in the plumbing has been mentioned; all the old doors of the building have been replaced by heavy ones covered with sheet iron, and all windows opening into passageways have been closed up, the whole being done on a plan approved by the Fire Department. But the greatest of all improvements in recent years is the erection of the new alcoholic pavilion (1892), which insures the speedy removal of the last remnant of the days of yore. This building lies in juxtaposition to the east end of the north wing, parallel with Twenty-eighth street. It is two stories in height and is built of brick. A diagram of the first floor is here shown. The first floor is for men, and the second, a counterpart of the first, is for women patients. This service is rotating and of six weeks' duration, attached to the medical divisions. During the year ending December 1, 1892, 4539 alcoholic patients were received into Bellevue; 3347 of these were men. There is no other general hospital in this city which receives such patients, but all such are brought to Bellevue. The mortality in the cells for the period donated above is a fraction over 6% among the men, and not quite $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ among the women. This refers to the cases of pure alcoholism as a rule, because, as soon as any complication is discovered, the patient is immediately removed to the general wards, and if the case prove fatal it is not charged to the cell record.

The erysipelas pavilion is a small building made of corrugated iron, which has recently been removed from the old site on the river-front, opposite the center of the grounds, to a position nearer Twenty-eighth street. It contains twelve beds—six for men and six for women. It is attached in rotation to the surgical divisions.

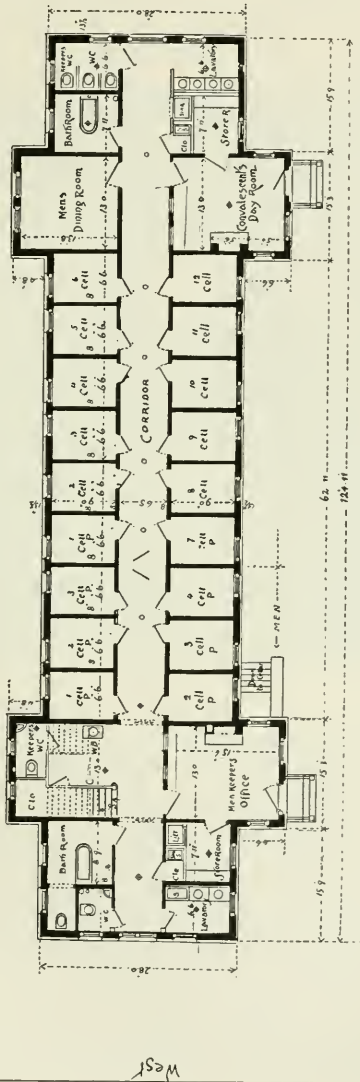
In that part of the Bellevue grounds which lies between the north wing and the Twenty-eighth street boundary are two

Pavilion for Alcoholic Patients
Bellevue Hospital N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
NEW YORK CITY

North

East



West

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

- S 1 1/2" of Wrought iron Beams
- C Single beams 9" deep 6 1/2" by 10" per yard
- D Double beams 6" deep 4 1/2" by 10" per yard

Scale 8 feet to the Inch

Withers and Dickson
Architects NEW YORK

low brick buildings, reached through the archway under this wing. The one opposite the arch and to the right is the ambulance stable, and the one to the left, the building of the General Drug Department. This latter was erected in 1887, upon plans designed by the head of this department, Dr. Charles Rice. It is the administrative center of the largest drug bureau in this country. It furnishes medical and surgical supplies to all the institutions under the care of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, and bears about the same relation to this department as the Pharmacie Centrale to the analogous department of Paris. This department in New-York includes eight hospitals, besides several minor ones attached to these and receiving their supplies from them; the four branches of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum; the almshouse and workhouse, the penitentiary, Tombs prison and four district prisons, and four large dispensaries. In these institutions there are at one time about 17,000 persons, and in the dispensaries about 60,000 patients are treated annually, each patient being counted but once.

The headquarters of this bureau at Bellevue include the office and private laboratory of the chief officer of this bureau, a manufacturing laboratory, a general store-room and distributing office, and several smaller store-rooms for special classes of articles.

The General Drug Department manufactures most of the pharmaceutical preparations used in these municipal institutions, and such chemicals as can be more economically made than purchased, or which are required to be absolutely pure. Another large part of the work is the analysis of medical supplies, whether purchased or made on the premises, and various technical and food products, besides other similar investigations. This bureau investigates each day the quality of the milk supplied to Bellevue Hospital, and as a result of the scrutiny the poor of this hospital are furnished milk equal to the very best that can be purchased in the city.

Upon the west side of the hospital lies the chapel called "Christ the Consoler." This beautiful chapel is also the gift of Mrs. Townsend. It was built in 1889, and dedicated upon Easter Monday in that year, and presented to the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. It has as its chaplain the Rev. Henry St. George Young. The site of this



Interior of the Chapel.

building is directly opposite the main entrance. The style of architecture conforms to that of the hospital building. It is three stories in height; upon the ground floor is a room for the "lady visitors," with store-room and closets. These ladies attend here at intervals and distribute clothes and other articles to the more deserving of the patients when they are discharged from the hospital; on the south side of this floor is a mortuary for the dead awaiting burial. The next floor is reached from the main floor of the hospital, and also by a flight of stone steps on the opposite side facing Twenty-seventh street. The chapel proper is on the floor above, and is

reached from the hospital side, as is noted above, from the first mezzanine landing of the main staircase. It is 43 feet long by 21 feet wide, and is fitted up with benches having accommodations for about one hundred persons. The altar is of carved oak; there are also a brass eagle lectern, a marble font, and an organ. The windows are of cathedral glass, those in the apse having full-length figures,—the one in the center is Christus Consolator,—and on either side an angel. The services are held in the chapel every Sunday, and many times during the week praise- and prayer-meetings are held, when large numbers of patients attend. Members of the Young Men's Christian Association hold meetings in the reading-room every Monday evening, besides. Here is a corner of Bellevue where sadness and sorrow shall flee away.

Another chapel is about to be erected. For those of the Roman Catholic faith a place of worship has been designed, to be placed on the extreme northwest corner of the grounds. Miss Leary, of this city, has identified herself with this project, and most of the money has been raised through her exertions. The chapel is to be 80 feet long by 25 feet wide, and built of the same kind of materials as is the hospital itself. It will be administered by a company of Carmelite friars.

The first chaplain to the hospital of which there is any mention is the Rev. John Stanford, in the old almshouse days. The only religious service, it is said, was for many years the reading of the Scriptures and prayers in the different wards, and frequently on the Sabbath Christian men visited the hospital to distribute tracts and read the Scriptures to the inmates. In later years religious services were held in the amphitheater by both Protestants and Roman Catholics. Nowadays, the patients are continually visited by many missionaries and colporteurs sent by the various Christian organizations and missions.

The river-front of Bellevue has undergone much improvement during the past year (1892). A great deal of land has been reclaimed by filling in the ground between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets up to the bulkhead line of Ave-

nue A, or six hundred feet to the eastward of First Avenue. The Department of Docks built a long and wide pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth street; this, with the large Twenty-sixth street pier (finished in 1885), which is the general distributing and receiving depot for all the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, and Hart's islands, forms a wide slip in front of Bellevue. Along the Twenty-eighth street pier lies the United States school-ship *St. Mary's* when in home waters; on the south is the berth of the transfer steamboats of the department, the *Minnahanonck* and *Thomas S. Brennan*, while in the waters in front is the anchorage used by the New-York Yacht Club, and frequently by government vessels.

The largest building in this part of the grounds is the Home of the Mills Training School, which is six stories in height and stands immediately to the east of the dispensary and college building. The two upper floors contain the Wood Museum. Near this building is the new city morgue and deadhouse, built upon the most approved present-day plans for such places.¹

The latest improvement in the hospital was begun in November, 1892. The old cook-house on the First Avenue side, which was put up in 1850, was torn down to make room for a model kitchen, the plans for which are now under consideration.

The efficient executive head of the hospital is Mr. William B. O'Rourke, who was appointed warden in 1891. His assistant is Mr. M. G. Rickard, formerly for many years the registrar.

Since 1874 the medical supervision has been divided into four medical and four surgical divisions. In the fall of that year, after the transfer of the lying-in department to the island, the staff was completely reorganized; the First Medical Division was changed to the Third; the Second to the First, the Third to the Second, and the Fourth was reëstablished. The First Surgical Division became the Second; the Second, the First; the Third remained the Third, and the Fourth was organized. In the spring of 1882 an important modification was made in the manner of making the staff appointments. Four grand divisions were recognized — three of these collegiate, and one non-collegiate. Each comprised one medical and one surgi-

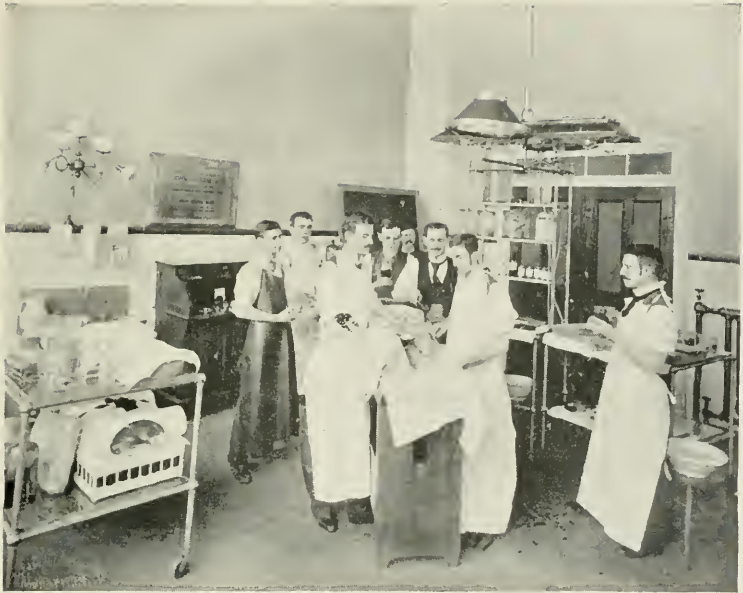
¹ During 1892, 7871 bodies were received here.

cal division. The board appointments on each of the collegiate divisions are controlled by the three medical colleges of the city, respectively, while on the other division the appointees are not necessarily college officers. The First Medical and Second Surgical divisions are placed in the care of the faculty of the Medical Department of Columbia; the Second Medical and First Surgical in that of the University of the City of New-York; and the Third Medical and Surgical divisions in that of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The Fourth Medical and Surgical divisions make up the non-collegiate division. The house-staff appointments are made in like manner.

The Medical Board consists of three consulting physicians and three consulting surgeons, and a staff of twenty-seven visiting officers. To each medical division three physicians are assigned, and to all of these except the first, one gynæcologist; to each surgical division three surgeons.

Bellevue Hospital is conducted upon the lines that make for the best results — as a hospital, and as a school of clinical medicine and of practical nursing. During the period of year when the colleges are open, forty-one clinics and section classes are held weekly in the hospital. Twelve clinics are held in the amphitheater, at each of which from one hundred and fifty to two hundred students attend; four of these are medical, six are surgical, and two are gynæcological clinics. In the Crane room eight are held — six surgical and two gynæcological. At each of these about thirty students attend. Two gynæcological clinics are held in the annex the year round. Nineteen section classes of about twenty students each are conducted in the wards; eight of these are medical, nine surgical, and two gynæcological. One hundred and twenty nurses are under training in the wards. The purposes aimed at and ever kept in view are, by accuracy and skill in diagnoses, and by judicious and discerning treatment, to cure disease, to relieve suffering, and at the same time to educate and develop expert physicians and skilful nurses.

The only way in which the success obtained in hospital management can be approximately shown, is by the rates of



Crane Operating Room.



Interior of Amphitheater.

mortality. There are two ways in vogue of determining this ratio: first, by comparing the number of deaths with the total number of cases coming under treatment during the year. This method involves the error of counting the number of cases remaining in the hospital at the time of making a report, and again counting them in the next estimate. The other method is by comparing the number of deaths with the number of cases discharged plus the number of deaths. This is based upon the total of cases in which the treatment has been concluded whether by death or discharge. The latter method is the one that has generally been followed at Bellevue. During the year ending on December 31, 1892, 16,541 patients were treated in Bellevue. Of these, 14,383 were discharged, and 1500 died — by the latter method of reckoning, a ratio of mortality of $9\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.¹ Of those who died, 295 patients lived but twenty-four hours after admission; deducting these, the ratio of deaths is $7\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. There is no other hospital in this city with which this can be compared, because no other hospital in this city receives the same large class of desperate and hopeless cases of disease, nor is there another hospital which receives cases of alcoholism, certainly not in any great numbers. Of the admissions to Bellevue in 1892, 3265 cases were transfers by the ambulances of other hospitals. The figures for 1891 (the last year for which the figures of other city hospitals are at hand) show that the admissions at Bellevue exceeded by 430 those at any three other hospitals taken together, inclusive of the City Hospital, and by 40 the admissions at any other five, exclusive of that hospital.

There is a method of securing low mortality rates, however, which is not Bellevue's way. About once in every five days a patient is brought to Bellevue in a moribund condition by an outside ambulance, and dies, if not immediately, within a few hours after admission.² Within the past fortnight the writer witnessed the death of a patient directly after arrival,

¹ In 1874, the ratio was $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1880, $14\frac{7}{10}$; in 1886, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

² The number of such cases in 1892 was 70 — nearly 25 per cent. of the number who died within twenty-four hours after admission. Besides these, a number died in the ambulance at the entrance to the grounds.

who had been transferred by ambulance from his home, within three quarters of a mile of the hospital from whence the ambulance came, to Bellevue, two miles away. If one of the purposes for which the ambulance system was established was to get rid of undesirable cases, then the ambulance is not a wholly benevolent institution; moreover, Bellevue is then "hoist with her own petar."

The success in hospital management attained by Bellevue justifies the confidence reposed in the commissioners and in the Medical Board, by those citizens of New-York who have conferred upon Bellevue in such large measure the means of improving the condition of its inmates. There is room, however, for much more to be done for the hospital.

Bellevue, with its yearly census of over 16,000 patients, has a maternity ward of six beds. This ward is not only inadequate in size, but it possesses inadequate means of caring for patients. It has not sufficient room for the proper segregation of patients, nor has it the means of ventilating the building after modern methods, and no room for the disinfection of clothing, etc. The record of the Emergency Hospital is an earnest of the good work that could be done if Bellevue had a modern obstetrical pavilion.

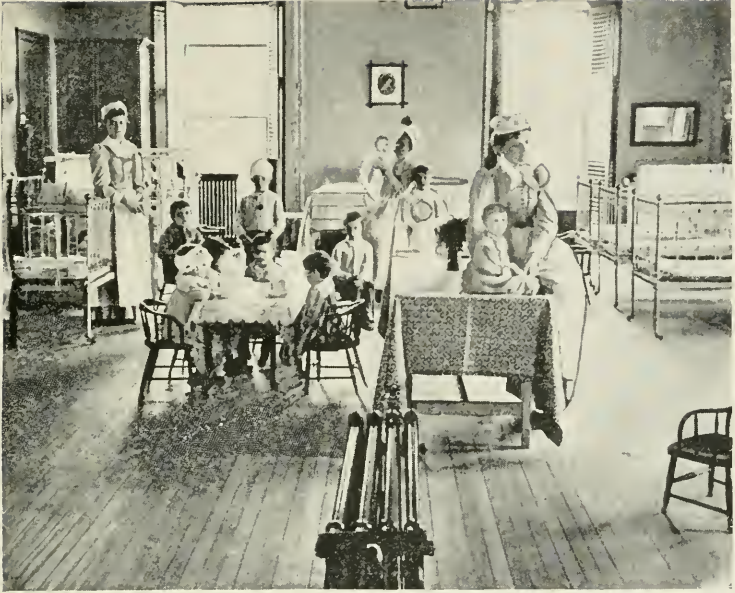
Bellevue Hospital has its wards for the proper and exclusive care of operation cases, and now its pavilion for the treatment of cases of alcoholism, but there is a large class of cases admitted which demands special watchfulness and care, but for which no special provision is made. This is the class of fever cases. During the five years ending on July 1, 1892, the number of cases of pneumonia treated in Bellevue was 1134, and of typhoid fever 398. Many of these cases it is impossible to save; many of them live but a few hours after admission. Taking them all in all, the prognosis is not as favorable in these diseases as it is in cases of alcoholism, or in the major operations of surgery — in some seasons it is very much worse. The results of treatment in fever cases obtained in Bellevue are probably as good as in any other institution of the kind laboring under the same disadvantages, yet the mortality ratio is

too high in these diseases. Perhaps it is not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that were better accommodations provided for fever cases, so that they might be cared for in rooms by themselves, exempt from the noise and turmoil of a general hospital ward, many of these lives might be saved. A pavilion where, among other things for instance, the hydropathic treatment of fever might be more conveniently and completely carried out, with means for the proper care of patients during convalescence, would aid materially in reducing the death-rate in these and allied diseases.

It is sometimes the case that people who are able and willing to lend aid in a charitable way need to be informed of a direction in which to extend their help. Bellevue Hospital is respectfully submitted as worthy to be a recipient of such attention.

With all the opportunities for clinical study at Bellevue, and notwithstanding the endeavors made by the members of the Medical Board to take advantage of them, yet the hospital has an undischarged debt which it owes to the profession at large. No systematized effort is made to impart the knowledge and experience that might be gathered from its clinical and statistical records. What is done in this direction has been done only in an irregular and imperfect way. It needs time, money, and the careful, conscientious work of an analytical recorder to prepare this material for publication, and steps ought to be taken right away to this end.

A notable part of Bellevue's history has not been related. An abler pen would have to tell of her achievements in the fields of medicine and surgery. Of the bold surgery of Mott; of the artistic surgery of Wood—periosteal surgery, inseparably connected with the name of Wood, had here its birth-place; of the skill and precision of Flint in medical diagnosis, all the world has heard. And Clark in medicine, Van Buren in surgery, Barker in obstetrics, Hamilton a master in the plastic art—these continue the brilliant record. These are Bellevue's laurels, and to every man of Bellevue they will ever be an incentive to great things. They will be his inspiration and their guiding principle his motto—*Natura arte.*



Children's Surgical Ward.



Operating Room of the Dehon Annex.

CATALOGUE OF THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF—1736 TO 1894

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AND CHRONOLOGICALLY

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

EXPLANATORY.

Medical Colleges that are departments of universities are designated by the name of the university. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city is thus designated for degrees conferred subsequent to 1860.

The term "Visiting Physician or Surgeon" refers to a hospital appointment, unless otherwise stated.

The term "Attending Physician or Surgeon" refers to a dispensary appointment.

Out-patient Departments of hospitals are called "dispensaries."

* Deceased.

Appointed.

Died.

1879 BARKER,* FORDYCE, 1891.

A. B., Bowdoin, 1837; A. M., 1840; M. D., 1841; Paris Univ., 1844; LL. D., Columb., 1878; Edin., 1884; Prof. Obstet., Bowdoin, 1845-46, Bell. Hosp. Med. Col., 1861-68; Prof. Clin. Midw. & Dis. Wom., 1868-82; Emeritus, 1882-91; Pres. Med. Soc. State N. Y., 1856; N. Y. Acad. Med., 1882. Author of "Lectures on Uterine Displacements," Rep. by B. T. Roath (Lecture first, 23 pp., 8°. Baker, Godwin & Co., N. Y., 1853); "Fibrous Tumor of the Uterus; Excessive Hemorrhage; Removal by Excision," 8 pp., 8°, 1857; "Remarks on Puerperal Fever," 23 pp., 8°, 1857; "On the Comparative Use of Ergot and the Forceps in Labor," 16 pp., 8°, 1858; "On the Use of Anæ-

Appointed.

Died.

thetics in Midwifery," 9 l., 8°, 1861; "Blood-letting as a Therapeutic Resource in Obstetric Medicine," 14 pp., 8°, 1871; "The Puerperal Diseases: Clinical Lectures Delivered at Bellevue Hospital," xiii., 526 pp., 8° (Appleton, 1874), translated into German, French, and Italian; "The Relation of Puerperal Fever to the Infective Diseases and Pyæmia," 15 pp., 8°, 1875. Died in N. Y. City, 1891, æt. 74; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

1884 CLARK,* ALONZO, 1887.

A. B., Williams, 1828; A. M., 1831, & Dartmouth, 1844; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y., 1835, & Berkshire, 1843; LL. D., Univ. Vt., 1853; Prof. Physiol. & Path., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1848-56; Prof. Path. & Pract. Med., 1855-87; Pres. Fac., 1875-83. Died in N. Y. City, 1887, æt. 80.

1886 DELAFIELD, FRANCIS,¹

1847 FRANCIS,* JOHN WAKEFIELD, 1861.

A. B., Columb., 1809; A. M., 1812; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1811; LL. D., Trinity, 1850; Prof. Obstet. & Med. Jurisp., Rutgers Med. Coll., N. Y.; Mat. Med., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1813-16; Instit. Med., 1816-20; Obstet., etc., 1820-26; Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1848. Died in N. Y. City, 1861, æt. 72; cause, carbuncle.

1852 GILMAN,* CHANDLER ROBBINS, 1865.

M. D., Univ. Penn., 1824; Lect. Obstet. Dis. Women & Child., 1840; Prof., 1841. Died in Middletown, Conn., 1865, æt. 63; cause, cardiac disease.

1847 MANLEY,* JAMES R., 1851.

A. B., Columb., 1799; A. M., 1802; M. D., 1803; Pres. Med. Soc., State of N. Y., 1825-26; V.-Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1849. Author of "Inaug. Address Before Med. Soc. N. Y.," 28 pp., 8°, N. Y., 1826. Died in N. Y. City, 1851, æt. 70; cause, asthenia.

1874 MCCREADY,* BENJAMIN W., 1892.

M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y., 1835; Prof. Mat. Med., N. Y. Coll. Pharm.; Prof. Mat. Med. & Therap., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-72; Emeritus, 1872-92. Died in N. Y. City, 1892, æt. 79.

¹ See List of Internes since 1850.

Appointed.

Died.

- 1861 METCALFE, JOHN THOMAS,
- U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, 1838, 2d Lieut., resigned 1840; M. D., Univ. Penn., 1843; Vis. Phys., N. Y. Hosp. Lying-in Women, 1850-60; N. Y. Deaf & Dumb Instit., 1851; Prof. Physic. Diag. & Dis. of Chest, Univ. City N. Y., 1852-54; Prof. Instit. & Pract. Med., 1854-66; Vis. Phys., St. Luke's Hosp., N. Y., 1853; Nursery & Child's Hosp., 1855-60; N. Y. Hosp., 1857; Con. Phys., N. Y. Hosp., 1859, St. Luke's, Roosevelt & N. Y. State Woman's Hosps.; Prof. Clin. Med., Columb., 1866-75; Emeritus since 1875.
- 1826 ROE,* STEPHEN C.,¹ 1844.
- M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1817; Phys., N. Y. State Prison. Died, 1844; cause, apoplexy.
- 1876 TAYLOR,* ISAAC E., 1889.
- A. B., Rutgers, 1830; M. D., Univ. Penn., 1834; Pres. Faculty, Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-89; Prof. Obstet. & Dis. Women and Child., 1861-67; Emeritus, 1867-89. Died in N. Y. City, 1889, æt. 78; cause, cardiac disease.
- 1852 WOOD,* ISAAC,² 1868.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Appointed.

Died.

- 1826 ROE,* STEPHEN C., 1844.
- 1847 FRANCIS,* JOHN WAKEFIELD, 1861.
- 1847 MANLEY,* JAMES R., 1851.
- 1852 GILMAN,* CHANDLER ROBBINS, 1865.
- 1852 WOOD,* ISAAC, 1868.
- 1861 METCALFE, JOHN THOMAS,
- 1874 MCCREADY,* BENJAMIN W., 1892.
- 1876 TAYLOR,* ISAAC E., 1889.
- 1879 BARKER,* FORDYCE, 1891.
- 1884 CLARK,* ALONZO, 1887.
- 1886 DELAFIELD, FRANCIS,

¹ With this exception, we believe there was no consulting board prior to 1847.
² See List of Resident Physicians.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Appointed.

Died.

1884 HAMILTON,* FRANK HASTINGS, 1886.

A. B., Union, 1830; A. M., 1833; LL. D., 1869; M. D., Univ. Penn., 1835; Prof. Mil. Surg. Frac. & Disloc., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-65; Mil. Surg. Frac. & Disloc. & Prin. Surg., 1865-68; Prac. Surg., 1868-75; Cons. Surg., Rupt. & Crip. & St. Eliz. Hosps. Author of "A Practical Treatise on Fractures & Dislocations," xx., 757 pp., 8° (Phila., Blanchard & Lea, 1860; 3d ed., 1866; 6th Amer. ed., 909 pp., 8°, 1880); "A Treatise on Military Surgery & Hygiene," viii., 648 pp., 8° (N. Y., Baillièrè Bros., 1865); "The Principles & Practice of Surgery," xxvi., 943 pp., 8° (N. Y., W. Wood & Co., 1872). Died, 1886, æt. 73; cause, fibroid phthisis.

1887 KEYES, EDWARD LAWRENCE,

A. B., Yale, 1863; A. M., 1866; M. D., Univ. City N. Y., 1866; Cons. Surg., St. Eliz. & City (late Charity) Hosps.; Lect. Dermat., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1871-73; Prof., 1873-75; Prof. Dermat. & Adj. Prof., Prin & Pract. Surg., 1875-81; Prof. Cutan. & Genito-U. Dis., 1881-90. Author of "Genito-Urinary Disease, with Syphilis" (by Van Buren & Keyes), xii., 672 pp., 8°, 1874 (*idem* enlarged & revised by E. L. Keyes, xv., 704 pp., 1891); "Treatment of Syphilis," iv., 83 pp., 8°, 1877; "Venereal Diseases," xiii., 348 pp., 8° (Appleton, 1880); "Urinary Calculi," in "Ashurst's Encyc. Surg.," vol vi., p. 155, 1884.

1884 MOTT,* ALEXANDER BROWN, 1889.

M. D., Univ. Penn., 1850; N. Y. Med. Coll., 1851; Attend Surg., N. Y. Disp., 1850; Vis. Surg., St. Elizabeth's Hosp., 1851, Jews' Hosp., 1863; Brigade Surg., 2d Brig. N. Y. State Militia, 1861-62; Surg. U. S. Vols., 1862, at U. S. Gen. Hosp., N. Y.; Prof. Surg. Anat., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-72; Prof. Surg., 1861; Clin. & Oper. Surg., 1872-89; Cons. Surg., Charity Hosp. Died, 1889, æt. 63; cause, acute lobar pneumonia. Son of Valentine Mott.

Appointed.

Died.

1847 MOTT,* VALENTINE, 1865.

M. D., Columb., 1806; LL. D., elsewhere; Prof. Surg., Columb., 1811-13; Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1813-26; Rutgers Med. Coll., 1826-30; Prof. Op. Surg. & Surg. Anat., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1831-37; Pres. & Prof., Surg. Univ., City N. Y., 1841-50; Emeritus, 1852-65; Pres., N. Y. Acad. Med., 1849. In London and Edinburgh, 1806-9, at St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, & Guy's Hospitals, under Abernethy, Sir Charles Bell, and Sir Astley Cooper. Ligated the arteria innominata two inches from the heart for aneurism of the right sub-clavian, first time in history of surgery, and patient lived 28 days, 1818; operated for osteosarcoma of lower jaw, first time, and removed lower jaw for necrosis, 1821; introduced his original operation for immobility of lower jaw, 1822; exsected entire right clavicle for malignant disease, 1828 (patient living in 1865); first to be successful in ligating primitive iliac for aneurism; tied common carotid 46 times; exsected lower jaw in different portions, cutting out two inches of the deep jugular vein inseparably imbedded in a tumor, and tied both ends of the vein. Author of "Mott's Velpeau," 4 vols., 820 pp., 8°, N. Y., and of the following papers: "Relative Anatomy of Sub-clavian Artery with Scaleni Muscles"; "Memoirs on Injuries of Skull and Brain," illustrated by cases; "Essay on Pulsation in Epigastrio"; "Memoir on Tying the Arteria Innominata"; several papers on "Exsection of the Lower Jaw in Various Portions and Articulation on one Side," with plates; "The Utility of Tying the Common Carotid for safe Removal of Large Tumors," etc.; "Removal of Thyroid Body weighing Four pounds, with Entire Success"; "Original Nasal Operation" (successful), with plates; "Distal, Anticardial or Brasdorean Operation on the Right Carotid for Aneurism of the Innominate"; "Successful Amputation of the Hip-joint," with plates; "Papers on Ligatures of Carotids, Sub-clavian, External, and Internal Iliacs"; "Successful Exsection of Clavicle for Enormous Osteosarcoma Ulcerated and Bleeding"; "Memoirs on a Peculiar Tumor of the Skin," illustrated by drawings and cases; "Letters to Amussat on the Effects of the Admission of Air into the Veins in Surgical Operations"; "Paper on Tying the Left Sub-clavian under Scalenus Anticus, attended with Peculiar Circulation, Recovery"; "Memoirs on the Removal of Enormous Tumors in the Neck in Small Children," with cases and draw-

Appointed.

Died.

ings; "Treatment of Ununited Fractures." Died in N. Y. City, 1865, *æt.* 79; cause, typho-malarial fever, followed by gangrene of leg. Father of Alexander Brown Mott.

1868 PARKER,* WILLARD, 1884.

A. B., Harvard, 1826; A. M., 1829; M. D., 1830; LL.D., Princeton, 1870; House Phys., U. S. Marine Hosp., Chelsea, Mass., 1827; Prof. Surg., Berkshire, 1832; Cincin., 1836; Prof. Clin. Surg., Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y., 1870-81; Emeritus, 1881-84. Died in N. Y. City, 1884, *æt.* 84; cause, cystitis and pyelitis.

1884 SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT,

A. B., Transyl. Univ., 1839; M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1842; a founder of N. Y. Pathol. Soc., 1844, and of Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861; Prof. Orthop. Surg., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., since 1861; Res. Phys., City N. Y., 1866; Vis. Surg., Charity Hosp., 1859-73, Cons. Surg. since 1873; Cons. Surg. Home for Incurables, and St. Eliz. Hosp. Made Knight of Order of Vasa by King Charles XV. of Sweden, 1872. Pres. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1880. Author of "Manual of Treatment of Club Foot," 1869; "Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of Joints," 1876 (translated into French, German, Spanish and Japanese); "Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature," 1877 (trans. into German); "Spina Bifida, the Tumor Removed by Ligature"; "Exsection of the Head of the Femur and Removal of the Upper Rim of the Acetabulum for Morbus Coxarius"; "Treatment of Croup by Inhalation of Steam"; "Lead Palsy from the Use of a Cosmetic"; "Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities"; "Partial Paralysis from Reflex Irritation caused by Congenital Phymosis"; "A Simple Dressing for Fracture of the Clavicle"; "On Anchylosis"; "Clinical Lectures on Disease of the Hip-joint"; "Spinal Anæmia, with Partial Paralysis and want of Coördination from Irritation of the Genital Organs"; "Report on Fractures"; "Report on Pott's Disease, or Caries of the Spine, Treated by Extension and Plaster-of-Paris Bandage"; "On Disease of the Knee-joint"; "Spondylitis and Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine" (trans. into Italian); "On the Necessity of Cutting Contractured Tissues in Cases of Deformity Before Traction is Attempted"; "Results in Cases of Hip-joint Disease Treated by the Portable Traction Hip Splint," 1892. Father of Reginald H. Sayre (1885, II).

Appointed.

Died.

- 1892 SMITH, STEPHEN,¹
- 1847 STEVENS,* ALEXANDER HODGDON, 1869.
- M. D., Univ. Penn., 1811; LL. D., elsewhere; Prof. Surg., Queen's Coll., N. J., 1814-26; Prof. Clin. Surg., Coll. Phys. and Surg., N. Y., 1837-39; Emeritus, 1844-69; Pres. Faculty, 1843-55; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1848-49; Amer. Med. Assoc., 1848; N. Y. Acad. Med., 1851. Author of "A Treatise on Cholera," 1832. Died in N. Y. City, 1869, æt. 80.
- 1854 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME, 1883.
- A. B., Yale, 1838; A. M., 1864; M. D., Univ. Penn., 1840; LL. D., 1879; Asst. Surg., U. S. A., 1840-46; Memb. Exec. Com. U. S. San. Com. during War; Prof. Anat., Univ. City N. Y., 1852-66; Prof. Surg., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1866-83; house staff, La Charité Hosp., Paris, under Velpeau; Asst. Surg., N. Y. and St. Vincent's Hosps. Author of "Contributions to Practical Surgery," 1865; "Diseases of the Rectum," 1870 (2d ed., enlarged and revised, 1882); "Genito-Urinary Surgery" (with E. L. Keyes), 1874. Died in N. Y. City, 1883, æt. 64; cause, cerebral hemorrhage. Great-grandson of John Van Beuren (1736-1765), and grandnephew of Beekman M. (1765-76).

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

- | Appointed. | Died. |
|---|-------|
| 1847 MOTT,* VALENTINE, | 1865. |
| 1847 STEVENS,* ALEXANDER HODGDON, | 1869. |
| 1854 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME, | 1883. |
| 1868 PARKER,* WILLARD, | 1884. |
| 1884 HAMILTON,* FRANK HASTINGS, | 1886. |
| 1884 MOTT,* ALEXANDER BROWN, | 1889. |
| 1884 SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, | |
| 1887 KEYES, EDWARD LAWRENCE, | |
| 1892 SMITH, STEPHEN, | |

¹ See List of Internes 1850-94.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

* Deceased.

1 See List of Consulting Physicians.

2 See List of Internes 1850-94.

3 See List of Internes, Resident Physician and Surgeons.

4 See List of Internes, Assistant Resident Physicians.

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

- 1885 BALL, ALONZO BRAYTON, 1890.
 A. B., Yale, 1860; M. D., Columb., 1863; Prof. Mat.
 Med. Woman's Med. Coll., N. Y. Infirm.; Lect. Dis. Kid-
 neys, Columb., 1870-76.
- 1855 BARKER,* FORDVCE,¹ 1879.
- 1886 BIGGS, HERMANN MICHAEL,² 1887.
- 1892 BIGGS, HERMANN MICHAEL (2d time),
- 1823 BROWN,* STEPHEN,³ 1826.
- 1810 BUCHANAN,* WALTER W., 1812.
- 1874 BUDD,* CHARLES A., 1877.
 A. B., Univ. City N. Y., 1850; M. D., 1852; Trinity (*ad
 eund.*), A. M.; Res. Phys., Cholera Hosp. N. Y., 1854;
 Prof. Obstet., N. Y. Med. Coll., 1860-63; Prof. Obstet. &
 Dis. Wom. & Child., Univ. City N. Y., 1865-77; Vis. Phys.,
 Charity Hosp. N. Y., 1866-75, Cons. Phys., 1875-77;
 Cons. Phys., N. Y. State Woman's Hosp.; Pres. N. Y.
 Obstet. Soc., 1871. Died in N. Y. City, 1877, æt. 47; cause,
 aortic aneurism, rupture into pleural cavity.
- 1847 CLARK,* ALONZO,¹ 1884.
- 1849 COCK, THOMAS FERRIS,¹ 1855.
- 1877 CURTIS, JOHN GREEN,² 1880.
- 1885 DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS,²
- 1875 DELAFIELD, FRANCIS,² 1886.

- | Appointed. | Resigned or Died. |
|------------|---|
| 1817 | DRAKE,* CHARLES, 1826. |
| | Asst. Surg., N. Y. Vol. Inf., 1812-14; Phys., N. Y. State Prison; Phys.-in-Chief, Yellow Fever Hosp., Fort Stevens, N. Y., 1819-22. Died in N. Y. City, 1832, æt. 42; cause, chronic bronchitis. |
| 1882 | DRAKE,* FREDERICK RICHARD SEWARD, . . . 1888. |
| | M. D., Univ. City N. Y., 1871; House Phys., Charity Hosp., 1869-70; Vis. Phys., 1874-82. Died in N. Y. City, 1888; cause, acute tonsillitis. |
| 1847 | ELLIOT,* AUGUSTUS GREELE, 1849. |
| | A. B., Yale, 1839; A. M., 1842; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1843. |
| 1854 | ELLIOT,* GEORGE THOMSON, 1871. |
| | A. B., Columb., 1845; A. M., 1849; M. D., Univ. City of N. Y., 1849; Interne, Dublin Lying-in Hosp., 1849-50, N. Y. Lying-in Asyl., 1852-54; Vis. and Cons. Phys. later; also, Nursery & Child's & N. Y. State Woman's Hosps.; Prof. Anat., Vt. Med. Coll., 1855; Prof. Obstet. & Dis. Women & Child., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-71. Died in N. Y. City, 1871, æt. 43; cause, apoplexy. |
| 1861 | FLINT,* AUSTIN, 1886. |
| | M. D., Harv., 1833; LL. D., Louisville (Ky.), & Yale (hon.), 1881; founder "Buffalo Med. Jour.," and editor 1846-56; a founder Buffalo Med. Coll., 1846; Prof. Theor. & Pract. Med. & Clin. Med. & of Pathol., 1846-52, and again in 1856-58; Theor. and Pract. Med., Univ. Louisville (Ky.), 1852-56; Clin. Med., Univ. Louisiana, 1858-61; Prin. & Pract. Med., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1861-86; Vis. Phys., Charity Hosp., New Orleans, 1858-61; Prof. Path. & Pract. Med., L. I. Coll. Hosp., 1861; Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1873-75; Amer. Med. Assoc., 1883-84. Author of Prize Essay, "The Variation of Pitch in Percussion & Respiratory Sounds," 1852, and of "The Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health & Disease," 1859, and of the following books: "Continued Fever," Buffalo, 1852; "Report on Dysentery," Buffalo, 1853; "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," Phila., 1856; "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine." (1st ed., xvi., 867 pp., 8°, Phila., |

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

H. C. Lea, 1866; 2d ed., xvi., 967 pp., 8°, 1867; 3d ed., 1002 pp., 8°, 1868; 4th ed., xvi., 1070 pp., 8°, 1873; 5th ed., xvi., 1150 pp., 8°, 1881; 6th ed., 1160 pp., 8°, 1886); "Diseases of the Heart," Phila., 1870; "Heart Sounds," Phila., 1870; "Conservative Medicine," Phila., 1874; "Phthisis," Phila., 1875; "Clinical Medicine," Phila., 1879; "Physical Exploration of the Lungs," Phila., 1882; "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," New-York, 1883; "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion," Phila., 1885. Died in N. Y. City, 1886, æt. 74; cause, cerebral hemorrhage. Father of Austin Flint, 2d (1869-74), and grandfather of Austin Flint, 3d (1890, 11).

1869 FLINT, AUSTIN, JR., 1874.

M. D., Jefferson, 1857; LL. D., 1885; Surg., Buffalo Gen. Hosp., 1858; U. S. (Ladies' Home) Gen. Hosp., N. Y. City, 1862-66; Surg.-Gen., State N. Y., 1874-78; Prof. Physiol., Univ. of Buffalo, 1858-59; N. Y. Med. Coll., 1859-60; New Orleans School Med., 1860-61; Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1861; L. I. Coll. Hosp., 1869-74. Editor "Buffalo Med. Jour.," 1857-60. Author of "Physiol. of Man," 5 vols., 8°, pp. 500 (Appleton, 1866-74; 2d ed., 1875); "Chemical Examination of Urine in Disease," pp. 76, N. Y., 1870 (6th ed., 1884); "Physiological Effects of Severe & Protracted Muscular Exercise," pp. 91, N. Y., 1871 (*idem*, with supplementary remarks, London, 1876); "Text-Book of Human Physiology, pp. 978, 8°, N. Y., 1875 (4th ed., 1888); "Source of Muscular Power," pp. 103, N. Y., 1878; and articles: "Phenomena of the Capillary Circulation," inaug. thesis, Phila., 1857; "Experiments on the Recurrent Sensibility of the Anterior Roots of the Spinal Nerves," New Orleans, 1861; "New Function of the Liver," Phila., 1862; "The Organic Nitrogenized Principles of the Body, with a New Method for their Estimation in the Blood," Phila., 1863; "Reports on Diet for the Institutions under the Charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction," N. Y., 1867; "Historical Considerations Concerning the Properties of the Roots of the Spinal Nerves," N. Y., 1868; "Recherches Expérimentales sur une Nouvelle Fonction du Foie," Paris, 1848; received "Honorable Mention," with a *récompense* of 1500 francs, from the Institute of France (Académie des Sciences) in 1869 (Concours Montyon Médecine et Chirurgie); "Glycogenic Function of the

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

Liver," N. Y., 1869; "Prolonged Muscular Exercise and the Elimination of Nitrogen," N. Y., 1870 (*idem*, 2d memoir, 1871); "Reflex Nervous Action in Normal Respiration," Chicago, 1874; "Source of Muscular Power," London, 1876; "Excretory Function of the Liver," Phila., 1877; "Memoir of Claude Bernard," Phila., 1878; "Experiments & Reflections on Animal Heat," Phila., 1879; "Is the Action of the Medulla Oblongata in Normal Respiration Reflex?" Phila., 1880; "Cause of the Movements of Ordinary Respiration," London, 1881; "Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus," Chicago, 1884; "Relations of Physiology to the Practice of Medicine," N. Y., 1886; "Mechanism of the Singing Voice," N. Y., 1888; American Medical Students," Phila., 1888; "A Possible Revolution in Medicine," N. Y., 1888; "Fever" (Address in behalf of the U. S. deliv. in Gen. Sess. 9th Intern. Med. Cong., Wash., 1887); "Late Theories Concerning Fever," N. Y., 1889; "The Open Door of Quackery," N. Y., 1889; "The Revolution in Medicine," N. Y., 1890, etc. Son of Austin Flint (1861-86), and father of Austin Flint, Jr. (1890, II).

- 1887 FLINT, AUSTIN (2d time),
- 1853 FORRESTER,* JAMES CALVIN, 1854.
A. B., Rutgers, 1829; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1835.
Died, 1881.
- 1847 FOSTER,* SAMUEL CONANT, 1853.
A. B., Harvard, 1834; A. M., 1837; M. D., Jefferson,
1837. Died in 1873.
- 1886 FOWLER, GEORGE BINGHAM,
M. D., Columb., 1871; Asst. San. Inspect., N. Y. City
Health Dept., 1873-75; Attend. Phys., N. Y. Disp., 1875-77;
Med. Exam., Provident Savings Life Ins. Co., N. Y., later;
Prof. Clin. Med. & Med. Chem., N. Y. Post-Grad. Med.
Sch. & Hosp., since 1888.
- 1882 GILLETTE, WALTER ROBERTS,²
- 1847 GILMAN,* CHANDLER ROBBINS,¹ 1851.
- 1859 GREENE, JOHN WINANTZ, 1869.
M. D., Coll., Phys. and Surg., 1851.

- | Appointed. | Resigned or Died. |
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| 1847 HARRIS,* STEPHEN R., | 1848. |
| M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1826. Died in San Francisco, Cal., 1879, æt. 77. | |
| 1806 HOSACK,* DAVID, | 1810. |
| A. B., Princeton, 1789; A. M., 1792; M. D., Univ. Penn., 1791; LL. D., Edinburgh, 1818; F. R. S., London, 1816, Edinburgh, 1817; Vice-Pres. Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1822-26; Prof. Botany, Columb., 1795-1807; Mat. Med., 1797-1807; Surg. and Midwifery, Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1807-13; Physics and Clin. Med., 1813-26; Pres. and Prof. Pract. Physic, Rutgers Med. Coll., N. Y., 1826-31. Author of "Medical Essays," 3 vols. 8°, 1824 and 1830, containing his most important papers, among them "Yellow Fever" (1811, etc.), "Suspended Animation from Drowning," 1792, and "Laws of Contagion"; "Practical Nosology," 1819 and 1821. Died in N. Y. City, 1835, æt. 67; cause, apoplexy. | |
| 1884 HUDSON,* ERASMUS DARWIN, ² | 1887. |
| 1874 JACOBI, ABRAHAM, | |
| M. D., Bonn, 1851; Prof. Dis. Child., N. Y. Med. Coll., 1861; Univ. City N. Y., 1867-69; Columb. since 1869. | |
| 1890 JAMES, WALTER BELKNAP, | |
| A. B., Yale, 1879; M. D., Columb., 1883; Prof. Clin. Med., Columb., since 1890. | |
| 1872 JANEWAY, EDWARD G., ² | 1892. |
| 1859 LOOMIS, ALFRED LEBBEUS, | |
| A. B., Union, 1851; M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1852; LL. D., Univ. City N. Y., 1882; Prof. Theor. and Pract. Med., Univ. City N. Y., 1867; Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1890-92. Author of "Physical Diagnosis," vi., 155 pp., 8° (Wm. Wood & Co., 1868; 6th ed., 1890); "Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, and Kidneys," xii., 549 pp., 8°, 1875; "Lectures on Fevers," x., 401 pp., 8°, 1877; "Practical Medicine," xv., 1102 pp., 8°, 1884 (2d ed., xvii., 1100 pp., 1889. Wm. Wood & Co.). Father of Henry P. Loomis (1884 11). | |

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

1887 LOOMIS, HENRY PATTERSON,²

1871 LUSK, WILLIAM THOMPSON,

M. D., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1864; A. M., Yale (hon.), 1872. Served in N. Y. Vols. as private, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Captain and Asst. Adj.-Gen., 1861-63. In Europe 1864-68, at Heidelberg, Berlin, Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna, and Prague. Prof. Physiol., L. I. Coll. Hosp., 1868-71; Lect. Physiol., Harvard, 1870-71; Prof. Obstet. and Dis. Women and Child. and Clin. Midw., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll. since 1871; Pres. Faculty since 1890; Vice-Pres., N. Y. Obstet. Soc., 1875; Vis. Phys., Nurs. and Child. Hosp., 1870-71, Charity Hosp., 1870-71; Cons. Phys., Maternity Hosp., N. Y. Found. Asyl., N. Y. Lying-in Asyl.; Vis. Gynæc., St. Vincent's Hosp.; Editor "N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1871. Author of "Histological Doctrines of M. Robin," "Uræmia a Common Cause of Death in Uterine Cancer"; "Irregular Uterine Action During Labor"; "Inquiry into the Pathology of Uterine Cancer"; "Clinical Report of the Lying-in Service at Bellevue Hospital for 1873"; "Origin of Diabetes, With Some New Experiments Regarding the Glycogenic Function of the Liver"; "Cephalotribes and Cephalotripsy," Phila. Med. and Surg. Report., 1867; "Genesis of an Epidemic of Puerperal Fever," Amer. Jour. Obstet., 1873; "Morphia in Childbirth," 1877; "Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Puerperal Fever," Trans. Intern. Med. Cong., 1876; "Necessity of Caution in the Employment of Chloroform During Labor," Trans. Amer. Gynæc. Soc., 1877; "Description of a new Cephalotribe Weighing Less than two Pounds," 1867; "Science and Art of Midwifery," xviii., 763 pp., 8° (Appleton, 1881; 2d ed., 1885; 3d ed., 1892).

1806 MACNEVEN,* WILLIAM JAMES, 1808.

M. D., Univ. Vienna, 1783; Prof. Mat. Med., Rutgers Med. Coll.; Lect. Obstet., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1808-11; Chem., 1811-26. Died, 1841, æt. 78; cause, injury of leg and shock.

1848 MCCREADY,* BENJAMIN W.,¹ 1873.

1801 MCINTOSH,* WILLIAM, 1806.

1847 METCALFE, JOHN THOMAS,¹ 1859.

- | Appointed. | Resigned or Died. |
|--|-------------------|
| 1816 PASCALIS,* FELIX, | 1817. |
| Vis. Phys., Bridewell, 1810; M. D. Died in N. Y. City,
1833, æt. 71. | |
| 1882 PEABODY, GEORGE LIVINGSTON, | |
| A. B., Columb., 1870; A. M., 1873; M. D., 1873; Prof.
Mat. Med. & Therap., Columb., since 1887; Pathologist,
N. Y. Hosp., 1877-88. | |
| 1874 POLK, WILLIAM MECKLENBURG, ² | |
| 1850 ROBESON,* ABEL BELLOWS, | 1853. |
| 1886 ROOSEVELT, JAMES WEST , | |
| M. D., Columb., 1880; Prof. Clin. Med., Columb., since
1887. | |
| 1882 SMITH, ABRAM ALEXANDER, ² | |
| 1810 SMITH,* GILBERT, | 1816 |
| A. B., Columb., 1793; M. D., elsewhere. Died in Bedford,
N. Y., 1851, æt. 80. Father of Charles D. Smith (1849-59). | |
| 1853 TAYLOR,* ISAAC E., ¹ | 1875. |
| 1859 THOMAS, THEODORE GAILLARD, ² | 1871. |
| 1875 THOMSON, WILLIAM HANNA, | |
| A. B., Wabash, 1850; A. M., 1857; Yale (hon.), 1861;
M. D., Albany, 1859; LL. D., Univ. City N. Y., 1885; U.
S. Med. Insp., 1861-65; Prof. Mat. Med. & Therap., Univ.
City N. Y., since 1867. | |
| 1886 TUTTLE, GEORGE MONTGOMERY, | 1889. |
| A. B., Yale, 1877; M. D., Columb., 1880; Prof. Gynæcol.,
Columb., since 1885. | |
| 1786 VACHER,* JOHN FRANCIS, | 1793. |
| M. D.; Surg., Amer. Army, Revol. War, until 1783; Orig.
Memb. Soc. of the Cincin. Died, 1807. | |
| 1765 VAN BEUREN,* BEEKMAN M., | 1776. |
| Died, 1812, æt. 85. Son of John Van Beuren (1736-65),
and granduncle of William H. Van Buren (1847-83). | |

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1736 VAN BEUREN,* JOHN,	1765.
M. D., Univ. Leyden, about 1700. Father of Beekman M. (1765-76) and Peter Van Beuren (1784-86) (?), and great-grandfather of William H. Van Buren (1847-83).	
1784 VAN BEUREN,* PETER,	1786.
Son (?) of John Van Buren (1736-65).	
1847 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME, ¹	1848.
1875 WALKER, HENRY FREEMAN, ²	1884.
1880 WILLIAMS, JAMES JEREMIAH,	1885.
M. D., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1874; Vis. Phys., Infants' Hosp., Randall's Island, N. Y. City, 1888.	
1882 WYLIE, WALKER GILL.	

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1736 VAN BEUREN,* JOHN,	1765.
1765 VAN BEUREN,* BEEKMAN M.,	1776.
1784 VAN BEUREN,* PETER,	1786.
1786 VACHER,* JOHN FRANCIS,	1793.
1801 MCINTOSH,* WILLIAM,	1806.
1806 HOSACK,* DAVID,	1810.
1806 MACNEVEN,* WILLIAM JAMES,	1808.
1810 BUCHANAN,* WALTER W.,	1812.
1810 SMITH,* GILBERT,	1816.
1816 PASCALIS,* FELIX,	1817.
1817 DRAKE,* CHARLES,	1826.
1823 BROWN,* STEPHEN,	1826.
1847 CLARK,* ALONZO,	1884.
1847 ELLIOT,* AUGUSTUS GREELE,	1849.
1847 FOSTER,* SAMUEL CONANT,	1853.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1847 GILMAN,* CHANDLER ROBBINS,	1851.
1847 HARRIS,* STEPHEN R.,	1848.
1847 METCALFE, JOHN THOMAS,	1859.
1847 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME,	1848.
1848 MCCREADY,* BENJAMIN W.,	1873.
1849 COCK, THOMAS FERRIS,	1855.
1850 ROBESON,* ABEL BELLOWS,	1853.
1853 FORRESTER,* JAMES CALVIN,	1854.
1853 TAYLOR,* ISAAC E.,	1875.
1854 ELLIOT,* GEORGE THOMSON,	1871.
1855 BARKER,* FORDYCE,	1879.
1859 GREENE, JOHN WINANTZ,	1869.
1859 LOOMIS, ALFRED LEBBEUS,	
1859 THOMAS, THEODORE, GAILLARD,	1871.
1861 FLINT,* AUSTIN,	1886.
1869 FLINT, AUSTIN, JR.,	1874.
1871 LUSK, WILLIAM THOMPSON,	
1872 JANEWAY, EDWARD G.,	1892.
1874 BUDD,* CHARLES A.,	1877.
1874 JACOBI, ABRAHAM,	
1874 POLK, WILLIAM MECKLENBURG,	
1875 DELAFIELD, FRANCIS,	1886.
1875 THOMSON, WILLIAM HANNA,	
1875 WALKER, HENRY FREEMAN,	1884.
1877 CURTIS, JOHN GREEN,	1880.
1880 WILLIAMS, JAMES JEREMIAH,	1885.
1882 DRAKE,* FREDERICK RICHARD SEWARD,	1888.
1882 GILLETTE, WALTER ROBARTS,	
1882 PEABODY, GEORGE LIVINGSTON,	
1882 SMITH, ABRAM ALEXANDER,	
1882 WYLIE, WALKER GILL,	
1884 HUDSON,* ERASMUS DARWIN,	1887.
1885 BALL, ALONZO BRAYTON,	1890.
1885 DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS,	
1886 BIGGS, HERMANN MICHAEL,	1887.
1886 FOWLER, GEORGE BINGHAM,	

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1886 ROOSEVELT, JAMES WEST,	
1886 TUTTLE, GEORGE MONTGOMERY,	1889.
1887 FLINT, AUSTIN,	
1887 LOOMIS, HENRY PATTERSON,	
1890 JAMES, WALTER BELKNAP,	
1892 BIGGS, HERMANN MICHAEL,	

VISITING SURGEONS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1817 AKERLEY,* BENJAMIN,	1819.
1887 ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, ²	
1882 BRYANT, JOSEPH DECATUR, ²	
1847 CHILDS, S. R.,	1850.
1859 CHURCH,* WILLIAM HENRY,	1866.
Surg., U. S. Vol. Inf., 1861-63; Div. Surg., Burnside's Staff; Con. Phys., N. Y. Instit. for Blind; Exam. Phys., Security Life Ins. Co., N. Y. Died in Pau, France, 1866, æt. 40; cause, pulmonary hemorrhage.	
1853 CORSON, JOHN W.,	1853.
1853 CRANE,* JOHN JACOB,	1878.
A. B., Princeton, 1840; A. M., 1843; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1844. In practice in N. Y. City, 1844-75; retired and living in New Haven, Ct., 1875-90. Died in New Haven, 1890, æt. 70; cause, diabetes mellitus.	
1875 CROSBY,* ALPHEUS BENNING,	1877.
M. D., Dartmouth, 1856; Adj. Prof. Surg., Dartmouth, 1862-70; Prof., 1870; Prof. Surg., Univ. Vermont, Univ. Michigan, Long Island Coll. Hosp.; Prof. Anat., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1872-76; Surg., 1876-77. Author of "Gun-shot Wounds of Knee Requiring Amputation";	

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

“First Operation on Record of Removal of Entire Arm with Scapular and Three-fourths of Clavicle, Recovery”; “A Lost Art in Surgery”; “The Ethical Relations of Physician and Patient.” Died in N. Y. City, 1877.

1877 DARBY,* JOHN THOMSON, 1879.

M. D., Univ. Penn.; Interne, St. Joseph & Phila. Hosps.; Surg., C. S. A., 1861-65; Vol. Field Surg., German War, 1866; Prof. Surg. & Anat., Univ. of S. C.; Prof. Surg. Anat., Univ. City N. Y., 1873-75; Prof. Surg., 1875-79. Author of “Campaign Notes on the German War”; “Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Supra-renal Capsules”; “The Trephine in Traumatic Epilepsy”; “Horsehair as a Ligature and Suture.” Died in 1879, æt. 43.

1882 DENNIS, FREDERICK SHEPARD,²

1819 DYCKMAN,* JACOB, 1822.

A. B., Columb., 1810; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1813; Health Com., N. Y., 1821. Editor “Duncan’s Dispensatory,” 1818. Died in King’s Bridge, N. Y., 1822, æt. 34; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

1882 FLUHRER, WILLIAM FRANCIS,²

1889 GALLAUDET, BERN BUDD,

M. D., Columb., 1884; A. M., elsewhere.

1859 GOULEY, JOHN WILLIAM SEVERIN,²

1849 GREENE,* ISAAC, 1854.

M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1841. Died in Cornwall, N. Y., 1854; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

1891 GWYER, FREDERICK WALKER,²

1885 HALL, RICHARD JOHN, 1890.

A. B., Princeton, 1875; M. D., Columb., 1878; Adj. Prof. Prin. Surg., Columb., 1887-89.

1883 HALSTED, WILLIAM STEWART,² 1887.

1861 HAMILTON,* FRANK HASTINGS,¹ 1882.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1887 HARTLEY, FRANK, ²	1892.
1876 KEYES, EDWARD LAWRENCE, ¹	1887.
1883 LANGE, FREDERICK E.,	1884.
M. D., Königsberg, 1872.	
1854 LIDELL,* JOHN A. ³	1858.
1887 MARKOE, FRANCIS HARTMAN,	
A. B., Princeton, 1876; M. D., Columb., 1879; Clin. Lect. Surg., Columb., since 1887. Son of Thomas Masters Markoe (1868-77).	
1868 MARKOE, THOMAS MASTERS,	1877.
A. B., Princeton, 1836; M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1841; Prof. Path. Anat., Univ. City N. Y., 1852-54; Adj. Prof. Surg., Columb., 1860-71; Prin. and Pract. Surg., 1871-79; Prin. Surg., 1879-88; Emeritus since 1888. Author of "A Treat. on Diseases of Bones," viii., 416 pp., 8° (Appleton, 1872). Father of Francis Hartman Markoe (1887).	
1875 MASON,* ERSKINE, ²	1882.
1882 MCBURNEY, CHARLES, ²	1888.
1859 MEIER,* CARL THEODOR MAXIM,	1864.
Died in 1864.	
1859 MOTT,* ALEXANDER BROWN, ¹	1882.
1847 PARKER,* WILLARD, ¹	1853.
1856 PARKER,* WILLARD (2d time),	1868.
1878 PHELPS, CHARLES, ²	
1876 SABINE,* THOMAS TAUNTON,	1882.
A. B., Columb., 1861; A. M., 1863; M. D., 1864; Asst. Dem. Anat., 1866-70; Dem. Anat., 1870; Adj. Lect. Anat., 1870; Adj. Prof., 1871-79; Prof., 1879-88; Vis. Surg., St. Luke's Hosp. Died in 1888, æt. 47; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.	
1862 SANDS,* HENRY BERTON, ²	1877.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1853 SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, ¹	1883.
1849 SMITH,* CHARLES D.,	1859.
M. D., Univ. Penn., 1837; in Paris, 1837-39; Surg., U. S. A., 1861-65, Army of Potomac; a Founder N. Y. Med. and Surg. Soc.; Vis. Surg., N. Y. Hosp., later. Died in N. Y. City, 1891, æt. 67; cause, apoplexy. Son of Gilbert Smith (1810-16).	
1875 SMITH, GOUVERNEUR MATHER,	1876.
A. B., Univ. City N. Y., 1852; M. D., Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1855; A. A. Surg., U. S. A., 1862-65; Vis. Phys., N. Y. Hosp., 1876-79; Cons. Phys. since 1879; Vis. Phys., Presby. Hosp., 1875; Vice-Pres. Acad. Med., 1875-78.	
1854 SMITH, STEPHEN, ²	1892.
1847 STEWART,* FERDINAND CAMPBELL,	1848.
M. D., Univ. Penn., 1837; Phys., U. S. Legation, Paris, 1840-43; Phys., Marine Hosp., 1849-51.	
1879 STIMSON, LEWIS ATTERBURY,	
M. D., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1874; Prof. Physiol., Univ. City N. Y., 1883; Anat. & Clin. Surg., 1883-90; Prof. Surg. since 1890.	
1847 STONE,* JOHN OSGOOD,	1854.
A. B., Harvard, 1833; M. D., 1836; Attendg. Phys., N. Y. Disp., 1845-47; Trustee, 1855-61; Commiss. Metrop. Board Health, 1866. Died in 1876, æt. 63; cause, cardiac disease.	
1892 TAYLOR, ROBERT W.	
M. D., Columb., 1868; Vis. Surg., City (late Charity) Hosp.	
1847 VACHÉ, ALEXANDER, ³	1848.
1848 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME, ¹	1853.
1882 WEIR, ROBERT FULTON,	1883.
A. B., N. Y. Free Acad., 1854; A. M., 1859; M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1859; Curator, N. Y. Hosp., 1860-1861; Asst. Surg., 12th Reg. N. Y. Vols., 1861; Asst. Surg., U. S. A., 1861-65; Vis. Surg., St. Luke's Hosp., 1865-75;	

Appointed.

Resigned or Died.

Clin. Asst., N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1865; Aural. Surg. 1866-74; Vis. Phys. Nursery and Child's Hosp., 1866-70; Prof. Surg., Woman's Med. Coll., N. Y. Infir., 1868-69; Cons. Surg., N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Child., 1869; Vis. Surg., Roosevelt Hosp., 1871-81, Cons. Surg., 1888; Vis. Surg., N. Y. Hosp., since 1876; Lect. Genito-U. Dis., Columb., 1873-80; Prof. Clin. Surg., 1884-92; Prof. Surg. since 1892.

1877 WHITE,* JOHN PAYSON PAUL,² 1882.

1847 WOOD,* JAMES RUSHMORE, 1882.

M. D., Castleton (Vt.), 1846; LL. D., Geneva (N. Y.); Demon. Anat., Castleton, 1846-47; Pres. N. Y. Pathol. Soc.; Vis. Surg., St. Vincent's and N. Y. Ophthal. Disp.; Cons. Surg., Colored Orphan Asyl. Ligated carotid and sub-clavian arteries, same side, for aneurism of innominate—successful; one of first to cure aneurism by digital compression, 1848; operated for removal of Meckel's ganglion with superior maxillary division of trigeminus in nearly one fourth of all the cases in the world, prior to 1879; devised the operation of division of peroneus muscles in chronic inflammation of the tendon, and was the first to devise a treatment for chronic inflammation of knee-joint by division of hamstrings and tendo Achilles; among first in America to perform resection of shoulder and elbow-joints; pioneer in periosteal surgery. Author of "Removal of Entire Lower Jaw"; "Ligation of External Iliac Artery"; "Spontaneous Dislocation of Head of the Femur into Ischiatic Notch Occurring in Morbus Coxarius," 1847; "Early History of Operation of Ligation of Primitive Carotid Artery," 1857; "Strangulated Hernia," N. Y. Med. and Surg. Rep., 1845; "Ligation of External Iliac Artery, Followed by Secondary Hemorrhage," 1856; "Phosphorous Necrosis of Lower Jaw," 1856. Died in N. Y. City, 1882, æt. 69; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

1890 WOOLSEY, GEORGE,

A. B., Yale, 1891; M. D., Columb., 1885; Prof. Anat., Univ. City N. Y., since 1890.

1881 WRIGHT, JOEL WILLISTON, 1888.

M. D., Columb., 1866; Prof. Obstet., Univ. City N. Y., 1876-79; Prof. Surg., 1879-89.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1878 YALE, LEROY MILTON,	1883.
A. B., Columb., 1862; A. M., 1865; M. D., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1866; Res. Surg., Brooklyn City Hosp., 1864-1865; House Phys., Charity Hosp., 1866; Asst. to Chair Orthop. Surg., Bell. Hosp. Med. Coll., 1868-76; Adj. Lect., 1876-83; Lect. Obstet., Univ. Vermont, 1870; Vis. Phys., Charity Hosp., 1871-74; Vis. Surg., 1874-77; Presby. Hosp., 1880-84.	

VISITING SURGEONS.

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died.
1817 AKERLEY,* BENJAMIN,	1819.
1819 DYCKMAN,* JACOB,	1822.
1847 CHILDS,* S. R.,	1850.
1847 PARKER,* WILLARD,	1853.
1847 STEWART,* FERDINAND CAMPBELL,	1848.
1847 STONE,* JOHN OSGOOD,	1854.
1847 VACHÉ,* ALEXANDER,	1848.
1847 VAN BUREN,* WILLIAM HOLME,	1853.
1847 WOOD,* JAMES RUSHMORE,	1882.
1849 GREENE,* ISAAC,	1854.
1849 SMITH,* CHARLES D.,	1859.
1853 CORSON,* JOHN W.,	1853.
1853 CRANE,* JOHN JACOB,	1878.
1853 SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT,	1883.
1854 LIDELL,* JOHN A.,	1858.
1854 SMITH, STEPHEN,	1891.
1856 PARKER,* WILLARD (2d time),	1868.
1859 CHURCH,* WILLIAM HENRY,	1866.
1859 GOULEY, JOHN WILLIAM SEVERIN,	
1859 MEIER,* CARL THEODOR MAXIM,	1864.
1859 MOTT,* ALEXANDER BROWN,	1882.

Appointed.	Resigned or Died
1861 HAMILTON,* FRANK HASTINGS,	1882.
1862 SANDS,* HENRY BERTON,	1877.
1868 MARKOE, THOMAS MASTERS,	1877.
1875 CROSBY,* ALPHEUS BENNING,	1877.
1875 MASON,* ERSKINE,	1882.
1875 SMITH, GOUVERNEUR MATHER,	1876.
1876 KEYES, EDWARD LAWRENCE,	1887.
1876 SABINE,* THOMAS TAUNTON,	1882.
1877 DARBY,* JOHN THOMSON,	1879.
1877 WHITE,* JOHN PAYSON PAUL,	1882.
1878 PHELPS, CHARLES,	
1878 YALE, LEROY MILTON,	1883.
1879 STIMSON, LEWIS ATTERBURY,	
1881 WRIGHT, JOEL WILLISTON,	1888.
1882 BRYANT, JOSEPH DECATUR,	
1882 DENNIS, FREDERICK SHEPARD,	
1882 FLUHRER, WILLIAM FRANCIS,	
1882 MCBURNEY, CHARLES,	1888.
1882 WEIR, ROBERT FULTON,	1883.
1883 HALSTED, WILLIAM STEWART,	1887.
1883 LANGE, FREDERICK E.,	1884.
1885 HALL, RICHARD JOHN,	1890.
1887 ALEXANDER, SAMUEL,	
1887 HARTLEY, FRANK,	1892.
1887 MARKOE, FRANCIS HARTMAN,	
1889 GALLAUDET, BERN BUDD,	
1890 WOOLSEY, GEORGE,	
1891 GWYER, FREDERICK WALKER,	
1892 TAYLOR, ROBERT W.,	

LIST OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE
CONSULTING AND VISITING STAFFS

WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY INTERNES.

	Interne.	Visiting.	Consulting.
STEPHEN BROWN,* . . .	1815-20,	1823-26	
ISAAC WOOD,*	1826-33,		1852-68.
ALEXANDER F. VACHÉ,*	1840-42,	1847-48	
THOMAS F. COCK, . . .	1840-41,	1849-55	
JOHN A. LIDELL,* . . .	1848-49,	1854-58	
STEPHEN SMITH, . . .	1851, II	1854-91	1892-.
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, .	1853, II	1859-71	
JOHN W. S. GOULEY, . .	1854, I	1859-	
HENRY B. SANDS,* . . .	1855, I	1862-77	
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, .	1865, II	1872-92	
WILLIAM M. POLK, . . .	1870, II	1874-	
FRANCIS DELAFIELD, . .	1864, II	1875-86	1886.
ERSKINE MASON,* . . .	1861, I	1875-82	
HENRY F. WALKER, . . .	1867, II	1875-84	
JOHN P. P. WHITE,* . . .	1862, II	1877-82	
JOHN G. CURTIS, . . .	1870, II	1877-80	
CHARLES PHELPS, . . .	1859, I & II	1878-	
WILLIAM F. FLUHRER, .	1873, I	1882-	
CHARLES MCBURNEY, . .	1870, II	1882-88	
JOSEPH D. BRYANT, . . .	1871, I	1882-	
W. GILL WYLIE,	1872, I	1882-	
A. ALEXANDER SMITH, .	1872, II	1882-	
FREDERICK S. DENNIS, .	1876, I	1882-	
WALTER R. GILLETTE, .	1864, I	1882-	
WILLIAM S. HALSTED, . .	1878, I	1883-87	
E. DARWIN HUDSON,* . .	1868, II	1884-87	
THOMAS A. MCBRIDE,* .	1872, I & II	1885-86	
CHARLES L. DANA, . . .	1878, II	1885-	
HERMANN M. BIGGS, . . .	1884, II	{ 1886-87 & 1892-.	

	Interne.	Visiting.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER,	1883, I	1887-
HENRY P. LOOMIS,	1884, II	1887-
FRANK HARTLEY,	1882, I	1887-9
FRED W. GWYER,	1885, I	1891-

INTERNES.

1806-1894.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

* Deceased. § Subsequent history not ascertained. 2 See List of Internes, 1850-94.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONS.

1806-1817.

- BROWN,* STEPHEN, 1815-17.
 M. D.; House Physician, Bellevue Establishment, 1817-20; Visiting, 1823-26; New-York Hospital, 1826-32; Professor Pharmacy, New-York College of Pharmacy, 1829. Author of "On the New Mode of Bandaging Fracture of the Clavicle," 1821; "Report of a Case of Fractured Patella in Bellevue Penitentiary, Caused by an Attempt at Escape," *Med. & Phys. Jour.*, Vol. V., p. 574; "Observations on the Use of Nitrate of Silver, Embodying also the Results of Ten Cases of Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc.," 1828; "Prize Essay on Typhus Fever," *Amer. Med. Rec.*, 1828, Vol. XIV., p. i.; "Prize Essay on Small-pox, Varioloid and Vaccination," *idem* 1829, Vol. XVI., p. 45. Born in 1786; died in Canaan, N. Y., April 12, 1855.
- CREED,§ 1810-.
- HUYLER,* JOHN,§ 1808-10.
 A. B., Columbia, 1800; A. M., 1803.
- SEAMAN,§ RICHARD, 1806-08.
- SHERRILL,§ HUNTING, 1808.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS AND HOUSE SURGEONS.

1817-1826.

BELDEN,* Medical Division, 1820(?)—25.

Died in the hospital, April, 1825, of typhus fever.
See page 32.

BROWN,* STEPHEN, Medical Division, 1817-20.

See List of Resident Physician and Surgeons, above.

HOWE,§ JOHN, JR., Surgical Division, 1817-20.

KING,* THEODORE F., Surgical Division, 1825-27.

A. B., Columbia, 1822; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1827. Subsequently in Europe; later, in practice in New Rochelle, N. Y., and later still in Brooklyn, N. Y. One of the founders of Brooklyn City Hospital, 1840. Superintendent of Public Schools, Kings County, N. Y., and later of State of New Jersey, residing in Perth Amboy, N. J. Born in 1805; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 2, 1868.

RODGERS,* JAMES H., Medical Division, 1825-26.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1825; Health Officer, San Francisco, Cal. Born in 1802; died in San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1852.

SUCKLEY,* JOHN LANG, Surgical Division, 1823-25.

A. B., Columbia, 1819; A. M., 1823; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1823. Died in 1836.

WESTERVELT,* JOHN E., Surgical Division, 1820-23.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1820; Health Officer, New-York City, 1826. Born in 1798; died in New Brighton, N. Y., July 31, 1869.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

1826-1849.

CORNING,§ JOHN, 1842-43.

HASBROUCK,* FENELON, 1846-47.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1835; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1839. Born in 1815; died in Peekskill, N. Y., December 15, 1861.

MCCLELLAND,* JOHN, 1844-46.

A. B., Union, 1832; M. D., elsewhere, 1836; Physician, New-York Lunatic Asylum, 1839-43; in practice in New-York City, 1843-44, and again 1846-75. Born in Galway, N. Y., April 23, 1805; died in New-York City, February 20, 1875; cause, erysipelas.

OGDEN,* BENJAMIN, 1834-35 & 1837.

M. D., Columbia, 1820. In London and Paris, 1823. House Physician, New-York Hospital; in practice in New-York City, 1824-34; Physician, Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, 1837-39; Visiting Physician, New-York City Lunatic Asylum; Consulting Physician, Sandford Hall Lunatic Asylum, Flushing, N. Y., 1849-65; Consulting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City; President, Medical Society County New-York, 1865; First President, Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York. Born in New-York City, October 14, 1797; died suddenly in New-York City, November 9, 1855; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

REESE,* DAVID MEREDITH, 1847-49.

M. D., University of Maryland, 1819; LL. D.; Professor, Institutes of Medicine and Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, Washington University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.; Theory and Practice of Medicine, Albany (N. Y.), Medical College, 1839, and later in Castleton (Vt.), Medical College; in private practice, New-York City, 1849-60; Vice-President, American Medical Association, 1857; Professor, Practice of Medicine, New-York Medical College, 1860; Founder and

Editor "New-York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health," 1850-61. Author of "Observations on the Epidemic of 1819 as it Prevalled in a Part of the City of Baltimore" (Balto., 1819), 12°, pp. xii., 13-114; "Cooper's Surgical Dictionary" (new edition of 6th London, 1830; also of 7th Lond. ed., "With Supplementary Appendix Embracing all Recent Improvements in Europe since 1838; and a Record of Meritorious Operations by American Surgeons"), Harper Bros., N. Y., 1848; "A Plain and Practical Treatise on the Epidemic of Cholera as it Prevalled in the City of New-York in the Summer of 1832, including its Nature, Causes, Treatment, and Prevention," Connor & Cooke, N. Y., 1833, 8°, pp. 110; "Phrenology Known by its Fruits," Howe & Bates, N. Y., 1836, 8°, pp. 195; "Introductory Lecture Delivered at the Opening of the Albany Medical College, January 2, 1839," Hoffman & White, Albany, N. Y., 1839, 8°, pp. 44; "A Plea for the Intemperate," J. S. Taylor & Co., N. Y., 1841, 16°, pp. viii., 9-86; "Rudiments of Vegetable Physiology," Sorin & Ball, Phila., 1846, 12°, pp. 162; "Ship Fever at the Bellevue Hospital," J. & H. G. Langley, N. Y., 1847, 8°, pp. 8, also N. Y. Jour. Med., 1847, Vol. IX., p. 266; "Medical Lexicon of Modern Terminology," S. S. & W. Wood, N. Y., 3d ed., 1855, 18°, pp. viii., 11-233; "Report on Infant Mortality in Large Cities; the Sources of its Increase and Means for its Diminution," T. K. & P. G. Collins, Phila., 1857, 8°, pp. 19, also Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1857, Vol. X. Born in Maryland, 1800; died in New-York City, May 13, 1861; cause, cardiac disease.

STEPHENSON, § 1833-34.

VACHÉ,* ALEXANDER F., 1840-42.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1825; Physician to the Marine Hospital, New-York City; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1847-48. Born in 1799; died in New-York City, June 9, 1857; cause, exhaustion.

VAN HOEVENBURG,* HENRY, 1837-39.

M. D., Jefferson, 1812; Assistant Surgeon, 13th Infantry Regiment, U. S. A., 1812-14; served on the Niagara frontier, and organized the first military hospital

after the battle of Queenstown ; resigned, 1814 ; Surgeon on a privateer in United States service, 1814-15 ; in practice in Marbletown, N. Y., 1815-17 ; Kingston, N. Y., 1817-27 ; Deputy Health Officer, Port of New-York, 1838-43 ; Health Officer, 1843-48 ; retired and living in Kingston, N. Y., 1848-56. Born in Staatsburgh, N. Y., November 3, 1790 ; died in Kingston, N. Y., July 28, 1868. Father of James O. Van Hoevenburg, Assistant Resident (1842-43).

WHITING,* ALEXANDER BACKUS, 1843-44.

A. B., Yale, 1833 ; A. M., 1836 ; M. D., 1838 ; Health Officer, Port of New-York. Born in Canaan, N. Y., March 3, 1814 ; died in New-York City, May 2, 1868.

WOOD,* ISAAC, 1826-33.

M. D., Queen's College, N. J., 1816 ; Interne, New-York Hospital, 1814-16 ; member of Committee appointed by the New-York City Common Council, April 14, 1825, to investigate causes, etc., of typhus fever, then prevalent in the Penitentiary ; President of Kappa Lambda Society of Hippocrates, 1845 ; Medical Society, County of New-York, 1846 ; Vice-President, New-York Academy of Medicine, 1849 ; President, 1850-53 ; Trustee, 1855-58 ; Treasurer, American Medical Association ; Consulting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1852-68. Born in Clinton, N. Y., August 21, 1793 ; died in Norwalk, Conn., March 23, 1868 ; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

ATWATER,§ WILLIAM, 1845-46.

M. D., College of Physicians, 1845.

AYRES,* DANIEL, 1844-45.

A. B., Princeton, 1842 ; LL. D., Wesleyan, 1856 ; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1844 ; Visiting Surgeon, Brooklyn Hospital, 1852-92 ; Long Island College Hospital, 1859-92 ; St. Peter's Hospi-

tal, 1864-92; Surgeon, New-York State Volunteers, 1861-65; Professor of Surgery, Long Island College Hospital, 1858-74; Emeritus Professor of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery, 1874-92. Author of "Successful Treatment of Tetanus," *N. Y. Jour. Med.*, 1852; "Treatment of Membranous Croup by Tracheotomy," *idem*; "Operation for Artificial Anus in Groin and in Lumbar Region," *idem*; "Successful Reduction of Complete Dislocation of the Cervical Vertebrae" (see Hamilton "On Fractures and Dislocations," 8th ed., p. 536), *N. Y. Jour. Med.*, 1852, et seq.; "Congenital Exstrophy of the Urinary Bladder and its Complications, Successfully Treated by a New Plastic Operation," 1859 (see "System of Surgery," S. W. Gross, ed. 1882, p. 671, also Erichson's "Surgery," 9th ed., Vol. II., p. 1080). Born in Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1822; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1892; cause, diabetes, senile gangrene. Dr. Ayres made many bequests to institutions, those to Wesleyan University aggregating \$275,000, and to the Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn, \$10,000.

BARNEY, § CHARLES G., 1840.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1841.

BEALS,* GORHAM, 1847-48.

A. B., Union, 1842; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1845; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, 1845-47. Born in 1819; came from Canandaigua, N. Y.; died in New-York City, January 9, 1848; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

BIBBINS,* WILLIAM BURR,² 1849.

BLAKEMAN,* WILLIAM RUFUS, 1847-48.

M. D., Yale, 1847. From Fairfield, Conn. Died in 1848; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

BOYD,* SAMUEL, JR., 1826.

A. B.; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1828; Health Officer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Born in 1806; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 7, 1860; cause, pulmonary abscess.

- BROWN,* DAVID TILDEN, 1844-45.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1844;
Physician to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, 1852-77.
- BUEL,§ WILLIAM PETER, 1829-30(?).
A. B., Yale, 1826; A. M., 1829; M. D., College of
Physicians and Surgeons, 1830; Surgeon, 131st Regi-
ment New-York State Infantry.
- BUNYAN,* GEORGE HUME, 1844-45.
A. B., Union, 1843; M. D., College of Physicians and
Surgeons, 1846. Died in Springfield, O., 1853.
- BURRALL,* GEORGE WILLIAM, (?) 1848-49.
A. B., Williams, 1844; M. D., Berkshire, 1847. Died
in 1881, aged 56 years.
- CAHOON,* WILLIAM WIRT, 1848.
A. B.; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons,
1848. Came from Vermont. Died in 1848; cause,
typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.
- CAMPBELL,§ NICHOLAS LAFAYETTE, (?) 1844-45.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1845;
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1847.
- CASEY,§ 1837.
- CHAPIN,* EDWARD ROCKWELL, 1842-44.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1842;
Physician at Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro, Vt.,
1842-49; Surgeon on sailing vessel between New-
York City and San Francisco, Cal., 1849; Superinten-
dent of one of the city hospitals, San Francisco, and in
general practice there, 1850-55; at Brattleboro, Vt.,
1855; Superintendent Kings County, N. Y., Insane
Asylum, 1856-71. Born in Chapinville, Conn., Jan-
uary 1, 1827; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1886;
cause, acute lobar pneumonia.
- CLARK, JAMES GUYON, 1847.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1845; in
practice in West New Brighton, N. Y., since 1847.
General medicine: West New Brighton, N. Y.

COCK, THOMAS FERRIS, 1840-41.

A. B., Haverford College, 1836; LL. D., 1886; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1840; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1849-55; New-York Hospital, 1855, and subsequently until present time Consulting Physician; Consulting Physician, New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women, since 1841; New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, since 1854; New-York State Woman's Hospital, since 1855. Author of "A Manual of Obstetrics." Obstetrics: 175 Second Avenue, New-York City.

CONDUCT, ISAIAH W.,² 1849.

COOLIDGE,* RICHARD HOFFMAN, 1840.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1841; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1841-60; Surgeon, 1860-62; Lieutenant-Colonel, and Medical Inspector, and Colonel by brevet, 1862. Born in 1820; died in Raleigh, N. C., January 23, 1866.

COX,* HENRY G., 1847-49.

A. B., Devonshire College, Bermuda, 1838; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City, 1849; Assistant Physician, Quarantine Hospital, Port of New-York, 1849; Visiting Physician, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1850-55; Consulting Physician, 1855-62; Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, New-York Medical College, 1855; Visiting Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1854-59. Born in Devonshire, Bermuda, October 28, 1818; died in New-York City, May 29, 1866; cause, paralysis from congestion of the brain.

DAGGETT,* GREENLIEF DEARBORN, 1848-49.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1848; President, Medical Society of the County of Morris, N. J., 1854; Trustee, Boonton, N. J., Academy, 1854. Residence after leaving the hospital, Pittstown, and later, Boonton, N. J. Born in Greene, Me., November 10, 1818; died in Boonton, N. J., July 23, 1854; cause, dysentery.

- DARLING,* WILLIAM, 1840.
 A. M., University of the City of New-York, 1862; M. D., 1842; M. R. C. S., 1856; F. R. C. S., 1866; Prosecutor, Chair of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1842-45; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1845-53; Acting Professor, 1851-52; Professor, 1866; Acting Professor, Anatomy, University of Vermont, 1871-73; Professor, 1873; Senior Assistant Physician, Quarantine Hospital, Port of New-York, 1853-55; Senior Assistant Surgeon, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1855-56. Born about 1805; died in New-York City, December 24, 1884; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.
- DAVENPORT,* PHILIP ALLEN, 1840.
 A. B., Yale, 1837; A. M., 1840; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1841. Died in 1857.
- DAVIS,§ 1847.
- DAYTON,§ 1848.
- DEACON,* JOHN, 1846.
 M. D., Yale, 1847. Died in 1877.
- DUBOIS,* ABRAM, 1834-35 & 1837.
 A. B., Trinity, 1830; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1835. In Europe, 1835-37. Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1843, and successively Surgeon, Consulting Surgeon and Secretary, Trustee and Vice-President, till 1891; Consulting Surgeon, New-York Institution for the Blind; Consulting Physician, Northern Dispensary and to Home for Incurables; Benefactor of New-York Academy of Medicine, having given \$8000 to build extension to old hall in Thirty-first street, and at least \$2000 more to library, besides a large number of books from his own collection; left \$80,000 to New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Born in Red Hook, N. Y., April 5, 1810; died in New-York City, August 30, 1891; cause, cardiac disease.
- EIGENBRODT,* DAVID L., 1834-35 & 1837.
 M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1836. Died in New-York City, January 3, 1880.

- FAIRCHILD,* RICHARD VAN WYCK,² 1849.
- FASSETT,§ LOUIS, 1848-49.
- FRAIME,* JOHN, JR., 1847.
M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1847.
Died in New-York City in 1847; cause, typhus fever.
- GALLAER,* JOHN, 1847.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1847;
Surgeon-in-Chief, Panama Railroad. Died in Aspin-
wall, U. S. of Colombia, July 23, 1860.
- GOULD,§ (WILLIAM MOULTON ?), 1847-48.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1847.
- GREEN,* ENOCH, 1847-48.
Student of medicine at the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, 1847-48. Died in 1848; cause, typhus fever,
contracted while on duty in the hospital.
- GRISWOLD,* GEORGE, 1826.
A. B., Yale, 1824; A. M., 1827; M. D., College of
Physicians and Surgeons, 1826. Died in 1836.
- GUERNSEY,* DESAULT,² 1849.
- HAZELHURST,§ ABRAM, 1833-34.
- HALL,§ 1844.
- HEDGES,* ELIHU T., 1848.
Student of medicine at the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, 1847-48. Died in 1848; cause, typhus fever,
contracted while on duty in the hospital.
- HEWIT,* HENRY STUART, 1847.
M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1847;
Acting Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently Assistant
Surgeon, U. S. A., 1848-51; Surgeon, U. S. Volun-
teers, 1861-65; Medical Director, Armies of West Ten-
nessee and Mississippi, and Army and Department
of Ohio; Visiting Surgeon, Charity Hospital, New-York

City, and President of Medical Board, 1873; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1868-72; Vice-President, Alumni Association, Medical Department, University of the City of New-York, 1867-73. Died August 19, 1873; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

HYSLOP,* JAMES, 1840-42.

A. B., Union, 1836; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1841; in practice in New-York City, 1842-70. Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., August 8, 1816; died suddenly in New-York City, May 17, 1870; cause, chronic nephritis, uræmic convulsions. Brother of William Hyslop (1852, 1).

IVES,* LEVI, 1839-40.

M. D., Yale, 1838; in practice, New Haven, Conn., 1840-91; Consulting Physician and Surgeon, New Haven Hospital. Born in New Haven, July 13, 1816; died there November 30, 1891; cause, chronic nephritis. Relative (brother?) of Charles Linnæus Ives (1856, 1).

JENKINS, HENRY DUNCAN,² 1849.

KINGSBURY,* GEORGE H. H., 1847-48.

M. D., Berkshire; Assistant Physician, Quarantine Hospital, Port of New-York. Born in Framingham, Mass., May 14, 1822; died in New-York City, May 4, 1852.

KOON,§ A. HUBBARD, 1845-46.

LANDON,* DILLON S., 1849.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1843; M. D., 1849; Principal, Public School, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1843-46; Visiting Physician, Brooklyn City Hospital, 1853-73. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 20, 1873; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

LAWRENCE,* JOHN JAMES, 1845-46.

Student of medicine under Dr. Daniel Ayres of this staff. He volunteered to act as a substitute while many of the staff were ill with typhus fever; contracted the disease, and died August 15, 1846, aged 21 years. The immediate cause of death was a rupture of the gall

bladder followed by diffuse peritonitis. A detailed account of the case is to be found in the "New-York Journal of Medicine," Vol. VII., p. 315.

- LAWRENCE, § J. M., 1848-49.
- LEVINGS,* NOAH C., 1844-45.
 M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1844; Surgeon on a sailing vessel between New-York and San Francisco, Cal., 1849. Born in Burlington, Vt., March 4, 1824; died in New-York City, June 10, 1883; cause, chronic nephritis.
- LIDELL,* JOHN A., 1848-49.
 M. D., Albany, 1848; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1854-58; Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, 1861-66, at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C.; in practice in New-York City, 1866-83. Born in Schuylcr, N. Y., November 10, 1823; died in New-York City, July 10, 1883.
- LOINES,* JONAS POWELL,² 1849.
- LOVING, STARLING,² 1849.
- MASTERS,* BEZSIN REESE, 1848-49.
 M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1848; Surgeon-in-Chief, Panama Railroad; Physician to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, New-York City. Born in 1827; died in Pembroke Parish, Bermuda, September 17, 1860; cause, enlargement of the liver.
- MAYO, WILLIAM STARBUCK, 1833-34.
 M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1832. Retired: 437 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.
- MILHAU,* JOHN JEFFERSON, 1845.
 M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1850-51; Assistant Surgeon, 1851-62; with expedition against the Snake Indians, 1855, and later, Yakima expedition to Washington Territory; with Rogue River Indian Campaign, 1856; at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., 1857; and Utah Expedition, 1858; Medical Inspector, Army of the

Potomac, 1861; Surgeon, 1862-76; Medical Director, 3d Army Corps, 1862; at the battles of the Wilderness, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Yorktown, and Second Bull Run; Medical Director of Military Hospitals and Troops in Maryland, 1862-63; Medical Director, 5th Army Corps, 1863-64; owing to sickness, retired and ordered to New-York; Surgeon, Central Park Hospital, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1864; Brevet Colonel, 1865; Brevet Brigadier-General, 1866; Medical Director, Third Military District and Department of the South, 1867-69; resigned, 1876; Commissioner, New-York State Board of Charities, 1888-90; in private practice, New-York City, 1876-91. Born in the south of France, December 28, 1828; died in New-York City, May 8, 1891; cause, abdominal and kidney disease.

MOON,* EDWARD 1844-45.

M. D.; Apothecary to Bellevue Hospital, 1843-44.
Born in England, and said to have died about 1877.

MORETON, HENRY, 1845-46.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1845; in practice in New-York City since 1846. Author of "A Case of Asphyxia from Drowning," N. Y. Med. and Surg. Reporter, June 13, 1846; also several other papers.
General Medicine: 157 Grand street, New-York City.

MORRELL,§ NICHOLAS, 1843-45.

MOTT,* 1847-48.

From Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Said to have died a few years after leaving the hospital.

MOWBRAY,* JARVIS R., 1844-45.

A. B., Union, 1840; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1844; in practice in Islip, N. Y., 1845-65; subsequently held the offices respectively of Town Clerk, Town Superintendent of Common Schools, Health Officer, Justice of the Peace, Trustee of Town Lands, Supervisor and Town Treasurer. Retired from practice, 1865-86. Died in Bay Shore, N. Y., July 27, 1886.

MULLEN,* PETER A., 1845-46.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1845.
Said to have died in California about 1850 or 1851.

- O'NEILL, § 1847-48.
- OSBORN, § JOHN, 1840.
M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1841;
Medical Director, Metropolitan Police, New-York City,
1873.
- OSGOOD, § (JOHN W. ?), 1844-45.
M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1844.
- PORTER, * HENRY WILLIAM, 1847.
A. B., Williams, 1842; M. D., College of Physicians
and Surgeons, 1846. Born in 1813; died in New-York
City in 1847; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on
duty in the hospital.
- PURDY, * ALFRED SEAMAN, 1831-33.
A. M. (honoris causa), Wesleyan, 1859; M. D., Col-
lege of Physicians and Surgeons, 1831; Attending Phy-
sician, New-York Dispensary; Physician, New-York
Lying-in Asylum; one of the founders of the New-York
Academy of Medicine; at one time President, Alumni
Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons; in
practice in New-York City, 1833-86. Born in New-York
City, December 14, 1808; died in New-York City, July
22, 1886; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.
- QUINTARD, CHARLES TODD, 1846-47.
M. D., University of the City of New York, 1847; A.
M., Columbia, 1852; S. T. D., 1865; D. D., Trinity,
1865; LL.D., Cambridge (Eng.), 1867; in practice,
New-York City, 1847-48; Attending Physician, New-
York City Dispensary, 1847-48; in practice, Roswell, Ga.,
1848-52; Memphis, Tenn., 1852-54; Professor Physi-
ology and Pathological Anatomy, Memphis Medical
College, 1851-54; admitted to Holy Orders 1854;
Chaplain, C. S. A., 1861-65; Vice-Chancellor, Univer-
sity of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1865-72; Bishop of
Tennessee since 1865. Author of "A Plain Tract on
Confirmation," 1861; "Preparation for Confirmation,"
1862; "Balm for the Weary and Wounded," 1864;
"Benediction of the Holy Ghost," 1890; also many
other papers, Pastoral Letters, etc. Residence since

leaving the hospital, New-York City; Roswell, Ga.;
Memphis and Sewanee, Tenn.

Bishop of Tennessee, Sewanee, Tenn.

RANNEY,* MOSES H., 1846-47.

A. M. (honoris causa), University of Vermont; M. D.,
Berkshire, 1828; in practice in Salisbury, Vt., 1828-35;
Surgeon, 6th Regiment, Vermont State Militia, 1844-45;
Assistant Physician, Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island,
New-York City, 1847; Resident Physician, Middlebury,
Vt., Lunatic Asylum, 1848-64. Born in Stockbridge,
Vt., August 16, 1814; died in Middlebury, Vt., December
7, 1864; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty.

RAWSON,* EDMUND GRINDAL, 1828-29.

A. B., Union, 1826; A. M., 1830; M. D., College of
Physicians and Surgeons, 1830; Resident Physician,
Cholera Hospital, New-York City, 1834; Member of
City Council, 1841-44; ex-officio Judge of the Court of
Oyer and Terminer, and of Courts of General and of
Special Sessions; City Supervisor; for 3 years sole
Coroner of the City and County of New-York. Born in
Broadalbin, N. Y., November 30, 1803; died in New-
York City in 1882; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

REILAY, JOHN PERKINS, 1846-47.

Attended Rennselaer Polytechnic, Troy; M. D.,
University of the City of New-York, 1846; Assistant
Physician, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's
Island, New-York City, 1848-49; Surgeon on steamer
between New-York City and Aspinwall, 1850-52; Resi-
dent Physician State Marine Hospital, San Francisco,
Cal., 1852-53; Surgeon, Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany, to Panama, 1854-60. Residence since leaving
the hospital, New-York City, 1848-61; Marysville, Cal.,
1861-73; Oakland, Cal., since 1873.

General Medicine: Oakland, Cal.

ROCHESTER,* THOMAS F., 1848-49.

A. B., Geneva (N. Y.) College, 1845; M. D., Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania, 1848; Visiting Physician,
Demilt Dispensary, New-York City, 1852-53; Hospital
of the Sisters of Charity, Buffalo, N. Y., 1857-87, and
Buffalo General Hospital, 1866-87; President, Medical
Society of the State of New-York, 1875; During the

War, appointed to inspect Union Field Hospitals. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 8, 1823; died in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1887; cause, chronic nephritis.

- SANGER,* WILLIAM WALLACE, 1846.
 M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1846; Physician-in-Chief, Blackwell's Island Hospital, New-York City, 1847 and 1853-60; Physician, Clinton Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., 1848; in Europe, 1849-53; in practice, New-York City, 1860-72. Author of "History of Prostitution." Born in Connecticut, August 10, 1819; died in New-York City, May 8, 1872.
- SCOTT,§ 1842-43.
- SELIGMAN,* DAVID, 1848.
 Student of medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1848. Came from Long Island, N. Y. Died in 1848; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.
- SPAULDING,§ (W. C. ?), 1844-45.
- STAMATIADIS,* DEMETRIUS, 1836-37.
 A. B., Trinity, 1832; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1838. Died November 23, 1889.
- STEWART,§ EDMUND, 1843-44.
- STONE,* LYMAN H., 1847.
 M. D., Vermont Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Author of "Remarks on Typhus or Ship Fever as Observed at Bellevue Hospital in the Spring and Summer of 1847," N. Y. Jour. Med., 1848, Vol. X., p. 168. Said to have died between 1875 and 1880.
- TALLMADGE, H. O., 1844-46.
 Graduated at Glens Falls (N. Y.) Academy; M. D., Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1843; Examining Surgeon, Essex County, N. Y., 1861; Surgeon, New-York State Volunteers, 1861-63; resigned on account of illness; was in charge of Georgetown Heights Colicge Hospital with Dr. Daniel Ayres after second battle of Bull Run.
 General Medicine and Surgery: Keeseville, N. Y.

TAYLOR,* NATHANIEL W., 1846-47.

A. B., Yale, 1844; A. M., 1847; M. D., 1846; in practice subsequently in New Haven, Conn. Died in 1875.

THOMPSON,§ 1836-37.

TRIPPLER,* CHARLES STUART, 1826.

A. M. (honoris causa), Columbia, 1860; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1827; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1830; Major and Surgeon, 1838; Medical Director, 2d Division Regulars, 1847; Department of the Pacific, 1852-56; General Patterson's Army, 1861; Army of the Potomac, 1861-62; Northern Department, 1864; Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., 1864. Born in 1806; died in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20, 1866; cause, epithelioma.

TROWBRIDGE,§ 1844-46.

VAN BUREN,* AUGUSTUS, 1846-47.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1846. Author of "The Use of Hydriodate of Potassa," N. Y. Jour. Med., Vol. VIII., p. 208. Born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1824; died in New-York City, May 18, 1847; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

VAN HOEVENBURG,* JAMES O., 1842-43.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1844. Son of Henry Van Hoevenburg, Resident, 1837-39.

WELLS,§ CHARLTON HENRY, 1846-47.

A. B.; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1846.

WENDELL,* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1848-49.

Born in 1826; died in harbor of one of Bahama Islands, December 18, 1852; cause, yellow fever.

WILSON,* WILLIAM, 1829.

A. B., Columbia, 1825; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1829; Physician to Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, 1839-44; subsequently in mercantile business.

Born in New-York City, July, 1806; died suddenly in Mendham, N. J., October 30, 1872; cause, cardiac disease.

WINTERBOTHAM,* JOSEPH, 1844-45.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1844; Assistant Physician, Quarantine Hospital, New-York City. Died in New-York City in 1849; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

WOOD,§ 1847-48.

WORTH,* SIDNEY B., 1848-49.

A. B., Union, 1839; student of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1848. Died in 1848; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

WYNNE,§ 1849.

LIST OF THE INTERNES, 1850 TO 1894.

EXPLANATORY.

* Deceased. † Resigned. ‡ Left the hospital before the expiration of the term of service. § Subsequent history not ascertained.

The date opposite each name is the date of the house staff— I. referring to April, and II. to October; thus, 1894, I., refers to the staff which will leave the hospital on April 1, 1894. If an interne did not complete the term of service the date is printed in italics.

Dates mentioned after literary colleges represent (unless a degree is given) the actual time spent at the college.

The addresses given of the recent internes are the permanent home addresses.

The cause of death given is in almost every case the statement of the immediate friends, or is obtained from the official records.

See also explanatory note on page 107.

ACKERMAN,* WILLIAM FLETCHER,

3d Medical Division, 1884, I.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1879; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; Ambulance Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1881. In practice in New-York City, 1884-1886; San Diego County, Cal., 1886-88. Born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., November 13, 1858; died in Escondido, Cal., March 12, 1888; cause, œdema of the lungs and cerebral congestion.

ADAMS,* JAMES BEMIS, . . . Medical Division, 1851, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1847; A. M., 1850; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851. In practice in Dunkirk, N. Y., 1852. Born in Lyons, N. Y., January 12, 1825; died in Curaçoa, West Indies, while on the way to South America, January 16, 1853; cause, yellow fever.

AIKEN,§ SAMUEL H.,¹ . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1854, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1853. Reported to have died a few years after leaving the hospital.

AINSWORTH,† FRED. CRAYTON,

2d Medical Division, 1876, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., University of City of New-York, 1874; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1874-79; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1879-92. Colonel and Surgeon, 1892.

Colonel and Surgeon, U. S. A.: care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

ALEXANDER,* RICHARD H., . . . Medical Division, 1851, II.

M. D., Jefferson, 1850; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1853; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, later; Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, Md., 1861-62; Medical Director, Army of the Potomac, 1862; Major and Surgeon, 1862; Medical Director, Department of the Gulf, 1862-65; serving in the field with Red River Expedition, 1864; Medical Director, Depart-

¹ As far as the committee has been able to judge, this name was erroneously printed "Lemuel H. Aiken" in the first catalogue (1873).

ment of the Platte, 1866-69; Acting-Assistant Medical Purveyor, November, 1872; Acting-Assistant Medical Director, Department of the Columbia, April and May, 1876; Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon, 1884; Medical Director, Department of Arizona, 1884-88. Born in Illinois; died in Los Angeles, Cal., March 31, 1889; cause, otitis media, suppurative pachy-meningitis.

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; Attended clinics in London and Vienna, 1883-84; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1884-85; Clinical Lecturer on Genito-urinary Surgery, 1886-89; Professor of Genito-urinary Surgery, Dermatology, and Syphilography, since 1889; Visiting Surgeon, Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1884-86; Bellevue Hospital since 1887; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Genito-urinary Diseases, 1884-86; Consulting Surgeon since 1886.

Genito-urinary Surgery and Syphilology: 5 West 58th street, New-York City.

ALEXANDER, WELCOME TAYLOR,

3d Surgical Division, 1871, II.

At Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pa., 1865-66; M. D., Bellevue, 1870; attended clinics in Europe, 1871-75; Visiting Physician, Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, since 1886; New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb since 1886.

General Medicine: St. Nicholas Avenue and 157th street, New-York City.

ALLEN, JOHN EDWIN, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1876, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1874; at Vienna, 1877-78; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1878-84; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, 1879-81; Attending Surgeon, Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 1880-86; Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1875-86; Inspector New-York City Health Department since 1888.

General Medicine: 470 West 144th street, New-York City.

AMÁBILE,* SEBASTIAN, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1866, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1866; embarked in the Perit Expedition to Cuba, commanded by General Jordan, March, 1869; killed in battle on the landing of the forces. Born in Santiago de Cuba; killed, May 11, 1869.

AMERMAN,* GEORGE { 2d Medical Division, 1855, II.
KERSHAW, { 2d Surgical Division, 1856, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1854; Surgeon, Illinois Central R. R., 1857-67; Visiting Surgeon, Illinois State Hospital and Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1856-67. At home in Cayuga County, N. Y., on account of ill health, in 1867. Born in Cayuga County, N. Y., 1832; died in Marcellus, N. Y., June 20, 1867; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

ANDERTON, WILLIAM BANCROFT,
3d Medical Division, 1881, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1879; Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1881-89; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1882-84; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1881-89.

General Medicine: 34 West 47th street, New-York City.

ANDREW,† GEORGE LAFFERTY, . . . *Medical Division, 1850, I.*

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Miami University, 1841; A. M., 1846; M. D., Medical College of Ohio, 1845; County Physician, LaPorte, Ind., 1856-61; Inspector, U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1861-64; Editor, "Sanitary Reporter," Louisville, Ky., 1863; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1876-85; President, LaPorte, Ind., Board, 1883-85; Treasurer, 1889; Medical Examiner, Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y., Mutual Benefit Life, Newark, N. J., Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y., Connecticut Mutual Life. Author of "Sanitary Value of Forests," Trans. Amer. Pub. Health Assoc., 1877, Vol. IV.; "A Contribution to the Rational Treatment of Dysentery," Trans. Ind. State Med. Soc., 1879; "A Plea for Shelter Belts and Sanitary Tree-planting," Trans. Ind. State Hort. Soc.,

1879; Articles on military sanitation in the "Sanitary Reporter," 1863-65; and articles in various medical journals.

General Medicine: LaPorte, Ind.

ANDREWS, HENRY FRANCIS, . 3d Medical Division, 1858, II.

At University of Georgia, 1853-55; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1857; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: Washington, Ga.

ANDREWS,* WILLIAM CURTIS CLARK,

4th Surgical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Marietta College, 1870; M. D., Bellevue, 1874. Interne, Infants' Hospital, New-York City, 1874; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1876-77. While on duty at Fort Stevens, on the Columbia River, Lieutenant Andrews, with Lieutenant Knapp and a sutler, was drowned by the upsetting of an open boat while returning from Astoria to Fort Stevens. Lieutenant Andrews's body was never recovered. Born in Marietta, O., July 1, 1852; drowned in Young's Bay, near Astoria, Oregon, April 19, 1877.

ARNOLD, GLOVER CRANE, . 3d Surgical Division, 1874, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1873; Prosector, Chair of Surgery, and Clinical Assistant in Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1875-77; Prosector, Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1886.

General Medicine: 115 East 30th street, New-York City.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM BIRKET, 3d Surgical Division, 1890, I.

A. B., Brown, 1884; A. M., 1887; M. D., Bellevue, 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: 56 State street, East Orange, N. J.

ARTMAN, MILTON ELLSWORTH,

2d Surgical Division, 1891, II.

Graduate of State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1890.

General Medicine: Dansville, N. Y.

AUSTIN,* WILLIAM HENRY, *1st Surgical Division, 1889, I.*

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1887.
Did not join the staff. Died in New-York City, January 8, 1888, aged 23 years; cause, typhoid fever.

BABB,§ TIMOTHY, 2d Surgical Division, 1859, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1858.
Reported to have died in the West a few years after leaving the hospital.

BACON, GORHAM, 3d Surgical Division, 1879, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1875; M. D., Bellevue, 1878; Interne, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, 1879; at Blackfriars Hospital, London, 1879; Vienna, 1879-1880; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1880-82; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1880-82; Aural Surgeon since 1882; Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, New-York Polyclinic, 1885-86; Vice-President, American Otological Society, 1888. Author of "Growth of Otology in the United States," *Amer. Jour. Otol.*, Vol. IV., No. 3; "Calcium Sulphide in Aural Diseases," *Arch. Otol.*, June, 1883; "A Case of Chronic Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear, Complicated by Facial Paralysis, Nausea, Vomiting, Unsteadiness in the Gait, and Marked Deafness," *idem*, No. 1, 1884; "The Operative Treatment of Mastoid Disease, with Cases," *Ann. des Malad. d'Œille*, 1885, No. 11, 93; "Traumatic Lesions of the Membrana Tympani," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Apr., 1885; "A Case of Acute Otitis Media and Suppurativa, Followed by Mastoid Disease and Pyæmia; Mastoid Operation, Recovery," *Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc.*, 1885; "An Account of a Suit for Damages in a Case of Alleged Injury from a Blow on the Ear," *D. B., St. John Roosa and B., N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Dec., 1885; "Two Cases of Ear Disease from Traumatism," *Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc.*, 1886; "Report of Twenty-one Cases of Traumatic Lesions of the Ear, with Remarks," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 7, 1887; "Foreign Bodies in the Ear," *Gaillard's Med. Jour.*, July, 1888; "A Case of Carcinoma of the Ear, Having its Origin Partly in the Tympanum or Mastoid Antrum," *A. T. Muzzy & B., Archiv. Otol.*, Vol. XVII., No. 1; "On the Use of the Wet Cup in Place of the

Leech in Certain Acute Diseases of the Ear," N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 7, 1888; "Treatment of Acute Inflammation of the Middle Ear," Med. News (Phila.), Mch. 30, 1889; "A Case of Cerebral Abscess, Following Extensive Necrosis of the Temporal Bone, and in Which the Skull was Trephined; Death from Secondary Hemorrhage, Autopsy," Trans. Amer. Otol. Soc., 1888.

Diseases of the Ear: 63 West 54th street, New-York City.

BADÉAU, CHARLES WINGATE, 1st Medical Division, 1870, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1869; House Physician, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N. Y., 1870; Physician, 5th District, New-York City, 1870; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, 1871; Medical Officer, New-York Post-Office, 1871; Township Physician, Orvil, N. J., 1888; Medical Examiner, American Legion of Honor, Council No. 623, 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: Allendale, N. J.

BALDWIN, HENRY RUTGERS, 1st Medical Division, 1854, II.

A. B., Rutgers, 1849; A. M., 1852; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; Surgeon, S. S. *Baltic*, 1855; President, Middlesex County (N. J.) Medical Society, 1861-65; Treasurer of the Medical Society, State of New Jersey, 1867-75; President, 1877; President, Board of Health, New Brunswick, N. J., 1889; Trustee, Rutgers College, since 1884; President, Medical Board, Wells's Memorial Hospital, New Brunswick, 1889. Author of "Unity of the Species," Trans. Med. Soc., State N. J., 1858; "Precision in Diagnosis," *idem*, 1875; "The Communicable Diseases of Children and some Suggestions for Their Prevention," 1878. Residence since leaving the hospital, Stapleton, N. Y., 1854-55, and New Brunswick, N. J., since 1855.

General Medicine: New Brunswick, N. J.

BALLOU, WILLIAM RICE, . 4th Surgical Division, 1888, II.

M. D., Bowdoin, 1886, Bellevue, 1886; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1888-92; Instructor in Genito-urinary Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, 1889-92; Professor of Equine Anatomy, New-

York College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1889-92. Author of "A Compend of Equine Anatomy and Physiology" (P. Blackiston & Son), 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1888-92; Asheville, N. C., 1892. Traveling in the South, 1893.

BANGS, LEMUEL BOLTON, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1873, II.

At College of the City of New-York, 1861; M. D., Columbia, 1872; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital, since 1884, St. Luke's Hospital since 1885. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Surgery: 31 East 44th street, New-York City.

BANKS, CHARLES W., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1891, I.

At Cornell, 1887-89; M. D., Bellevue, 1890.

General Medicine: 138 West Main street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

BARKER, PHANETT COE, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1861, I.

A. M. (honoris causa), Princeton, 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1860; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, since 1869; President, Morris District (N. J.) Medical Society, 1876-77; Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, 1885. Author of "Concerning the Action of Opium as a Parturient Agent," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1869; "The Vaccination Question," Trans. Med. Soc. State N. J., 1882; "The Germ Theory of Disease and its Relation to Sanitation," *idem*, 1885; and various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, Cold Spring, N. Y., 1861-68; Morristown, N. J., since 1868.

General Medicine: Morristown, N. J.

BARNETT,† SOLOMON, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1887, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1883; M. D., Columbia, 1886; Attending Neurologist, New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 1888; Visiting Physician, Eastern Dispensary, since 1888; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, Summer Corps, 1887-89.

General Medicine: 365 West 30th street, New-York City.

BARRETT,* EDWARD BENJAMIN,

1st Medical Division, 1860, II.

At Amherst, 1854-56; A. M. (honoris causa), later; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; in practice in Northampton, Mass., 1861-62; retired on account of ill health, 1862; in Minnesota, 1862-63 and 1864-65; Northampton, Mass., 1865. Died in Northampton, Mass., November 24, 1865, aged 29 years; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

BARROWS, CHARLES CLIFFORD,

4th Medical Division, 1881, II.

At the University of Virginia (Academic), 1876-79; M. D., University of Virginia, 1879, University of the City of New-York, 1880; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1882-87. Residence since leaving the hospital, U. S. Army, 1882-87; New-York City since 1887.

General Medicine: 7 East 36th street, New-York City.

BARROWS, NATHAN, 1st Surgical Division, 1858, II.

A. B., Western Reserve College, 1850; A. M., 1853; M. D., Cleveland, 1855; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1857; in general practice, Newark, N. J., 1859; Falmouth, Mass., 1862-63; Sandwich, Mass., 1863-65; Principal, Atkinson (N. H.) Academy, 1865-66; Berwick (Me.) Academy, 1866-68; Stevens High School, Claremont, N. H., 1868-70; Professor of Mathematics, Kimble Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., 1871-80; Principal West Middle Grammar School, Hartford, Conn., 1880-81; Professor of Mathematics, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., since 1885.

Professor of Mathematics: Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

BATES,* GEORGE FAIRBANKS, 1st Surgical Division, 1875, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1872. Born in Watertown, N. Y., May 2, 1851; died in New-York City, April 19, 1882; cause, cerebrospinal meningitis.

BAXTER,* JEDEDIAH HYDE,† 1862, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., University of Vermont, 1859; M. D., 1860; A. M., 1865; LL. B., Columbian University, 1876; Surgeon, 12th Regiment,

Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861; Brigade-Surgeon, United States Volunteers, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., 1867; Colonel and Chief Medical Purveyor, 1872; Brigadier-General and Surgeon-General, 1890. Author of "Statistics, Medical and Anthropological, of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau," Med. Rept. Prov. Mar.-Gen.'s Off. Born in Stafford, Vt., May 11, 1837; died in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1890; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

BEDFORD,* FREDERICK, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1860, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859.
Died in New-York City, December 8, 1891.

BELLAMY, RUSSELL, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1894, I.

At University of North Carolina, 1887-89; Davidson College, N. C., 1889-90; M. D., University of City of New-York, 1892.

Address: Wilmington, N. C.

BENSEL, WALTER, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1891, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 64 East 79th street, New-York City.

BERKELE,* ELMER FOX, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1892, I.

A. B., Yale, 1887; M. D., Columbia, 1890. Born in New Haven, Conn., February 26, 1866; died in Cañon City, Col., August 20, 1892; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

BERLE, ADOLPH WILLIAM, 2d Medical Division, 1886, II.

B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1880; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1885; attended European clinics, 1886-87.

General Medicine: 145 Avenue B, New-York City.

BIBBINS,* WILLIAM BURR, . . . Medical Division, 1850, I.

A. B., Yale, 1845; A. M., 1848; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1849; Assistant Resident Physician, Infants' Hospital, New-York City, 1852 (?); Visiting Physician, Demilt Dispensary, 1852-63; At-

tending Physician, Diseases of the Head and Abdomen, 1863-66; Visiting Physician, Asylum for Aged and Indigent Females, 1856-71; Treasurer, New-York Pathological Society; President, 1867. Born in Fairfield, Conn., September 8, 1823; died in New-York City, January 16, 1871; cause, typhoid fever. Dr. Bibbins bequeathed about \$20,000 to Yale College.

BIGGS, CHAUNCEY PRATT, 4th Surgical Division, 1889, II.

At Cornell, 1874-76; M. D., Bellevue, 1888; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1890; Delegate from New-York State Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, Tenth Session, Berlin, 1890; Medical Examiner, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York City, Manhattan Life since 1890, Equitable Life since 1891. Brother of Hermann M. Biggs (1884, II) and cousin of George P. Biggs (1891, I).

Surgery and General Medicine: Ithaca, N. Y.

BIGGS, GEORGE PATTEN, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1891, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1889; Assistant Pathologist, New-York Hospital, since 1891; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, since 1892; Assistant to Chair of Pathology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1892. Cousin of Chauncey P. Biggs (1889, II) and of Hermann M. (1884, II).

General Medicine: 5 West 58th street, New-York City.

BIGGS, HERMANN MICHAEL, 3d Medical Division, 1884, II.

A. B., Cornell, 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1883; at Universities of Berlin and Greifswald, 1884-85; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, New-York City, 1885-92; Bellevue Hospital, 1886-87, and since 1892; Gouverneur Hospital, 1890-92; Consulting Physician, Hospital for Contagious Diseases, North Brother Island, since 1889; Pathologist, City (late Charity) Hospital, 1886-92; Consulting Pathologist to Italian Hospital, and to Beth-Israel Hospital, since 1891; Assistant Pathologist, Bellevue Hospital, 1886-92, Pathologist since 1892; Instructor in the Carnegie Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1885; Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1886-91, Professor since 1891; Demonstrator

of Anatomy, 1886-92; Professor Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine; since 1892; Instructor in Anatomy and Practice of Medicine, spring term, since 1886; Member of Committee of Conference between the New-York Academy of Medicine and the New-York City Health Department, 1887, and of Advisory Committee, Chamber of Commerce, during cholera outbreak of 1892; Consulting Pathologist, New-York City Health Department, since 1888; Chief Inspector, Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection, since 1892; President, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, 1887-89; Vice-President, New-York Pathological Society, 1889; President, 1891. Author of "The Physiological Action of Cocaine," Greifswald, 1885; Translator and Editor of "Heuppe's Methods of Bacteriological Investigations," D. A. & Co., 1886; "Rupture of Aortic Aneurisms, with a Report of Thirty-three Cases," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., 1888; "The Distoma Sinense," *idem*, 1890; "New Growths in the Liver," Wood's Ref. Hndbk. Med. Sc., 1886, Vol. IV., p. 572; "New Growths in the Kidney," *idem*, Vol. IV., p. 292; "Symptomatology and Treatment of Tuberculosis," *idem*, Vol. VII., p. 314; "History of the Outbreak of Epidemic Cholera in New-York," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., 1893; and various articles in medical journals. Brother of Chauncey P. Biggs (1889, II) and cousin of George P. Biggs (1891, I).

General Medicine, Renal and Urinary Diseases: 5 West 58th street, New-York City.

BIRCKHEAD, WILLIAM HUNTER,
1st Medical Division, 1866, I.

A. B., Trinity, 1861; A. M., 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1864; at clinics in Vienna and Paris, 1871-72; Interne, N. Y. State Woman's Hospital, 1866-68; Visiting Physician, Children's Hospital, Newport, R. I., 1868; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Newport General Hospital, 1869-79.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: Newport, R. I.

BIRD, JAMES R., 2d Medical Division, 1859, I.

A. B., Trinity, 1854; A. M., 1857; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Attending Physician,

Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1859-62; Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn, N. Y., Diseases of Women and Children, 1865-68; Visiting Physician, St. John's Hospital, 1874-86, Consulting Physician since 1886. Residence since leaving the hospital, Little Neck, Portchester, Peekskill, and Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Medicine: 122 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIRD, JOHN STIRLING, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1865, I.

At Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy, 1858; M. D., Columbia, 1863; Health Officer, Hyde Park, N. Y., since 1881. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Surgery: Hyde Park, N. Y.

BLODGET, HENRY, 1st Medical Division, 1882, I.

A. B., Yale, 1875; M. D., Bellevue, 1880; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1882-83; Resident Physician, New-York Foundling Asylum, 1883-84; Pathologist, Bridgeport Hospital, since 1887. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, and Bridgeport, Conn.

General Medicine: 313 State street, Bridgeport, Conn.

BLUXOME, JOSEPH, 1st Medical Division, 1857, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1856; at medical schools and hospitals in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, 1858-62; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of the Skin, 1865-66; Visiting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., since 1871. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, and San Francisco, Cal.

General Medicine: 217 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal.

BOGERT, EDWARD STRONG, . 3d Surgical Division, 1861, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., at Naval Hospital, New-York, U. S. S. *Congress*, and U. S. S. *Cayuga*, 1861-1864; Passed Assistant Surgeon on U. S. S. *Niagara*, and at Naval Hospital, New-York, 1864-66; Surgeon, 1866-82; Medical Inspector, 1882-89; Medical Director,

President Naval Medical Examining Board, since 1889.
 In charge of U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Medical Director, U. S. N. : U. S. Naval Hospital,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSWORTH, FRANCKE HUNTINGTON,
 3d Surgical Division, 1869, II.

A. B., Yale, 1862; A. M., 1865; M. D., Bellevue,
 1868; Instructor in Laryngoscopy, Bellevue Hospital
 Medical College, 1876-78; Lecturer on Diseases of the
 Throat, 1878-82; Professor since 1882. Author of "A
 Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose," Wm.
 Wood & Co., 1881; "A Treatise on the Diseases of
 the Nose and Throat," Vol. I., "The Nose and Naso-
 pharynx," Vol. II., "Diseases of the Throat," Wm.
 Wood & Co., 1889 (Vol. III. in press); and various
 articles in medical journals.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat: 26 West 46th street,
 New-York City.

BRADFORD,* THEODORE DWIGHT,
 2d Medical Division, 1867, I.

A. B., Bowdoin, 1861; M. D., Columbia, 1865; Dem-
 onstrator of Anatomy; Lecturer on Diseases of Chil-
 dren and Clinical Instructor, City and Hahnemann Hos-
 pitals, New-York City; in practice in New-York City,
 1867-83. Born in Auburn, Me., September 1, 1838; died
 in New-York City, May 11, 1883; cause, cardiac disease.

BRAISTED, WILLIAM C., . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1888, I.

Ph. B., University of Michigan, 1883; M. D., Colum-
 bia, 1886; Assistant Physician, Jenk's Private Hospital
 for Women, Detroit, Mich., 1888-90; Acting Attend-
 ing Physician, House of Good Shepherd, 1889; Assis-
 tant Physician, Harper Hospital Polyclinic, 1889-90;
 Visiting Physician and Medical Director, Woman's
 Hospital, 1890; Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, U. S.
 N., since 1890. Author of "Operation of Wiring the
 Patella," Amer. Lanc., 1889; "Radical Cure of Femoral
 and Inguinal Herniæ," *idem*, 1889. Residence since leav-
 ing the hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1888-90; U. S. Navy,
 since 1890.

Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. : care Sur-
 geon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

BREMNER, SAMUEL K., . . . 4th Medical Division, 1891, II.

A. B., Yale, 1886; M. D., Harvard, 1889.
Address: Boxford, Mass.

BRILL, NATHAN EDWIN, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1881, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1877; A. M., 1883; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1880; Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System, Post-graduate Medical School, 1882-84; Associate Editor, "American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry," 1882-84; Founder and Secretary, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, 1882-86; Trustee, 1887-91; Vice-President, 1891. Author of "Lesion of the Cuneus Accompanied by Color-blindness," 1882; "An Argument Against the Hangman's Bungling," 1884; "An Exceptional Feature of Tabes Dorsalis," 1887; "Spinal Concussion," 1887; "Lyssa and the Pasteur Fiasco," 1887; "Note on the Medulla Oblongata," 1889; "The True Homology of the Mesal Wall of the Hemispheric Vesical in the Sauropsida," 1890; "A Case of Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis Complicated by a Fracture of the Lamina of the 5th Cervical Vertebra," 1890.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System:
805 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

BROCKWAY, ASAHEL NORTON, 2d Medical Division, 1862, II.

A. B., Hamilton College, 1857; A. M., 1860; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., 1862-64; Trustee, Hamilton College, since 1885.

General Medicine: 50 East 126th street, New-York City.

BRODIE, ROBERT LITTLE, . . . Medical Division, 1852, II.

A. B., College of Charleston, 1848; M. D., Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1851; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1854-61; Medical Director, C. S. A., 1861-65. Residence since leaving the hospital, Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C.

General Medicine: 29 Coming street, Charleston, S. C.

BRONSON, EDWARD BENNET, . 2d Surgical Division, 1869, II.

A. B., Yale, 1865; M. D., Columbia, 1869; studied at Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and London; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1869-72; Northern Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1872-74; New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin and Genito-urinary Organs, 1872-82; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1874-75; Visiting Physician, House of Mercy, 1875-76; City (late Charity) Hospital since 1886; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin, Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, 1882-85; Professor of Diseases of the Skin, New-York Polyclinic, since 1883; Consulting Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, since 1887; Babies' Hospital since 1889; St. Bartholomew's Dispensary since 1889; one of the translators of Ziemmsen's "Encyclopædia"; collaborator on Forster's "Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary," D. A. & Co., 1888. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Skin: 123 West 34th street, New-York City.

BROOKE, JOHN M., 4th Surgical Division, 1891, I.

M. D., University of Virginia, 1888; studying in Europe, 1891-92.

General Medicine and Surgery: Portland, Ore.

BROOKS, LEROY J., 1st Surgical Division, 1874, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1872; President, Chenango County (N. Y.) Medical Society, 1880-81; Secretary, 3d District New-York State Medical Association, 1887-88.

General Medicine: Norwich, N. Y.

BROTHERS, ABRAM, . . 1st Medical Division, 1885, I. & II.

B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1881; M. D., Columbia, 1884; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of Children, Columbia, 1885-88; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1886; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1886. Author of "The Treatment of Extra-uterine Pregnancy by Electricity," Amer. Jour. Obstet., May, 1888; "A Case of Poison-

ing by Camphor," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1887; and various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 162 Madison street, New-York City.

BROWNELL,* RUSSELL BOTSFORD,

3d Surgical Division, 1865. I.

A. B., Marietta College, 1861; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; Principal, Marietta (O.) Academy, 1861-62; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at the siege of Vicksburg, 1863; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1865; Surgeon, steamer *Arago*. New-York City to Havre, 1866; traveling in Egypt, 1866-67. Author of "The Treatment of Fistula in Ano by Compressed Sponge," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1866. Born in Woodbury, Conn., December 5, 1839; died suddenly on the River Nile, January 21, 1867; cause, pulmonary hemorrhage.

BRUGMAN, ALBERT FERDINAND,

2d Surgical Division, 1884. II.

G. P., New-York College of Pharmacy, 1879; M. D., Columbia, 1883; Clinical Assistant, Vanderbilt Clinic, Diseases of Children, since 1883; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1884, Harlem Hospital Dispensary, 1885; Visiting Physician, St. Joseph's Hospital, 1889-92.

General Medicine: 588 East 141st street, New-York City.

BRYAN, JOSEPH, 1st Surgical Division, 1875. I.

At University of Kentucky, 1867-70; M. D., Bellevue, 1873. Author of "The Plaster of Paris Jacket for Pott's Disease of the Spine."

General Medicine and Surgery: 115 East Main street, Lexington, Ky.

BRYAN,* ROBERT THOMAS, . 1st Medical Division, 1853. I.

A. B., Bethany College, Va., 1844; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1848. Residence after leaving the hospital, in Paris, Ky., and Lexington, and Georgetown, Ky. Born February 23, 1823; died in Georgetown, Ky., November 13, 1890; cause, gastric carcinoma.

BRYANT, JOSEPH DECATUR, 1st Surgical Division, 1871, I.

Attended Norwich (N. Y.) Academy, and select and district schools, Plymouth, N. Y.; M. D., Bellevue, 1868; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1873-79; Commissioner since 1887; Commissioner, New-York State Board of Health, since 1887; Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1873-82; Surgeon-General, N. G. S. N. Y., since 1882; Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1871; Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy, summer course, 1871-74; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1875-77; Lecturer on General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, 1877-78; Professor since 1878; Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Associate Professor of Orthopædic Surgery, since 1883; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1881-82; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, since 1882, St. Vincent's Hospital since 1887; Consulting Surgeon, New-York City Insane Asylum, since 1882, Northwestern Dispensary since 1885, Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital since 1888, Gouverneur Hospital since 1889. Author of "The Treatment of Fracture of the Thigh with Plaster of Paris Bandages," 1871; "The Treatment of Compound Fracture of the Leg with Plaster of Paris Splint," 1878; "Periosteal Flap in Amputation of the Leg," 1880; "Stricture of the Urethra," *Archiv. Med.*, 1882; "The Treatment of Gun-shot Wounds of the Cranium," 1887; "Simultaneous Ligature of the External Carotids," 1888; "Malignant Neoplasmata," 1888; "Hernia," 1889; "A Manual of Operative Surgery," D. A. & Co., 1887.

General Surgery: 54 West 36th street, New-York City.

BUIST, JOHN ROBINSON, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1858, I.

A. B., South Carolina College, 1854; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1857; M. R. M. S. (Edin.); at Hôtel Dieu, Charité, and Pitié Hospitals, Paris, and University of Edinburgh, 1858-59; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; Member Nashville (Tenn.) Board of Health, 1875-80; President, 1878. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 115 North Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn.

BULL, CHARLES GEORGE, . 4th Surgical Division, 1882, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1879; M. D., Bellevue, 1881; Prosecutor to the Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1881-84. Residence since leaving the Hospital, New-York City, Plainfield, N. J., and Alameda, Cal.

General Medicine and Surgery: Alameda, Cal.

BULL, CHARLES STEDMAN, . 1st Medical Division, 1868, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1864; A. M., 1867; M. D., 1868; at Universities of Vienna, 1868-69, Heidelberg, 1869, Berlin, 1869-70; Pathologist, Presbyterian Hospital, 1872-73; Assistant Surgeon, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1871-73, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1871-76; Surgeon since 1876; Visiting Ophthalmologist, Charity Hospital, 1876-81; Consulting Ophthalmologist, Nursery and Child's Hospital, since 1881, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children since 1880, St. Luke's Hospital since 1888; Lecturer on Ophthalmology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, spring term, 1880-90; Professor of Ophthalmology, University of the City of New-York, since 1890. One of the translators of "Stellwag on Diseases of the Eye," 4th Amer. ed., 1873; Editor of J. Soelberg Wells's "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes," 3d ed. 1880, 4th ed. 1883; and various articles in medical journals.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear: 47 West 36th street, New-York City.

BULL, WILLIAM TILLINGHAST,

1st Surgical Division, 1873, I. & II.

A. B., Harvard, 1869; A. M., 1872; M. D., Columbia, 1872; Attending and House Physician, New-York Dispensary, 1876-78; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs, 1876; Visiting Surgeon, Chambers Street Hospital, 1876-1888, St. Luke's Hospital, 1880-83; Consulting Surgeon since 1883; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Hospital, since 1883; Consulting Surgeon, Manhattan Hospital, since 1880. Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled since 1881, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1884-90; Trustee, New-York Dispensary, 1885; Manager, New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1885;

Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1879; Demonstrator, 1879-80; Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Surgery, 1887-89; Professor since 1889. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Surgery: 35 West 35th street, New-York City.

BURCHARD, THOMAS HERRING,

2d Surgical Division, 1873, II.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1869; A. M., 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1872; Assistant to the Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1873-75; Lecturer on Surgical Emergencies, spring term; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital.

General Medicine: 7 East 48th street, New-York City

BURFORD,* J. H., 2d Medical Division, 1853, I.

M. D.; in practice in Harrodsburgh, Ky., 1853. Born in Harrodsburgh, Ky., and reported to have died there a few years after leaving the hospital; cause, dysentery.

BURGESS, DANIEL MAYNARD, 3d Medical Division, 1853, II.

Attended Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1852; interne, Kings County (N. Y.) Hospital, 1852-53; later, attended clinics in Paris; United States Sanitary Inspector, National Board of Health, Havana, Cuba, 1879-83; United States Marine Hospital Service since 1883; Visiting Physician to several hospitals in Havana since 1870. Author of "Practical Experiences in Regard to the Infection of Vessels with Yellow Fever at Havana, Cuba," *Amer. Pub. Health Assoc.*, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 28 and Dec. 31, '81; "The Sanitary Inspection Service at Havana, Island of Cuba," *Proceed. Quar. Confer.*, Montgomery, Ala., Mch. 5, 6, and 7, '89. Residence since leaving the hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Havana, Cuba.

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S., and General Medicine: Havana, Cuba; home address, Herkimer, N. Y.

BURKE, MARTIN, 3d Surgical Division, 1877, II.

Attended College of St. Francis Xavier, 1869-73; M. D., Bellevue, 1876; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1877-80.

General Medicine: 147 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

BURNET, JAMES BROWN, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1868, I.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1863; A. M., 1866; M. D., 1866; Visiting Physician, St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1870-78; Children's Aid Society, 1868-75; Medical Examiner to several life insurance companies since 1868. Author of "Instructions to Medical Examiners in Life Insurance," and various articles in medical journals.

Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs: 16 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

BURNETTE, EDWARD WORTHINGTON,

3d Medical Division, 1872, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1869; Assistant Physician, Small-pox and Fever (afterward Riverside) Hospital, New-York City, 1872; New-York City Lunatic Asylum, 1873-74; Visiting Physician, New-York Dispensary, and Attending Physician, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1874-85.

General Medicine: 56 West 35th street, New-York City.

BURRALL, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,

1st Surgical Division, 1858, I.

A. B., Williams, 1850; A. M., 1853; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1857; Attending Surgeon, Northern Dispensary, 1857-71; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1866; Visiting Surgeon, 1867; Visiting Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, 1875-85; Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, 1874; New-York Infant Asylum, 1875; Consulting Physician, Presbyterian Home for Old Ladies, since 1878. Author of a monograph on "Cholera," Wm. Wood & Co., 1866; a monograph on "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform," 1876; "Insanity and Juries," 1873;

“Modern Dwelling-houses as Maternities,” 1884; “Concerning Ethics,” 1884; “Dry Cups in Diagnosis and Therapeutics,” 1889; and various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 48 West 17th street, New-York City.

CAMPBELL,* JOHN JAMES, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1858, I.

Attended College of St. Francis Xavier; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856; Surgeon, ship *Manhattan*, later; Surgeon, 28th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861; in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1862-65. Died suddenly in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 7, 1865, aged 29 years; cause, cardiac disease.

CANFIELD, HERMAN, 4th Medical Division, 1878, I.

A. B., Racine College, 1874; A. M., 1877; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; Founder and Physician-in-charge of “Hopeworth,” private hospital for chronic diseases, Bristol, R. I., since 1882. Author of “Some Health Resorts of the South,” Dec., 1886; in general practice, Bristol, R. I., 1878-83; in charge of “Hopeworth” since 1883.

Chronic Nervous Diseases: Bristol, R. I.

CARLETON, GEORGE WILLIAM,

2d Surgical Division, 1862, II.

A. B., Williams, 1858; M. D., Columbia, 1861.
General Medicine: 25 Anne street, Lowell, Mass.

CARLISLE, ROBERT JAMES, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1886, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1884; Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1886-92; Chair of Practice of Medicine since 1892; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1889-92; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, 1889-93; Gouverneur Hospital since 1892.

General Medicine: 55 West 45th street, New-York City.

CARTER,† CHARLES, 1862, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1861-63; Acting

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1863-65; Surgeon Army Hospital, Turner's Lane, Philadelphia, Penn., 1863; Physician-in-chief, Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia, 1867-79; Instructor in Physical Diagnosis, etc., at latter and at School of Anatomy. Residence since leaving the hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., 1863; Philadelphia, Penn., 1863-79; Wallingford, Penn., 1879-83; Sacaton, Ariz., 1883-85; Asheville, N. C., 1887-88; and Blowing Rock, Watauga Co., N. C., since 1888.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest: Blowing Rock, N. C.

CARTWRIGHT, SILAS S., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1854, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; First Assistant Surgeon, 134th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1862; Member of the Assembly, New-York State Legislature, 1884-85; Chairman of the Committee on Public Health of the Assembly, 1884 and 1885. Author of "Puerperal Convulsions," *Trans. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.*; "Apoplexy," *idem*; and various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: Roxbury, N. Y.

CHADWICK, PAYSON M., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1878, I.

At Cornell, 1870-71; M. D., University of Vermont, 1875; University of the City of New-York, 1876.

General Medicine and Surgery: Omaha, Neb.

CHAMBERLAIN,† GEORGE W.,

2d Medical Division, 1874, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. At Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., 1865-69; Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, 1870; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1873; Clinical Assistant, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Diseases of the Nose and Throat, 1882; Assistant Surgeon since 1882. Residence since leaving the hospital, White Plains, N. Y., and New-York City.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Throat: 439 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

CHANDLER,* THOMAS KNOWLTON,

3d Medical Division, 1863, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1863-66; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon,

1866-67; on S. S. *Princess Royal*, S. S. (*Hetzel?*), at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and on S. S. *Penobscot*. Born in Charlotte, N. Y., August, 1837; died on board U. S. S. *Penobscot* while at Charlotta Amelia, Island of St. Thomas, February 5, 1867; cause, yellow fever, contracted while in the discharge of his duty among the crew.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM JESSUP, 2d Medical Division, 1869, I.

A. B., Yale, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1868; Assistant Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J., Department of the Eye and Ear, 1871-73; Visiting Surgeon, Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., since 1872; St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, N. J., since 1880; President, Essex District Medical Society, 1884; Orange Mountain Medical Society, 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: South Orange, N. J.

CHAPIN, CHARLES V., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1880, I. & II.

A. B., Brown, 1876; M. D., Bellevue, 1879; Professor of Physiology, Brown University, since 1886; Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I., since 1884; City Register since 1889. Author of "The Sympathetic Nerve—Its Relations to Disease," 1880; "The Origin and Progress of the Malarial Fever now Prevalent in New England," 1884; "The Present State of the Germ Theory of Disease," 1885; "The Methods and Practical Results of the Treatment of the Malarial Diseases now Prevalent in New England," 1886; "What Changes Has the Germ Theory Made in the Means for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption?" 1888; "The Rôle of Ptomaines in Infectious Diseases," 1889.

Superintendent of Health: City Hall, Providence, R. I.

CHAPIN, FREDERICK W., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1875, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1870; M. D., Columbia, 1873; Clinical Assistant, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1875; Visiting Surgeon, Springfield (Mass.) City Hospital, since 1879; Medical Director, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, since 1885; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, since 1879.

General Medicine and Surgery: 20 Maple street, Springfield, Mass.

CHAPIN, WALTER HENRY, . 4th Medical Division, 1884, II.

A. B., Yale, 1880; M. D., Columbia, 1883.

General Medicine: 675 State street, Springfield, Mass.

CHAPMAN, CLARENCE ROGERS,

1st Surgical Division, 1892, I.

M. D., University of Vermont, 1887; University of the City of New-York, 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: Medina, N. Y.

CHARLTON, THOMAS J., . . 3d Medical Division, 1886, II.

A. B., Virginia Military Institute, 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1885; Visiting Physician, Savannah (Ga.), Hospital, since 1887; Savannah Female Orphan Asylum since 1887.

General Medicine: Savannah, Ga.

CHASE, WILLIAM EARLE, . 1st Surgical Division, 1891, I.

At Stevens Institute, 1883-84; University of the City of New-York, 1889.

General Medicine and Surgery: Nutley, N. J.

CHEESMAN, TIMOTHY MATLACK,

3d Surgical Division, 1879, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1874; A. M., 1877; M. D., 1878; Assistant in Bacteriology; Columbia.

General Medicine and Surgery: 46 East 29th street, New-York City.

CHEESMAN, WILLIAM SANDERSON,

4th Medical Division, 1880, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1875; A. M., 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1879. Author of "Physical Exercise," Wood's Ref. Hndbk. Med. Sc., Vol. II., p. 757; "Expectoration," *idem*, p. 768; "Hallucinations and Illusions," *idem*, Vol. III., p. 481; and various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, Cold Spring, N. Y., 1880-82, and Auburn, N. Y., since 1882.

General Medicine: 22 William street, Auburn, N. Y.

CHETWOOD, CHARLES HOWARD,

3d Surgical Division, 1889, I.

At Princeton, 1883; M. D., Bellevue, 1887; Physician and Surgeon, City Prisons, New-York, since 1889; Assistant Attending Surgeon, Demilt Dispensary, 1889-90; Attending Surgeon since 1890. Author of "The Toxic Effects of Cocaine Hydrochlorate, with Report of a Case," N. Y. Med. Rec., Aug. 10, 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 120 East 34th street, New-York City.

CHUNN,* JAMES T., . . . 1st Medical Division, 1853, II.

M. D., University of Maryland, 1851; studying in Europe, 1851-53; in practice in Baltimore, Md., 1853-67. Died in Baltimore, Md., January, 1867; cause, typhus fever, contracted from a patient.

CLARK, JOSEPH CARPENTER, 1st Surgical Division, 1887, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1885; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1887-89; Instructor in Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1887-89; Surgeon-in-charge, Olean (N. Y.) Hospital, since 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1887-89, and Olean, N. Y., since 1889.

General Surgery: Olean, N. Y.

CLARK,† STEPHEN J., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1862, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. At College of St. Francis Xavier, 1853-58; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1861-65; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs, 1870; Curator and Pathologist, New-York Medico-legal Society, 1870-71; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, 1873-74; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1888-89.

General Medicine: 21 West 11th street, New-York City.

CLEAVELAND, TRUMBULL WILLIAMS,

2d Medical Division, 1886, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1884; House Physician, St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

1883-84; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1886; University Dispensary since 1886; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1887-89; Diseases of Children since 1889; Instructor in Diseases of Women, University of the City of New-York, since 1887.

General Medicine: 242 West 43d street, New-York City.

CLEMENTS,* NELSON, 4th Surgical Division, 1880, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1879; Surgeon, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York City to Panama, 1880; in practice in New-York City, 1880. Born, June 17, 1856; died in New-York City, December 13, 1880; cause, chronic nephritis.

CLEVELAND, WILLIAM KNAPP,

4th Medical Division, 1861, II.

At Genesee Wesleyan College, Lima, N. Y., 1848-1850; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1860; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1861-65; at David's Island, 1861-62; Fort Schuyler, 1862-63; Elmira, N. Y., 1863-64; and Camp Parole, Md., 1864-65; Pathologist and Consulting Surgeon, Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 1865. Residence since leaving the hospital, East Saginaw, Mich., 1862; Leavenworth, Kan., 1865-68; Brantford, Ont., 1868-69. and Erie, Penn., since 1869.

General Medicine and Surgery: Erie, Penn.

COAKLEY, CORNELIUS GODFREY,

2d Medical Division, 1888, II.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1884; A. M., 1887; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1887; Lecturer on Histology and Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, since 1889.

General Medicine: 126 East 45th street, New-York City.

COAN,† TITUS MUNSON, 3d Surgical Division, 1863, I.

Resigned while House Surgeon. A. B., Williams, 1859; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Central Park and David's Island

Hospitals, 1863; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1863-65; Attending Physician, Northeastern Dispensary, 1870-73; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye, 1873-76. Author of "Ounces of Prevention," 1885; "The Mineral Springs of Eastern France," 1886; "Therapeutics of Mineral Waters," 1886, etc.

Climatology and Mineral Waters: 20 West 14th street. Residence, 67 East 54th street, New-York City.

COBB,* REUBEN, 2d Medical Division, 1857, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1856; in practice in Tarboro, N. C., 1861-72. Born in Pitt County, Md., January 21, 1833; died in Tarboro, N. C., February 13, 1872; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

COCHRAN,* JOHN JOSEPH, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1876, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1875; in practice, Milford, Mass., 1877-78; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1878-80; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 1880-85; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1885-91. Residence after leaving the hospital, New-York City, Milford, Mass., and U. S. Army. Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1853; died in New-York City, August 5, 1891; cause, typhoid fever.

COLES,* WALTER, † 2d Surgical Division, 1861, II.

Resigned while House Surgeon. At Hampden Sidney College, Va., 1855-57; University of Virginia, 1857-58; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1860; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; President, Wood County (W. Va.) Medical Society, 1870; Professor, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical College of Virginia, 1868; Consulting Physician, St. Ann's Lying-in Asylum, St. Louis, Mo., 1882; St. Louis Female Hospital, 1886-92; President, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, 1886-88; Professor Obstetrics, Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis, 1886-92. Author of "Progressive Locomotor Ataxia," 1868; "Anæsthetics," 1870; "Embolism in Its Relation to Disease," 1871; "The Power of Infinitesimals," 1871; "Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa," 1872; "Remarks on Alcohol," 1873; "Abortion: Its Causes and Treatment," 1874; "Remarks on Digitalis," 1876; "Hepatic Abscess," 1878; "Vi-

carious Menstruation," 1879; "Intra-uterine Amputations," 1880; "Post-partum Atrophy of the Uterus," 1882; "The Nurse and Mother," 1883; "Post-partum Hemorrhage," 1884; "Induction of Premature Labor," 1885; "Excision of the Rectum," 1885; "The Legitimate Scope of Gynæcology," 1887. Residence after leaving the hospital, Parkersburg, W. Va., 1865-71, and St. Louis, Mo., 1871-92. Died in St. Louis, Mo., 1892.

CONANT, GEORGE SEYMOUR,

2d Medical Division, 1879, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1877; Inspector of Contagious Diseases, New-York City Health Department, 1880-88; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, since 1883, New-York Infant Asylum, 1883-85; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1880-83; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1884-85; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1885-86.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 148 East 18th street, New-York City.

CONDUCT, ISAIAH W., Medical Division, 1850, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1847. Residence since leaving the hospital, Succasunna Plains, N. J., and Dover, N. J.

General Medicine and Surgery: Dover, N. J.

CONNELLY, FRANK J., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1894, I.

At St. Vincent's College, 1888; M. D., Bellevue, 1892. Address: 14 Park street, Newark, N. J.

CONSTABLE, HERBERT LEE,

1st Surgical Division, 1890, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1889.

General Medicine: 125 West 34th street, New-York City.

CONWAY, JOHN R., . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1884, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1883; Instructor, Clinical and Operative Surgery, New-York Post-graduate School, 1885-1887; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispen-

sary, 1887-89; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, since 1889. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Surgery: 130 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

COOK,* HENRY WHITE, . . . *2d Medical Division, 1863, II.*

Died while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1862; at Williston Seminary interruptedly, 1853-56; studying medicine under Dr. James Dunlap, Northampton, Mass., 1859; at Berkshire, 1859-60; under Dr. Willard Parker, New-York City, 1860-62; received the Harzen prize for the best clinical report from the wards of the New-York Hospital. Author of "The Diarrhoea of Soldiers as It Appeared at Bellevue Hospital," 1863. Born in West Hampton, Mass., October 11, 1836; died in Bellevue Hospital, March 17, 1863; cause, uræmic coma which developed during convalescence from typhus fever.

COOKE, ALMON HAVENS, . . . *4th Surgical Division, 1894, I.*

At College of City of New-York; M. D., University of City of New-York, 1892.

Address: 148 East 18th street, New-York City.

COOMBS, GEORGE HOLDEN, . . . *1st Surgical Division, 1888, I.*

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1886.

General Medicine: Brunswick, Me.

COOPER, OSWALD OTHNIEL, . . . *3d Medical Division, 1892, I.*

A. B., National Normal University, Lebanon, O., 1887; M. D., Bellevue, 1890.

Address: Hinton, W. Va.

CORRIGAN, JOSEPH FELIX, . . . *1st Medical Division, 1873, I.*

A. B., Mount St. Mary's College, Md., 1865; A. M., 1867; Ph.D., 1883; M. D., Columbia, 1871. Residence since leaving the hospital, Newark, N. J., New-York City, San Antonio, and Saint Leo, Fla.

General Medicine and Surgery: Saint Leo, Fla.

CORTELYOU, PETER ROUSE, . . . *3d Surgical Division, 1868, I.*

A. B., Yale, 1864; A. M., 1867; M. D., Bellevue, 1867; Visiting Physician, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Orphan

Asylum 1873-76; Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene, Marietta (Ga.) Male Academy, since 1886, Harwood Female Seminary since 1886. Residence since leaving the hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1868-76, and Marietta, Ga., since 1879.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Lungs and Throat: Marietta, Ga.

CORWIN, FRED MILLER, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1882, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1881. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City and Bayonne City, N. J.

General Medicine: West Sixth street, Bayonne City, N. J.

CORY, DAVID MAGIE, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1867, I.

At Yale, 1862; M. D., Columbia, 1866; Interne, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1865-1866; Visiting Surgeon, Charity Hospital, 1871-85; Assistant Attending Surgeon, Demilt Dispensary, 1870-1876; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1872; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1876-79; New-York Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1875-79; Free Dispensary for Sick Children, 1871-79. Residence since leaving the hospital, Oyster Bay, N. Y., 1866-70, New-York City, 1870-85, and Rye, N. Y., since 1885.

General Medicine and Surgery: Rye, N. Y.

COVELL,* CHARLES HENRY, . 3d Medical Division, 1861, II.

At Fort Edward (N. Y.) Institute, 1852-54; M. D., Columbia, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1861, on S. S. *Colorado*. Born in Hartford, N. Y., January 19, 1837; died on board U. S. S. *Colorado*, off Fort Pickens, Fla., August 8, 1861; cause, dysentery.

CRAIG,* THOMPSON FRANCIS, 3d Medical Division, 1854, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; in London and Paris, 1859; in practice in Danville, Ky., 1860-63. Born in Lincoln County, Ky., July 17, 1832; died in Stanford, Ky., February 12, 1863; cause, typhoid fever.

CRANDALL, FLOYD MILFORD, 2d Medical Division, 1885, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1884; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1886-88; Clinical Assistant, Diseases of Children, University of the City of New-York, 1886-88; Lecturer, Diseases of Children, New-York Polyclinic, since 1888; Attending Physician, Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, since 1889; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, since 1890.

General Medicine and Diseases of Children: 113 West 95th street, New-York City.

CRARY, GEORGE WALDO, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1887, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1885; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1888-89; Assistant Attending Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1888; Clinical Assistant in Physiological Chemistry, New-York Post-Graduate School, 1888-90.

General Surgery: 152 West 57th street, New-York City.

CROCKETT, MONTGOMERY ADAMS,

4th Surgical Division, 1887, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1885; at University of Vienna, 1887-88; Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1888; Attending Physician, Fitch Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Diseases of Women, since 1890; Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, University of Buffalo, since 1890; Lecturer on Diseases of Women, Spring Term, 1891; Assistant Gynæcologist, Buffalo General Hospital, since 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, Washington, D. C., and Buffalo, N. Y.

General Medicine: 482 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CROSS, THADDEUS MARSHALL BROOKS,

3d Surgical Division, 1869, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1863; A. M., 1866; M. D., Bellevue, 1868; Attending Physician, Central Dispensary, 1869-70; Resident Physician, New-York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, 1870-71; Attending Physician, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the

Mind and Nervous System, 1871-75; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1870-74; Lecturer on Electricity in its Medical Relations, Spring Term, 1872; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, University of the City of New-York, 1875; Assistant Editor, "Psychological and Medico-legal Journal," 1871-75; Councilor, and one of the organizers, New-York Neurological Society, 1874; one of the organizers of the American Neurological Association. Author of "Amnesic and Ataxic Aphasia, Agraphia and Temporary Right Hemiplegia," *Amer. Pract.*, April, 1872; "Remarks on a Case of Reported Recovery from Glosso-Labio-Laryngeal Paralysis," *Jour. Psych. Med.*, Jan., 1872; "The Condition of the Interior Ocular Circulation, as a Guide to the Treatment of Epilepsy," *Trans. Amer. Neur. Assoc.*, April, 1877; "Wm. A. Hammond's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, Reported and Edited with Histories and Notes," D. A. & Co., 1874; etc., etc. "Reviews of Books," *Jour. Psych. Med. and Medico-leg. Jour.*, 1870-75.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System: Sturtevant House, New-York City.

CRUSE, THOMAS K., 1st Surgical Division, 1871, II.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1868; A. M., 1871; M. D., Bellevue, 1870; studying in London and Paris, 1871 and 1878; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1871-73; Professor of Genito-urinary Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., 1882; Medical Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1886; Health Officer, Town of Wappinger, N. Y., 1886. Author of "Rupture of the Bladder, Dependent on Stricture of the Urethra as a Primary Cause," *Wood Alum. Prize Essay*, *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Aug., 1871; "Edema of the Lungs," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, June, 1871; "Injuries Which Happen to the Wrist-joint," *Merritt H. Cash Prize Essay*, *Trans. Med. Soc., State N. Y.*, 1874; and various other articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1871-72; Tarrytown, N. Y., 1872-75; Leesburgh, Fla., 1878-79; Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., 1879-86; Washington, D. C., 1886-

1887; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1887-88; and Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., since 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.

CUDDEBACK, WILLIAM L., . 1st Surgical Division, 1878, I.

At Cornell, 1872-74; M. D., Bellevue, 1876.

General Medicine: Port Jervis, N. Y.

CULVER, EVERETT M., . . 4th Medical Division, 1882, II.

A. B., Rutgers, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., Columbia, 1881; at Universities of Berlin and Vienna, 1882; Heidelberg, 1883; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Post-graduate Medical School, 1884-85; Assistant Attending Surgeon, New-York Hospital Dispensary, since 1884; Pathologist, Manhattan Hospital, since 1887.

General Medicine: 124 West 95th street, New-York City.

CUMMINGS, SAMUEL, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1890, I.

M. D., University of Toronto, 1888; University of the City of New-York, 1888; Assistant Attending Physician, Chambers Street Hospital Dispensary, New-York City, 1890; attended clinics and hospitals in Europe, 1891.

Address: 256 East Main street, Hamilton, Ont.

CUNNINGHAM,* WILLIAM HENRY,

Surgical Division, 1850, III.

A. B., Centre College, Danville, Ky., 1847; A. M., 1850; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1849; in practice in Winchester, Ky., 1851-58; in Clark County, Ky., 1858-75; attended medical courses in New-York City, 1865-66. Born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 3, 1830; died in Clark County, Ky., February 2, 1875; cause, acute articular rheumatism, cardiac complication.

CURTIS, JOHN GREEN, . . 1st Surgical Division, 1870, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1866; A. M., 1869; M. D., Columbia, 1870; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1871-72; Attending Surgeon, Trinity Dispensary, 1874-75; New-York Or-

thopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 1876-77; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1877-80; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1870-71; Demonstrator, 1871-75; Adjunct Lecturer on Physiology, 1875-76; Adjunct Professor, 1876-83; Professor since 1883; Secretary of the Faculty, 1876-90; in general practice, 1870-83.

Professor of Physiology: 127 East 35th street, New-York City.

CUSHING, ‡ ERNEST WATSON, *2d Surgical Division, 1872, II.*

Left the hospital while Senior Assistant. A. B., Harvard, 1867; M. D., Columbia, 1871; at Rome, 1870; Paris, 1870; University of Heidelberg, 1872; General Hospital, Vienna, 1872-74; Berlin, 1885; Vienna and Paris, 1885; Attending Physician, Boston City Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, 1876-1883; Visiting Surgeon, Murdock Free Surgical Hospital for Women, 1886-89; Woman's Charity Club Hospital since 1890. Editor of "Annals of Gynæcology and Pediatrics."

Gynæcology and Abdominal Surgery: 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

CUSHING, GEORGE BRIGGS, *1st Surgical Division, 1892, II.*

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.

Address: Wheeling, W. Va.

CUTLER, CONDUCT WALKER, *1st Medical Division, 1884, I.*

B. S., Rutgers, 1879; M. S., 1882; M. D., Columbia, 1882; House Physician, St. John's Guild Nursery and Child's Hospital, New Dorp, N. Y., 1884; Attending Surgeon, Eastern Dispensary, New-York City, 1885-86; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, General Medicine, 1885-88; Physician-in-chief since 1888; Assistant Attending Surgeon, New-York Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, and Genito-urinary Diseases, since 1884; Clinical Assistant, Diseases of Children, Columbia, 1884-85; Professor of Diseases of the Skin, University of Vermont, since 1890. Author of "Medical Students' Essentials of Physics and Chemistry" (1st ed., 1886; 2d ed., 1887; 3d ed., 1889); "Manual of Differential Medical Diagnosis" (1st ed.,

1886; 2d ed., 1887; 3d ed., 1889; 4th ed., 1890);
 "Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Skin," 1887.

General Medicine and Skin and Venereal Diseases:
 260 West 57th street, New-York City.

DALRYMPLE, AARON PITNEY, . . Surgical Division, 1852, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1847; A. M., 1850; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, 1855-56, and 1872-73; Major and Surgeon, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1857-59; Aide-de-camp on General William Hall's staff, 1860-61; Major and Surgeon, 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, Department of the South, 1861-1862; Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Department of the South, 1862-65; Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director, 1865-66; Physician, New-York City Health Department, 1870-72; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1888-89.

General Medicine: 337 West 35th street, New-York City.

DALTON,* EDWARD BARRY, . . 1st Medical Division, 1859, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1855; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Resident Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, 1859; Surgeon, S. S. *Quaker City*, 1861; Surgeon, 36th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861-63; at Washington, Fortress Monroe, Chickahominy, Antietam, Fredericksburg; Medical Inspector, 6th Army Corps, 1863; Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, 1863; at Chesapeake General Hospital, 1863; Chief Medical Officer, Balfour General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1863; Medical Inspector, Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness campaign, 1864; General Medical Officer, Depot Field Hospital, Army of the Potomac, City Point, Va., 1864; Medical Director, 9th Army Corps at Lee's surrender, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of Volunteers, 1865; Sanitary Superintendent, Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York City, 1866-69; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, Columbia, 1868; Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System, 1868; Visiting Physician to the Sheltering Arms, 1868; Orphans' Home and Asylum, 1868; Hospital for Paralytics and

Epileptics, 1868; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1869; Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Harvard, 1870-72. Born in Lowell, Mass., September 21, 1834; died in Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13, 1872; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1878, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1872; A. M., 1875; M. D., National Medical College, Washington, D. C., 1876; Columbia, 1877; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., 1879; Visiting Neurologist, New-York Infant Asylum, 1885-88; Montefiore Home since 1889; North-eastern Dispensary, 1882-87; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, since 1885; Professor of Comparative Physiology, Columbia School of Comparative Pathology, 1880-83; Professor of Physiology, Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, 1882-87; Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, since 1884; Dartmouth since 1889; President, New-York Neurological Society, 1886-88. Author of "On the Benignity of Syphilis," N. Y. County Medical Society Prize Essay, N. Y. Med. Rec., Nov. 6, 1881; "Concussion of the Spine and Hysteria," N. Y. Med. Rec., Dec. 6, 1884; "Medical Expert Testimony," N. American Rev., 1885; "Clinical Study of Neuralgias," N. Y. Med. Jour., July 23, 1887; "The Cortical Localization of the Cutaneous Sensations," Jour. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Oct., 1888; "Cranial Topography," N. Y. Med. Rec., Jan. 12, 1889; "The Anæsthesias of Hysteria," Trans. Assoc. Amer. Phys., 1890.

Nervous and Mental Diseases: 50 West 46th street, New-York City.

DAY,* WALTER DE FOREST, 1st Medical Division, 1865, II.

A. B., Williams, 1859; M. D., Columbia, 1863; in Europe, 1866; Medical Cadet, U. S. A., 1861; Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, New-York College of Pharmacy, 1868-89; Sanitary Superintendent and Register of Vital Statistics, New-York City Health Department, 1873-89. Born in Catskill, N. Y., 1835; died in New-York City, November 27, 1889; cause, rupture of an aneurism of the aorta.

DEARBORN,† REUBEN FLETCHER,

1st Medical Division, 1875, I.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Dartmouth, 1870; A. M., 1873; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1874; City Physician, Lynn, Mass., 1876-1877. Residence since leaving the hospital, Lynn, Mass., 1875-83; Boston, 1883-88; Detroit, Mich., 1889-90; Lynn, Mass., since 1891.

General Medicine and Surgery: 16 South Common street, Lynn, Mass.

DELAFIELD, FRANCIS, 1st Medical Division, 1865, I.

A. B., Yale, 1860; LL. D., 1890; M. D., Columbia, 1863; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1866; Visiting Physician, 1875-86; Consulting Physician since 1886; Visiting Physician, Roosevelt Hospital, since 1873; Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1870; Pathologist, Roosevelt Hospital, 1873; Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine, Columbia, since 1876. Author of "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology," Delafield & Prudden, Wm. Wood & Co., 3d ed., 1889; "Studies in Pathology and Anatomy," Wood & Co.; "Manual of Physical Diagnosis," Wood & Co.

General Medicine: 12 West 32d street, New-York City.

DE LANCY, CHARLES HERMANCE,

2d Surgical Division, 1893, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: 10 Grand street, Newburgh, N. Y.

DENNIS, FREDERIC SHEPARD, 3d Surgical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Yale, 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1874; M. R. C. S., Eng., 1877; at Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna, 1877-78; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, since 1882; St. Vincent's Hospital since 1882; Harlem Hospital since 1887; Consulting Surgeon, Montefiore Home, since 1888; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879-82; Professor of Surgery since 1882. Author of "Compound Fractures," "Trephining in Injuries of the Skull," "Supra-pubic Cystotomy," "Fractures of the Base of the Skull," "Gluteal Aneurism," "Laparotomy for

Visceral Injuries," "Wiring of Fractured Patellæ," "The Action of Micro-organisms upon Surgical Wounds, etc.," "Sarcoma of Bone," "Paralysis following Head Injuries," "Aseptic Treatment of Wounds," "The Technique Involved in Amputation," "Neurectomy of the Fifth Nerve," "The Propriety of Removing the Appendix Vermiformis during the Interval of Recurring Attacks."

General Medicine and Surgery: 542 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

DE ROSSET,* MOSES JOHN, 2d Medical Division, 1861, II.

Attended University of Geneva, Switzerland; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1860; Assistant Surgeon of Artillery, in Stonewall Jackson's Command; Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, Richmond, Va., 1861-65; in practice in Baltimore, Md., 1865-73; Adjunct Professor of Physiology, University of Maryland, 1867; Professor of Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, Md., and in College of Dentistry, later; Secretary, Maryland Academy of Sciences, 1868; in practice in Wilmington, N. C., 1873-78; New-York City, 1878-80; Associate-Editor, "North Carolina Medical Journal," 1878-81; translator of Bouchardat's "Annuaire," 1867. Born in Pittsboro, N. C., July 4, 1838; died in New-York City, September, 1880; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

DEVLIN,* HENRY J., . . . 1st Medical Division, 1864, II.

Died while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1864; served while a student as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Park Barracks and at Surgical Relief Association; received the first Metcalfe Prize for the best report of clinics, 1863. Born in New-York City, October 4, 1838; died in Bellevue Hospital, April 5, 1864; cause, typhus fever.

DEWEY,* GEORGE CLINTON, 4th Medical Division, 1865, I.

Died while Senior Assistant. A. B., Williams, 1860; A. M., 1863; M. D., Columbia, 1863. Born in Northampton, Mass., December 6, 1840; died there, April 17, 1864; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in Bellevue Hospital.

DIXON, GEORGE ARTHUR, 4th Medical Division, 1879, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1878; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1883-88.

General Medicine: 15 West 49th street, New-York City.

DODGE, JOSEPH SMITH, JR., 4th Medical Division, 1857, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1853; A. M., 1856; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856; D. D. S., Baltimore College of Dentistry, 1858; Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, New-York College of Dentistry.

Dentistry: 15 West 20th street, New-York City; residence, Stamford, Conn.

DONAGHE,* WILLIAM RICE, . 1st Surgical Division, 1853, II.

A. B., Yale, 1852; A. M., 1859; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1852; in Paris, 1853-55. Surgeon, immigrants' ship, Havre to New-York, 1855. In practice in New-York City, 1855-65; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1855-56; Attending Surgeon, 1856-63; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, 1856-65; Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1861-64; Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Venereal Diseases, 1860-65. In 1856 Donaghe tied the right common carotid artery for malignant disease of the palate. Born at New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1830; died in New-York City, July 18, 1866; cause, general paresis.

DONE,* JOSEPH BAYLY, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1865, I.

A. B., honoris causa, Princeton, 1865; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1867; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1866-68; Surgeon, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco to Yokohama, 1867-71. In practice in Yokohama, Japan, 1871-73. Born in Princess Anne, Md., 1843; died in Yokohama, Japan, November 3, 1873; cause, acute lobar pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.

DOWD, PASCAL MONROE, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1878, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1872; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1877; City Physician, Oswego, N. Y., 1879-91; Health Officer, 1889-91; Visiting Physician, Oswego Hospital, since 1883.

General Medicine: Oswego, N. Y.

DOWNST,† ROSCIUS Y., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1887, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1886.

General Medicine: 194 Main street, Ansonia, Conn.

DRAPER,* HENRY, 2d Medical Division, 1860, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1858; in Europe, 1859; Professor of Natural Science, University of the City of New-York, Academical Department, 1860-82; Adjunct Professor of Physiology, Medical Department, 1866-67; Professor, 1867-73; Professor of Physiology and Analytical Chemistry, Academical Department, 1871-82; In 1857 Draper, while engaged in microscopic photography, discovered the great advantage in the use of palladium protochloride to darken collodion negatives. In 1861 he constructed a reflecting telescope 15½ inches in diameter, and with it obtained a photograph of the moon, the largest ever made, 50 inches in diameter. In 1864 he wrote a description of his methods of grinding and polishing mirrors, and of testing them, which was published by the Smithsonian Institute in its "Contributions to Science," and which is regarded as the standard work on that subject. He was the first to demonstrate the superiority of chemically pure silver over all known substances in the construction of the spectrum; this was a result, incidentally, of experiments in the construction of his great twenty-eight inch equatorial telescope, with which he subsequently photographed the spectra of the stars, and the mounting and silvered spectrum of which he made with his own hands (1872). Professor Barnard spoke of these experiments as "probably the most difficult and costly ever made in celestial chemistry." Draper with this instrument obtained a photograph of the fixed lines in the spectra of the stars.

This was prior to the discovery of the gelatine-bromide dry process in photography. He also obtained (1872) a photograph of the diffraction spectrum which has never been excelled. It comprised the region from below G, wave-length 4350, to O, wave-length 3440, on one plate. This photograph of Draper's was used by Secchi in his work on the sun, and it was reproduced and indorsed by the British Association as the best that had ever been taken. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of the photographic department of the Commission sent out by the United States to observe the transit of Venus. His work on this Commission was so successful that Congress gave him a special gold medal bearing the legend, *Decori decus addit avito*. Draper's most remarkable achievement was perhaps the discovery of oxygen in the sun (1877). Author of "A Text-Book of Chemistry" and "On the Construction of a Silvered-glass Telescope," also many minor articles. Born in Prince Edward County, Va., March 7, 1837; died in New-York City, November 20, 1882; cause, pleuro-pneumonia. Brother of John C. Draper (1857, II).

DRAPER,* JOHN CHRISTOPHER, 3d Medical Division, 1857, II.

At University of the City of New-York, Academical Department, 1851-54; M. D., 1857; LL. D., Trinity, 1873. In Europe, 1857-58; Professor of Theoretical Chemistry, University of the City of New-York, 1858-1871; Professor of Chemistry, Cooper Institute, 1860-1863; Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers at the surrender of Harper's Ferry; Professor of Natural History, College of the City of New-York, 1863-85; Professor of Chemistry, University of the City of New-York, Medical Department, 1866-85. Author of "Text-Book of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," 1866; Editor "Scribner's Year-Book of Nature and Science," 1872, "Note-Book of Nature and Science," 1873, and the department of "Nature and Science" in "Scribner's Monthly," 1872-76; "Practical Laboratory Course in Chemistry," 1882; "A Text-Book of Medical Physics," 1885; also various scientific articles in the journals. Born in Virginia, March 31, 1835; died in New-York City, December 20, 1885; cause, acute lobar pneumonia. Brother of Henry Draper (1860, I).

DRAPER, WILLIAM HENRY, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1856, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1851; A. M., 1854; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1855; Visiting Physician, New-York Hospital, 1862-89; Roosevelt Hospital since 1872; St. Luke's Hospital, 1859-68; Consulting Physician to latter since 1868; Presbyterian Hospital since 1880; New-York Hospital since 1889. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 19 East 47th street, New-York City.

DUNHAM, THEODORE, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1890, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1885; M. D., 1888; attended courses in Europe, 1890-91.

General Medicine: 347 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

DUNN, THOMAS JOSEPH, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1889, II.

A. B., St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., 1884; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1888.

General Medicine: 2735 Webster Avenue, New-York City.

DUNNING,* WILLIAM BURR,† *1st Surgical Division, 1873, I.*

Resigned while House Surgeon. A. B., Yale, 1863; M. D., Columbia, 1871; School-teacher, Peekskill, N. Y., 1863; Associate-Editor, Detroit (Mich.) "Daily Advertiser," 1863-64; in mercantile business in Williamsport, Penn., 1864-66; teacher in Norristown, Penn., 1866-67; Tarrytown, N. Y., 1867-68; Yale School for Boys, 1868-71; in practice in Peekskill, N. Y., 1872-77; in the practice of homeopathy in Hartford, Conn., 1877. Died in the State of New Jersey, about 1888; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis (?).

EARLY, MAURICE BARING, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1873, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1869; House Surgeon, 99th street Reception Hospital, New-York City, 1873; at Park Reception Hospital, 1873-74; Deputy Coroner, 1874; District Physician, Department of Public Charities and Correction, 1875; Attending

Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1875-76; New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1875-76; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1877; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1878-80.

General Medicine: 84 Macdougall street, New-York City.

ECHEVERRIA, MARTIN JOHN, 1st Medical Division, 1892, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1889.

Address: 102 West 74th street, New-York City.

EDGAR, JAMES CLIFTON, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1887, I.

Ph. B., Lafayette, 1882; A. B., 1883; A. M., 1885; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1885; Interne Royal Frauenklinik, Munich, 1888; Assistant Curator, Bellevue Hospital, since 1887; Instructor in Pathology, University of the City of New-York, 1887-1888; Lecturer on Obstetrics, 1888-89; Adjunct Professor since 1889; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1887; Visiting Physician, Midwifery Dispensary, since 1890; Editor of Winckel's "Text-Book of Midwifery," 1890.

General Medicine and Obstetrics: 115 East 35th street, New-York City.

EDGERTON, FRANCIS D., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1866, I.

A. B., Wesleyan, 1861; A. M., 1864; M. D., University of Vermont, 1863; Columbia, 1864; Visiting Physician, Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, since 1870; Secretary and Treasurer, Middlesex County (Conn.) Medical Society, 1873-77; President, 1890; Treasurer, Connecticut State Medical Society, 1876-82; Vice-President, *ex officio*, 1890; Post-surgeon, State of Connecticut, Middletown, since 1878; Member of Connecticut State Pharmacy Commission, 1886-89; Secretary, 1886-88; President, 1888-89. Author of the "Annual Address to the Graduating Class," Yale Medical School, 1878, by appointment of Connecticut State Medical Society.

General Medicine and Surgery: 26 Washington street, Middletown, Conn.

EDMISTER, FREDERICK, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1884, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1883; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Secretary of the Board, 1891.

General Medicine and Surgery: 319 Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARDS,* GEORGE WILKINSON,

4th Medical Division, 1862, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862-65, at David's Island, New-York Harbor; Surgeon to the Freedman's Bureau, 1865-69; Surgeon-in-chief for the State of Florida, 1869; in practice in Granby, Conn., 1869-84. Born in New-York City, October 12, 1836; died in Granby, Conn., October 6, 1884; cause, chronic nephritis.

ELIOT, ELLSWORTH, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1853, I.

A. B., Yale, 1849; A. M., 1852; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1852; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1854-58; Northeastern Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1862-63; Consulting Physician since 1888; President, Medical Society County of New-York, 1872-73; Vice-President, Medical Society State of New-York, 1875; Trustee, Columbia (Medical Department), since 1867; Register, 1868-85; Vice-President, Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, since 1889; New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society since 1878.

General Medicine: 48 West 36th street, New-York City.

ELLIOT,* FREDERICK, Medical Division, 1852, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; in practice in New-York City, 1853-61; Surgeon, 1st Regiment, Lincoln (New-York) Cavalry, 1861; Surgeon-in-chief of brigade and division, Acting Staff-Surgeon, Medical Inspector of Cavalry, Middle Military Division, and Middle Division of the Gulf; Acting Medical Director of Cavalry, Middle Division of the Gulf, 1861-65;

in practice in New-York City, 1865-84. Born in Chichester, Eng., November 15, 1828; died in Nyack, N. Y., December 17, 1884; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, . 3d Medical Division, 1860, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1857; M. D., University of Virginia, 1858; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., 1862-65; Inspector, National Board of Health, 1879-82; Surgeon, Ocean Steamship Co., 1884; Chief Surgeon, Georgia Central R. R., since 1889.

General Medicine and Surgery: 92 Gwinnett street, Savannah, Ga.

ELSING,† HENRY C., 1st Surgical Division, 1891, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., Princeton, 1886; A. M., 1890; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1890; Boudinot Fellow in Modern Languages, Princeton, 1886; Interne, Harlem Hospital, New-York City, 1890-92.

Address: care of Rev. William T. Elsing, DeWitt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington street, New-York City.

ELY, JOHN SLADE, 1st Medical Division, 1887, I.

Ph. B., Yale, 1881; M. D., Columbia, 1886; Post-graduate student and Assistant in Physics, Yale, 1881-82; at Johns Hopkins University, 1882-83; University of Berlin, 1883; Hygienic Institute, Berlin, 1887; University of Heidelberg, 1887-88; École de Medicine, Paris, 1888; Senckenberg Institute, Frankfurt, 1888; Assistant in Pathology, Columbia, since 1888; Assistant Curator, Bellevue Hospital, since 1888; Assistant Physician, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1888; Lecturer on Histology and Pathological Anatomy, Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, since 1890. Author of "Influence of Peptones and Certain Inorganic Salts on the Diastasic Action of Saliva," R. H. Chittenden & E., Amer. Chem. Jour., Vol. IV., No. 2, 1882; "On the Alkalinity and Diastasic Action of Human Saliva," R. H. C. & E., *idem*, No. 5; "On the Effect of Variations of Arterial Pressure on the Duration of the Systole and Diastole of

the Heart-beat," W. H. Howell & E.; "Studies from the Biological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University," 1883; "A Study of Metastatic Carcinoma of the Stomach, etc.," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., Jan., 1890; Reviews of books, etc., on pathological subjects in Amer. Jour. Med. Sc. and Med. News (Phila.), since 1889.

General Medicine and Pathology: 147 West 73d street, New-York City.

ENDERS, THOMAS BURNHAM, 4th Surgical Division, 1893, I.

A. B. Yale, 1888; M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: Highland street, Hartford, Conn.

ENGS,* GEORGE, 3d Medical Division, 1864, II.

A. B., Yale, 1860; M. D., Columbia, 1863; Physician in charge of Fever Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New-York City, 1865-66; at Vienna General Hospital, 1867-68; University of Prague, 1868; Vienna, 1868-69; in practice in Newport, R. I., 1869-87; Visiting Physician, Newport Hospital. Died suddenly in Newport, R. I., July 7, 1887, aged forty-five years; cause, cardiac failure.

ENO, HENRY CLAY, 4th Medical Division, 1865, II.

A. B., Yale, 1860; A. M., 1863; M. D., Columbia, 1864; Visiting Ophthalmologist, Charity Hospital, New-York, 1870-72; also Nursery and Child's Hospital, and New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Resigned. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Saugatuck, Conn.

Retired: 111 Broadway, New-York City; residence, Saugatuck, Conn.

ENSIGN,* WILLIAM H., . . . 4th Medical Division, 1863, I.

B. S., University of Vermont, 1854; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862-72, serving in the Harwood, Cliffburn, Lincoln, and Emory Hospitals, East Capital Barracks, Alaska, and Arizona; in practice in New-York City, 1872-84; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, 1873-84. Born in Middletown, Conn.; died in New-York City, October 26, 1884; cause, cardiac disease.

ERDMANN, JOHN F., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1888, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1887; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, since 1889; Medical Examiner, Commercial Union Life Insurance Co., 1889-90; Professor to the Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1888; Assistant Demonstrator since 1892; Surgeon, American Employers' Liability Insurance Company, since 1890. Author of "Trephining for Depressed Fracture of the Skull," *Cinn. Lanc. & Clin.*, 1887; "Case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, with Remarkable Diminution in the Number of Respirations," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 25, 1890.

General Surgery: 141 West 34th street, New-York City.

EVERETT,* DARWIN, 2d Medical Division, 1865, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1864; in practice in Middletown, N. Y., 1865-84. Died in Middletown, N. Y., September 18, 1884; cause, sciatic neuritis.

EVERTS,* FRANKLIN, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1854, I.

Graduated at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1853; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; in practice in New-York City, 1854; Surgeon, S. S. *Atlantic*, Collins Line, 1854-55; at Paris medical schools, 1855; Rotunda Lying-in Hospital and St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin, 1855; in practice in Oswego, N. Y., 1855-60; Surgeon, 1st Regiment, New-York Artillery, 1861-62, in the Peninsular campaign and at the battle of Fair Oaks; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Central Park General Hospital, New-York City, 1862-63. Born in Mexico, N. Y., February 24, 1828; died there, February 12, 1864; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

FABRICIUS, JULIUS ROBERT, . 3d Surgical Division, 1893, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1892.

Address: 23 West 11th street, New-York City.

FAIRCHILD,* RICHARD VAN WYCK,

Medical Division, 1850, I. & II.

A. B., Princeton, 1839; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1843; in practice in Newark, N. J.,

1845; in Parsippany, N. J., 1864-74. Born in Parsippany, N. J., February 24, 1819; died there, suddenly, February 24, 1874; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

FARRELL, EDWARD, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1866, I.

A. B., St. Mary's College, Halifax, N. S., 1859; M. D., Columbia, 1864; Coroner County of Halifax, 1867-78; Professor of Anatomy, Halifax Medical College, 1869-73; Professor of Surgery, 1873-91; Surgeon, Provincial and City Hospital, since 1869; Member of Local Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, 1876-78; Member of the Provincial Medical Board for the Regulation of the Medical Curriculum of the Provinces and Registration of Practitioners of Medicine, since 1872.

General Medicine and Surgery: 48 Morris street, Halifax, N. S.

FARRINGTON, EDWARD SHERMAN,

4th Medical Division, 1894, I.

A. B., Yale, 1888; M. D., Columbia, 1892. Brother of William H. Farrington (1874, I).

Address: 29 West 65th street, New-York City.

FARRINGTON, JOHN M., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1858, II.

M. D., New-York Medical College, 1857; Attending Physician, Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1858; Surgeon, 137th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, 1862. Author of "Clinical Records," Amer. Med. Month., Feb., 1858; "Report of a Case of Strangulated Hernia," *idem*, March, 1858; "Report of a Case of Castration for Tubercular Disease of the Testicles," *idem*, April, 1858; "Report of Cases Occurring in Bellevue Hospital," *idem*, Aug., 1858, and Jan. 1859; "Report of Cases of Diseases of Bone," *idem*, Oct., 1859; "Chloroform: Its More General Use Advocated and Defended," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1887; "The Shady and the Sunny Side of the Practice of Medicine," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1888; "The Use of Alcohol in Medicine," *idem*, 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, Trumansburg, N. Y., and Binghamton, N. Y.

General Medicine and Surgery: 11 Jay street, Binghamton, N. Y.

FARRINGTON, WILLIAM HOWARD, . . .
2d Medical Division, 1874, I.

At Brown, 1866-68; Yale, 1868-69; M. D., Bellevue, 1872. Brother of Edward S. Farrington (1894, I).
General Medicine: Astor House, New-York City.

FERGUSON, JAMES FRANCIS, . . . Surgical Division, 1861.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1861; Bellevue, 1862; Assistant Surgeon, 82d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, 1861-62; Surgeon, 165th Regiment, 1862-64; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1870-71; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital, since 1872; Visiting Physician, Hospital for Nervous Diseases, since 1886. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City and Falkirk, Central Valley, N. Y.

Surgery and Mental and Nervous Diseases: Falkirk, Central Valley, N. Y. (permanent), and 168 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

FERGUSON,* WILLIAM C., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1861, I.

At University of Virginia, 1856-57; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859. Died in hospital in Richmond, Va., January 23, 1865; cause, fever (?).

FERMER† (OR FERMA), JOSÉ DE,§ 1864, II.

Probably resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D.

FERNANDEZ,* LUIS, 2d Medical Division, 1861, I.

A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1855; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859. Reported to have died in Santiago de Cuba about twenty years ago; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

FIELD, MATTHEW DICKINSON, 1st Surgical Division, 1880, I.

A. B., Williams, 1875; M. D., Bellevue, 1879; Assistant Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1882; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1882-84; Examiner in Lunacy, Department of Public Charities and Correction, since 1882; Surgeon, Manhattan Elevated R. R., since 1883; Lecturer on Mental Diseases, New-York Polyclinic, since 1889.

General Medicine: 115 East 40th street, New-York City.

FIGUEIRA, MATHIAS, 2d Surgical Division, 1874, I.

A. B., University of Coimbra, Portugal, 1862; M. D., Columbia, 1872; Consulting Physician, Little Sisters of the Poor, since 1882; Visiting Physician, House of Good Shepherd, since 1884; St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: 12 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FISHER,* LEWIS, 1st Medical Division, 1862, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862-64; at Chester Army Hospital, 1863-64; in practice in Wilmington, Del., Morristown, N. J., and New-York City, 1864-87. Born in Mobile, Ala., 1839; died in Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1887; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis, diabetes mellitus.

FISHER, WILLIAM REDWOOD, 1st Medical Division, 1867, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1863; A. M., 1866; M. D., 1867; Interne, in Blackwell's Island Hospitals, 1867-68; Examining Physician, Department of Public Charities and Correction, 1868-69; Resident Physician, Ward's Island Inebriate Asylum, 1869-70; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., since 1881. Author of various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1868-74; and Hoboken, N. J., since 1874.

General Medicine and Surgery: 711 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

FLEMING, MARTIN J., 1st Medical Division, 1874, I.

A. B., St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., 1868; A. M., 1869; M. D., Columbia, 1872; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1874-78.

General Medicine: 132 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

FLINT, AUSTIN, Jr., 3d Medical Division, 1890, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1889; Visiting Physician, Midwifery Dispensary, New-York City, since 1891; Assistant Visiting Physician, Bellevue and Emergency

Hospitals, since 1891; Assistant to Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1892; son of Austin Flint, 2d (Visiting Physician, 1889), and grandson of Austin Flint (1861-86).

Address: 252 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

FLINT, WILLIAM HASTY, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1879, I.

A. B., Cornell, 1874; M. D., Bellevue, 1877; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, 1880-82; Visiting Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, since 1885; Assistant to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879-88. Author of the following articles in "Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," 1886: "Abdominal Tumors," Vol. I., p. 15; "Aneurism, Abdominal," Vol. I., p. 217; "Dentition, Disorders of," Vol. II., p. 398; "Hæmatemesis," Vol. III., p. 447; "Hæmoptysis," Vol. III., p. 463; "Perinephritis," Vol. V., p. 583; "Spleen, Diseases of," Vol. VI., p. 599; "Stomach, Organic Diseases of," Vol. VI., p. 632; "Clinical Report on Sulphonal," N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 15, 1888; "Creosote in Phthisis," N. Y. Med. Jour., July 26, 1890, etc., etc.

General Medicine: 37 East 33d street, New-York City.

FLORES, JUAN J., 3d Medical Division, 1868, II.

A. M., University of St. Tomas de Costa Rica, 1863; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1867; Proto-Medico of the Faculty, St. Tomas, 1869-70; Governor of Hérédia, C. A., 1884-89. Author of various medical and political articles. Address after leaving the hospital, Hérédia de Costa Rica, C. A. In the Revolution of May, 1891, was arrested, imprisoned, and finally released on condition that he leave the country. Cousin of Manuel J. Flores (1880, I).

FLORES, MANUEL JESUS, . . 4th Medical Division, 1880, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878. Cousin of Juan J. Flores (1868, II).

General Medicine and Surgery: Hérédia de Costa Rica, C. A.

FLUHRER, WILLIAM F., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1873, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1870; Resident Physician and Surgeon, Park Reception Hospital, New-York City, 1873; Supervising Physician and Surgeon, Park and 99th Street Reception Hospitals, 1874; Visiting Surgeon, Mt. Sinai Hospital, since 1879; Bellevue Hospital since 1882.

General Surgery: 479 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

FORMAN, D. MCLEAN, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1867, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1866; House Physician, Charity Hospital, New-York, 1867 (resigned); House Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, 1867-68.

General Medicine and Surgery: Freehold, N. J.

FORMAN, SAMUEL RANDOLPH, 2d Medical Division, 1858, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1854; A. M., 1857; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1857; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1861-64; Visiting Physician, St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, N. J.; Visiting Surgeon, Hudson County (N. J.) Church Hospital and Home (now Christ Hospital), Jersey City; Visiting Physician, City Hospital of Jersey City. Residence since leaving the hospital, Hoboken, and Jersey City, N. J.

General Medicine and Surgery: 319 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

FORREST, MOLTON HOOKS, . 1st Medical Division, 1873, II.

A. B., Rutgers, 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1872. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1873-74; Florence, Italy, 1874-81; and Philadelphia, Penn., since 1881.

Retired: 4029 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOUNTAIN, * EZRA B.,† *Surgical Division, 1851, II.*

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., Princeton, 1847; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; Surgeon, Panama R. R., 1851-54; in practice in Davenport, Ia., 1854-61. Fountain had for some time prior to his death advocated the use of potassium chlorate as a cure for pulmonary phthisis, and he read a

paper on the subject before the American Medical Association in New Haven, Conn., in 1860. It is presumed that he experimented on himself, using gradually increased doses of the drug; for, on March 25, 1861, he took one ounce of the drug, which caused his death in two days. The case is noted in Bartholow's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 4th ed., p. 180; with the statement, however, that death occurred on the seventh day. Born in Westchester County, N. Y., March 20, 1828; died in Davenport, Ia., March 27, 1861; cause, accidental poisoning.

FRANKENBERG, ‡ JACOB HENRY,

1st Medical Division, 1884, II.

Left the hospital while House Physician. B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1880 (?); M. D., Columbia, 1883.

General Medicine: 142 East 74th street, New-York City.

FRANKLIN, DAVID, 4th Medical Division, 1879, II.

At College of the City of New-York, 1869-72; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Attending Surgeon, Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary, 1883-90; Attending Physician and Surgeon, Harlem Dispensary, 1884-88; Curator, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, N. Y., 1885; Visiting Physician, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, since 1883. Residence since leaving the hospital, San Francisco, Cal., 1879-80; and New-York City since 1880.

General Medicine: 17 East 129th street, New-York City.

FREEMAN, † ROWLAND GODFREY,

1st Medical Division, 1887, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Columbia, 1883; M. D., 1886. At Hygienic Institute, Berlin, 1887; Universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, 1887; Assistant Physician, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1889; Curator, New-York Cancer Hospital, since 1890; Pathologist, Transfiguration Clinic, since 1890. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 147 West 57th street, New-York City.

FRENCH, JOHN HERNDON, . 4th Medical Division, 1885, II.

A. B., Virginia Military Institute, 1880; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1882; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1889.

General Medicine: 43 West 51st street, New-York City.

FRENCH,* WILLIS WALTON, . 4th Surgical Division, 1885, I.

A. B., Bowdoin, 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1883; in practice in Greeley, Col., 1885-86; New-York City, 1886-88; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1886-88; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, Summer Corps, 1888. Born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 27, 1857; died in New-York City, March 11, 1888; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

FROTHINGHAM,* WILLIAM, } 3d Medical Division, 1855, I.
 } 1st Surgical Division, 1856, I.

A. B., Union, 1851; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; in Paris, 1855; in practice in New-York City, 1856-61, and 1865-85; Surgeon, 44th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861; Visiting Physician, New-York Juvenile Asylum, New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Colored Orphan Asylum. Born in Johnstown, N. Y., 1830; died suddenly in New-York City, November 19, 1885; cause, premature explosion of a revolver.

FRUITNIGHT,* WILLIAM, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1878; M. D., Bellevue, 1880; Clinical Assistant New-York Polyclinic, Diseases of the Throat, 1881-82; Diseases of Women, 1881-84. Author of "A Case of Post-partum Hemorrhage," *Amer. Jour. Obstet.*, 1884; "Spontaneous, Immediate Repair of Completely Lacerated Perineum," *idem*, 1884; "Puerperal Septicæmia," *idem*, 1884. Born in New-York City, April 20, 1858; died in New-York City, July 20, 1884; cause, cerebral thrombosis.

FULLER,* FRASER CHISHOLM, 2d Surgical Division, 1883, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1882; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital, New-York City, 1890-92. Born in

Boston, Mass., in 1860; died in New-York City, July 18, 1892; cause, fracture of the leg, pneumonia.

GALT,* JAMES DICKIE, 3d Medical Division, 1856, I.

At University of Virginia, 1850-52; M. D., 1853; University of Pennsylvania, 1854; Health Officer and Physician to the Almshouse, Norfolk, Va., 1878-86; City Coroner, 1880-84; Quarantine Officer, Elizabeth River District, 1882-86. Died in Norfolk, Va., September 14, 1888; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

GAMBLE,* GEORGE, 2d Medical Division, 1866, II.

A. B., Kenyon College, 1861; A. M., later; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Madison, Ind., General Hospital, 1864; at hospitals in Dublin, Edinburgh, London, and Berlin, 1866-68; traveling in Italy and France, 1868. Born in Cincinnati, O., August 20, 1838; died suddenly in a railway carriage at Folkestone, Eng., May 26, 1868; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

GARDNER, CLARENCE HOWARD,

1st Surgical Division, 1886, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1885.
General Medicine: 154 North Main street, Providence, R. I.

GARMANY, JASPER JEWETT, . 3d Surgical Division, 1883, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; M. R. C. S., M. R. F. S. (Eng.), 1885; at hospitals in Paris, London, and Vienna, 1884-86; Visiting Surgeon, 99th Street Reception Hospital, New-York City, 1887-89; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1886-90. Author of "Operative Surgery on the Cadaver," D. A. & Co., 1887; "Reduction of Old Dislocations by Arthrotomy," N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb., 1888; "Trephining for Insanity following Head Injuries," Trans. Intern. Med. Cong., 9th sess., 1887, Vol. I., p. 601. Cousin of George G. Larcombe (1887, I).

General Surgery: 40 W. 40th street, New-York City.

GARRETT,* FRANCIS MARION, 3d Medical Division, 1853, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1853; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; in field service at Yorktown and Williamsburgh, 1861-62; Post-Surgeon and Medical Director, 1862-63; Surgeon, 30th Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, and Brigade Surgeon, Anderson's North Carolina Brigade, 1863-64; Surgeon, Second North Carolina Hospital, 1864-65; in mercantile business, New-York City, 1866-68; in general practice, Ringwood, N. C., 1869-81; owner of "All Health Springs" Sanitarium, King's Mountain, N. C., 1881-84; in Norfolk, Va., in the yellow fever epidemic, 1885. Residence after leaving the hospital, Falkland, Tarborough, and Enfield, N. C., 1855-60; New-York City, 1866-68; Ringwood, N. C., 1869-81; King's Mountain, N. C., 1881-88; Richland, Ga., 1888; Littleton, N. C., 1891. Died in Littleton, N. C., 1892.

GENTRY,† WATSON MEREDITH,

1st Surgical Division, 1856, II.

Left the hospital while Senior Assistant. A. B., Triune College, Tenn., 1850; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1855; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; on the field, 1861-63; in charge of hospitals, Montgomery, Ala., 1863-65. Residence since leaving the hospital, Shelbyville, Tenn., and Franklin, Tenn.

General Medicine: Franklin, Tenn.

GEURNSEY,* DESAULT, . . Medical Division, 1850, II. & III.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; House Physician, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1848; Assistant Physician, Marine Hospital, Quarantine, Staten Island, New-York, 1851-52; in practice in Pine Plains, N. Y., 1852-62; Surgeon, 174th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1862; served in the Banks Expedition before New Orleans until the attack on Port Hudson, when he was disabled and afterward honorably discharged; in practice in Amenia, N. Y., 1863-85; Vice-President, Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, 1867-70, 1877-78; President, 1879-80. Born in Milan, N. Y., June 13, 1830; died suddenly in Amenia, N. Y., December 9, 1885; cause, rupture of an aneurism of the aorta.

GIBB, WILLIAM TRAVIS, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1887, II.

B. S., College of the City of New-York; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1886; House Surgeon, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New-York City, 1887-88; Instructor in Diseases of Women, University of the City of New-York, since 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, Plainfield, N. J., and New-York City.

General Medicine: 365 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR, 1st Surgical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1878; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1881; Columbia, 1882; Assistant Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1886.

General Surgery: 28 West 20th street, New-York City.

GIBSON, CHARLES DANA (TOWNSEND),

1st Surgical Division, 1869, I.

A. B., Yale, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1868; in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1870-72; Sandusky, O., 1872-79; in business in New-York City, since 1879.

Fire Insurance: 31 and 33 Pine street, New-York City.

GIBSON, WALTER CAMPBELL, 2d Medical Division, 1893, II.

At Hamilton College, 1886-88; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.

Address: Utica, N. Y.

GILLETTE, WALTER ROBARTS,

2d Medical Division, 1863, II, & 1864, I.

A. B., Madison University, 1861; A. M., 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1864; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1865; Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, University of the City of New-York, 1875-80; Professor of Obstetrics, New-York Polyclinic, 1883-87; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1882-93; Medical Director, Mutual Life Insurance Co., since 1874. Author of "Report of Lying-in Service, Charity Hospital, New-York City," 1877; "Narcotic Effects of Morphine in

the New-born Child when Administered to the Mother in Labor," 1877; "A New Operation for the Cure of Rectocele and Cystocele," 1877; "A Case of Laparoclytomy," 1880; "A Postural Method of Copulation for the Cure of Some Forms of Sterility in the Female," 1880.

General Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women: 24 West 40th street, New-York City.

GIRDNER, JOHN HARVEY, . 4th Surgical Division, 1880, II.

A. B., Tusculum College (Tenn.), 1886; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1879; attended clinics in England, 1881; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1880-81; Assistant Physician, New-York City Asylum for the Insane, 1884-86; Instructor in Surgery, New-York Post-graduate School and Hospital, since 1887. Author of "Skin-Grafting," *Med. Gaz.*, May 29, 1880; "Two Cases of Gangrene, Successfully Treated with Hot Water," *idem*, Sept. 11, 1880; "Chloroform Narcosis During Sleep, Five Experiments," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Apr. 28, 1883; ditto, "Eighteen Experiments," *idem*, Oct. 27, 1883; "Skin-Grafting with Grafts taken from the Dead Subject," *idem*, July 23, 1881; "Fracture of the Radius in the Cadaver Experiments," *idem*, Feb. 10, 1881; "The Telephonic Bullet Probe," *idem*, Feb. 4, 1888; "On the Detection and Location of Metallic Masses in the Human Body by the Induction Balance and the Telephonic Probe," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, April 9, 1887; "Abnormal Frangibility, Delayed and Non-union of Fractures of Long Bones in General Paresis of the Insane," *Ann. Surg.*, July, 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: 31 West 38th street, New-York City.

GLASS,* ROBERT GEORGE, . 2d Surgical Division, 1875, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1873; in practice in New-York City, 1875-77. Died May 7, 1877; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

GLISAN, CLARENCE, 2d Surgical Division, 1892, I.

A. B., Yale, 1887; M. D. Columbia, 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: Portland, Ore.

GODDARD,* CHARLES E., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1860, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1861-65; with Hooker's Division, 1861; Army of the Potomac, 1862; hospitals in Washington and in Beaufort, S. C., 1863-64; Captain and Brevet-Major, for faithful and meritorious services, 1865; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1866-68; Major and Surgeon, 1868. Died in Fort Yates, Dakota Ter., January 4, 1886; cause, apoplexy.

GOLDTHWAITE, HENRY, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1876, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1860; M. D., Bellevue, 1876; Assistant to the Chair of Physiology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1876-79; Instructor in Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and in Physiology, spring term, since 1878; Visiting Physician, City (late Charity) Hospital, New-York City, since 1878; Assistant Surgeon, Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, 1878; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, resigned; Assistant Curator, Bellevue Hospital, resigned.

General Medicine: Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City.

GORGAS, WILLIAM C., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1880, I.

A. B., University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.), 1875; M. D., Bellevue, 1879; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1880-85; Captain and Assistant Surgeon since 1885.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

GORTON, WILLIAM ARTHUR, 1st Medical Division, 1877, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; Assistant Physician, N. Y. State Asylum for Insane Criminals, 1878-82; Assistant Physician, Danvers (Mass.) Lunatic Hospital, 1882-86; Superintendent and Physician, 1886-89; Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., since 1889. Author of "A Case of Monomania," *Bost. Med. & Surg. Jour.*, Aug. 7, 1884; "Two Cases of Chronic Alcoholism," *idem*, Mch. 3, 1887.

Residence since leaving the hospital, Cooperstown, N. Y., 1877-78; Auburn, N. Y., 1878-82; Danvers, Mass., 1882-89; and Providence, R. I., since 1889.

Diseases of the Nervous System: Providence, R. I.

GOULD, FREDERIC SALTONSTALL,

1st Surgical Division, 1879, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1875; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1881-83; retired on account of ill health since 1883. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Santa Barbara, Cal.

Address: Santa Barbara, Cal.

GOULEY, JOHN WILLIAM SEVERIN,

1st Medical Division, 1854, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Vermont Medical College, 1855; Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, 1856; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1854-57; Demonstrator, 1859-61; Adjunct Professor, 1864-66; Professor of Clinical Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, 1867-71, and 1876-85; Curator, Wood Museum, Bellevue Hospital, 1855-59; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, since 1859; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1865-68; Consulting Surgeon since 1891; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1888; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1861-64; in charge of Central Park Hospital, 1863-64. Author of "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," 1873; "Diseases of Man, etc.," J. H. Vail & Co., 1888; and various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 324 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

1st Surgical Division, 1870, I.

Graduated at Hughes' High School, Cincinnati, O., 1864; M. D., Bellevue, 1869. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Dallas, Texas.

General Medicine: Dallas, Texas.

GRAHAM, JOHN ALEXANDER, 2d Surgical Division, 1860, I.

Attended Washington College, Lexington, Va.; M. D., University of Virginia, 1857; Jefferson, 1858; University of the City of New-York, 1859; Surgeon, 42d Virginia Regiment, C. S. A., 1861-64; Medical Director of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, 1864-1865; Surgeon, Virginia Military Institute, since 1879.
General Medicine and Surgery: Lexington, Va.

GRAY,† WILLIAM W., 3d Surgical Division, 1892, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. B. S., Dickinson Seminary, 1886; M. D., Bellevue, 1890.
Address: Philadelphia, Penn.

GREENE,* ROBERT WARREN, . 3d Medical Division, 1889, I.

A. B., Brown, 1884; A. M., 1888; M. D., Bellevue, 1887; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Genito-urinary Diseases, 1889-92; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1889-92; Chair of Genito-urinary Surgery, 1890-92. Born in Augusta, Ga., April 20, 1860; died in New-York City, October 29, 1892; cause, pulmonary embolism and thrombosis.

GRIDLEY,* HORATIO WELLS, Medical Division, 1851, I.

Died while House Physician. A. B., Yale, 1847; A. M., 1850; M. D., 1850. Born in 1827; died in Bellevue Hospital, March, 1851; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

GRIFFITH, JEFFERSON DAVIS, 3d Surgical Division, 1873, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1871; Professor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery, Kansas City Medical College, 1876-90; Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty, since 1890.

General Surgery: Ninth street and Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

GRIMKÉ, THOMAS S., 4th Medical Division, 1860, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; Acting Assistant

Surgeon, U. S. A., 1865; Health Officer, District No. 8, Charleston, S. C., 1878-79.

General Medicine: 68 Columbus street, Charleston, S. C.

GRINNELL,† MORTON, 3d Surgical Division, 1882, I.

Resigned while House Surgeon. A. B., Yale, 1875; M. D., Bellevue, 1881; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1882; Göttingen, 1882; Assistant in Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, 1883; Attending Surgeon, New-York Dispensary, 1883; Demilt Dispensary, 1883-89; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883-92; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery since 1885; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, since 1887; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital, since 1890.

General Surgery: Audubon Park, West 157th street, New-York City.

GRISWOLD, FREDERIC P., . . . 4th Medical Division, 1877, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1876; at New-York Polyclinic, 1884. Residence since leaving the hospital, Guilford, Conn., 1877-83; and Meriden, Conn., since 1884.

General Medicine: 481 Broad street, Meriden, Conn.

GRISWOLD,* GASPAR, 3d Medical Division, 1879, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1876; A. M., 1880; M. D., Bellevue, 1879; M. R. C. S., Lond., 1883; Attending Physician, New-York Hospital Dispensary, 1880-83; Clinical Assistant, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, 1880-86; Instructor in the spring term, 1884-86; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1884-86. Author of "Intravenous Injection of Ammonia," N. Y. Med. Rec., June, 1879; "Pilocarpine in Intermittent Fever," *idem*, Aug., 1879. Born in New-York City, 1857; died in New-York City, March 4, 1886; cause, appendicitis, perforation, acute general peritonitis.

GUTSCH, OTTO JOHN, 2d Surgical Division, 1887, II.

A. B., Northwestern German Reformed Seminary and College, Sheboygan, Wis., 1882; M. D., Colum-

bia, 1886; Health Officer and City Physician, Sheboygan, since 1889.

General Medicine and Surgery: 731 Eighth street, Sheboygan, Wis.

GWATHMEY, LOMAX, 4th Medical Division, 1892, I.

M. D., University of Virginia, 1889; Columbia, 1890.

General Medicine: 26 Bute street, Norfolk, Va.

GWYER, FRED. WALKER, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1885, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1883; at General Hospital, Hamburg, and Das Charitie, Berlin, 1889; Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1885-87; Attending Surgeon, University Dispensary, 1885-88; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1888; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1888-91; Visiting Surgeon since 1891; Chambers Street Hospital since 1888; Lecturer on Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1885-88; on Surgery, 1888-1890; Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery since 1890.

General Surgery: 332 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

HAASE, CHARLES F. W., . . . 4th Medical Division, 1858, I.

At the Gymnasium of Zittau, Saxony, 1840-42; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1857; Assistant Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs and of Children, 1860-64; Surgeon, 5th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861-64.

General Medicine: 794 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

HADDEN, ALEXANDER, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1860, II.

A. B., Union, 1856; A. M., 1890; LL. D., Bellevue College, Omaha, Neb., 1890; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; Resident Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1861-65; House Physician, Northeastern Dispensary, 1862-66; Attending Physician, General Medicine, 1866-70; Visiting Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, 1872-85. Author of "The Treatment of Opium Poisoning," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1860; Phys. Bull. Med.-Leg. Soc., 1880; "Advantages

of the Knee Chest Position in the Parturient Woman, in Reducing the Prolapsed Arm and Shoulder," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1865; "The Treatment of Sub-acute and Chronic Gout by a New Method," *idem*, 1880; "Rheumatoid Osteo-arthritis," Trans. N. Y. State Med. Soc., 1886; "Dilatation of Urethral Stricture by Water Pressure," N. Y. Med. Rec., July, 1877.

General Medicine: 155 East 51st street, New-York City.

HAGERTY, JOHN FRANCIS, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1894, I.

At Rutgers College; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1892.

Address: New Brunswick, N. J.

HALL,* THEODORE FRANCIS,† 1st Surgical Division, 1856, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., Union, 1850; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1855; in practice in Rochester, N. Y., 1855-62; Surgeon, 140th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1862; discharged on account of ill health, 1863; in practice in Rochester, 1863-69. Born in Whitehall, N. Y., October 20, 1827; died in Rochester, N. Y., March 5, 1869; cause, acute articular rheumatism, pleuritis.

HALSTED, WILLIAM STEWART,

4th Surgical Division, 1878, I.

A. B., Yale, 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1877; House Physician, New-York Hospital, 1878; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1881; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1883-87; Presbyterian Hospital, 1885; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, 1882-86; Consulting Surgeon, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1883-86; Attending Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, 1882-86; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1882-85; Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., since 1888; Associate Professor of Surgery, Johns Hopkins University, since 1888. Author of "Refusion in the Treatment of Carbonic-oxide Poisoning," 1884; "Effects of Abduction and Adduction on the Length of the Limb in Fractures of the Neck of the Femur," 1884; "Circular Suture of the Intestines—an Experimental Study," 1887. Resi-

dence since leaving the hospital, New-York City and Baltimore, Md.

General Surgery: Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON,* WILLIAM ABBOTT,
1st Surgical Division, 1878, II.

A. B., Yale, 1868; M. D., Columbia, 1876; in practice in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1878-79; in Minneapolis, Minn., 1879-81; Attending Physician, Free Dispensary, Minneapolis, 1881; Secretary, Hennepin County (Minn.) Medical Society, 1881. Born in Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1847; died suddenly in Minneapolis, Minn., October 22, 1881; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis, hemorrhage.

HAMLEN, GEORGE D., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1892, II.

A. B., Wesleyan, 1888; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1890; Attending Physician, Diseases of Children, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, since 1892.

General Medicine: 159 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

HAMMOND,* GEORGE HENRY,¹ 2d Surgical Division, 1882, II.

Died while Junior Assistant. A. B., Wesleyan, 1877; M. D., Yale, 1879; University of the City of New-York, 1880. Died in Bellevue Hospital, May 18, 1881, aged twenty-five years; cause, purulent synovitis of the knee-joint, septicæmia.

HARDAWAY,* GEORGE S., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1858, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1857. Reported to have died in Columbus, Ga., in 1869; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

HARDENBERGH, DANIEL BAILEY,
4th Medical Division, 1893, I.

A. B., Yale, 1888; M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: care Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 435 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

¹ This name is erroneously inscribed on the memorial tablet in the hospital,
John Henry Hammond.

HARLAN,* BENJAMIN JOSEPH, 2d Surgical Division, 1875, I.

A. B., University of Kentucky, 1871; M. D., Bellevue, 1874; in practice in Columbia, Tenn., 1875-89. Born near Columbia, Tenn., October 25, 1848; died in New-York City, May 25, 1889; cause, carcinoma of sigmoid flexure, acute obstruction, peritonitis, inguinal colostomy.

HARRISON, WILLIAM GILPIN, 4th Medical Division, 1866, I.

A. B., College of St. James, Maryland, 1861; A. M., 1864; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; attended Johns Hopkins University, 1876; Visiting Physician, Church Home and Infirmary, 1867-77; Home of the Friendless, 1870-1877; Baltimore Special Dispensary, Diseases of Chest and Abdominal Organs, 1867-80.

General Medicine: 26 Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY, FRANK, 2d Surgical Division, 1882, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1877; M. D., Columbia, 1880; at Anatomical Institute, Leipsic, 1881; Heidelberg, 1882; General Hospital, Vienna, 1882-83; Surgical Clinic, Vienna, 1882-83; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, since 1885; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1887-92; New-York Cancer Hospital since 1889; New-York Hospital since 1892; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1883-88; Instructor in Operative Surgery, and Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery, since 1891.

General Surgery: 7 West 31st street, New-York City.

HASBROUCK, § S. C., † 1864, I.

Probably resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D.

HAWTHORN,* FRANK, † 1st Surgical Division, 1860, I.

Resigned while House Surgeon. M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859; Resident Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, New-York City, 1860; Private in the 1st Regiment, Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., 1861-62; Assistant Surgeon, 1862; Surgeon, 1862-65; Professor of Chemistry, New Orleans (La.) School of Medicine, 1866-67; Professor *pro tempore* of Materia

Medica and Therapeutics, 1867-68; Professor, 1868-1874; Professor of Obstetrics, University of Louisiana (now the Tulane University), 1874-76. Residence after leaving the hospital, Wilcox County, Ala., and New Orleans, La. Born in Conecuh County, Ala., September 20, 1835; died in New Orleans, La., February 24, 1876; cause, chronic nephritis.

HAYNES, IRVING SAMUEL, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1888, II.

Ph. B., Wesleyan, 1885; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1887; Attending Surgeon, Chambers Street Hospital Dispensary, New-York City, 1888-1890; Visiting Physician, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, since 1889; Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, since 1889; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, since 1891.

General Medicine and Surgery: 316 East 86th street, New-York City.

HAZLETON,† WILLIAM FRENCH,

2d Surgical Division, 1885, II.

Resigned while House Surgeon. M. D., Columbia, 1884.

General Medicine and Surgery: Springfield, Vt.

HEBERSMITH,* ERNEST,† 1862, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., on U. S. S. *Monticello*, 1861, disabled; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., on U. S. Gunboat *Itasca*, 1862-65; Surgeon, U. S. H. M. S., at New Orleans, New-York, and San Francisco, 1865-80; in practice, Brooklyn, N. Y., subsequently. Born in Renssaelerville, N. Y., January 20, 1840; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 11, 1888; cause, acute lobar pneumonia. Brother of Orsamus Smith (1863, I.), and while in the hospital was known by the name of Heber Smith.

HEINMÜLLER,* ROBERT JOHN, 2d Medical Division, 1877, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1875; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary,

Diseases of Children; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1881-84. Born in New-York City in 1855; died suddenly in New-York City, August 30, 1884.

HENKEL, HALLER H., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1880, II.

A. M., Polytechnic Institute, Newmarket, Va., 1873; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Surgeon, B. & O. R. R., since 1886; C. & O. R. R., since 1886; Member, Board of Health, Staunton, Va., since 1886; Medical Director, Equity Life Association, since 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: Staunton, Va.

HERMAN, HENRY, 3d Medical Division, 1885, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1879; M. D., Bellevue, 1883.

General Medicine: 627 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

HERTER,† CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD,

1st Medical Division, 1887, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1885; at Johns Hopkins University, 1886-87; University of Zurich, 1887-88; Attending Neurologist, New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 1888-89; Attending Physician, Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Nervous System, since 1888. Translator of "Bernheim's Suggestive Therapeutics," 1889. Author of "A Study of Experimental Myelitis," 1889; "The Pathology of Solitary Tubercle of Spinal Cord," 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, Baltimore, Md., and New-York City.

Diseases of the Nervous System: 839 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

HICKS, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, . 1st Medical Division, 1861, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1860; Surgeon, 1st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861; Post-surgeon, General Hospital, Newport News, 1861; disabled in 1861; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1862-63; Visiting Physician, Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing, N. Y. Author of various articles in

medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1861-63; and Flushing, N. Y., since 1863.

General Medicine and Surgery: Flushing, N. Y.

HILLS, JOHN MARSHALL, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1875, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1873; Attending Physician, Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1876; Clinical Assistant, Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1875-80; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1876-80; in practice, New-York City, 1875-82. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1875-84; Newburyport, Mass., and Kittrell, N. C.

Retired: Hotel St. Marc, Fifth Avenue and 39th street, New-York City.

HIMES, ISAAC NEWTON, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1857, II.

A. B., Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson), 1853; A. M., 1856; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856; at Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, 1865-66; Assistant Resident Physician, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1858 and 1860-61; Assistant Surgeon, 73d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, 1861; Surgeon, 1862-65; Professor of Anatomy, Cleveland Medical College (Western Reserve University), 1864-71; Professor of Physiology, 1871-1881; Professor of Pathology since 1881. Residence since leaving the hospital, Shippensburg, Penn.; Chillicothe, O.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Cleveland, O.

General Medicine: 603 Prospect street, Cleveland, O.

HINE,* RAPHAEL FRANKLIN, 4th Medical Division, 1876, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1875; in practice in Costa Rica, Central America, until his death, which occurred a few years ago in or near San José, Costa Rica.

HITCHCOCK,* HOMER OWEN, 3d Medical Division, 1856, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1851; A. M., 1854; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1855; Surgeon, Board of Enrolment, 2d District of Michigan, 1862-65; Acting

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1864-65; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1862-86; President, Michigan State Medical Society, 1872; Member, Michigan State Board of Health, 1873-80; President, 1873-76. Author of "Death from Air in the Veins," *Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1864; "Modern Medicine: its Status in Modern Society," *President's Address, Trans. Mich. State Med. Soc.*, 1874; "Entailments of Alcohol: Heredity in its Relation to Public Health," *Repts. Mich. State Bd. Health*, 1876 & 1877. Born in Westminster, Vt., January 28, 1827; died in Kalamazoo, Mich., December 7, 1888; cause, chronic meningitis. Cousin of Henry M. Silver (1876, II.) and Lewis M. Silver (1887, I.).

HOCHHEIMER, EMANUEL, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1879, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1872; B. S., 1883; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1877; Visiting Physician, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New-York City, 1886-88; Yonkers (N. Y.) Home for Aged and Infirm since 1885.

General Medicine: 224 East 72d street, New-York City.

HOLLISTER, FRANK CANFIELD, 4th Medical Division, 1892, II.

At Williston, 1882-85; M. D., Bellevue, 1890.

General Medicine: 226 West 75th street, New-York City.

HOLT, LUTHER EMMETT, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1881, II.

A. B., University of Rochester (N. Y.), 1875; A. M., 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1880; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of Chest, 1882; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1881-88; Visiting Physician, New-York Infant Asylum, since 1885; Babies' Hospital since 1890; Consulting Physician, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, since 1888. Author of "Aneurism of the Brachial Artery, Cured by Compression," 1882; "The Symptoms and Diagnosis of Malaria in Children," 1883; "Case of Tetanus Neonatorum Cured by Potassium Bromide," 1883; "Pneumonia in Young Children," 1885; "The Treatment of Empyema in Children," 1887; "Report of

Four Cases of Spina-bifida," 1887; "The Antiseptic Treatment of Summer Diarrhea," 1887; "Primary Nephritis in Infancy," 1887; "Diarrheal Diseases," Keating's Cyclop. Dis. Child., 1890; "Obscure Nasal Diphtheria," 1890; "Observations on the Capacity of the Stomach in Infancy," 1890; and various cases in Repts. N. Y. Path. Soc.

General Medicine: 15 East 54th street, New-York City.

HOPE, GEORGE BEVAN, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1877, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1869; A. M., 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1875; Assistant Surgeon, Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 1877-85; Surgeon since 1885; Associate Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, 1885-87; Professor of Diseases of the Throat, University of Vermont, since 1886. Author of "A Case of Complete Cicatricial Adhesion of the Velum Palati, following Extensive Ulceration of Congenital Syphilis, and Operation for its Relief," Quart. Bull. Clin. Soc. N. Y., Oct., 1886; "A Modified Operation in Laryngeal Stenosis from Paralysis of Abductors," N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov., 1886; Tracheal Ozæna, 1889.

Diseases of the Throat and Nose: 34 West 51st street, New-York City.

HOTCHKISS, LUCIUS WALES,

2d Surgical Division, 1885, II., & 1886, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1881; M. D., 1884; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 1886; Assistant Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Nose and Throat, 1886; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1886-87; Assistant Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1886; New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1888-89; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, since 1889; Lecturer on Anatomy, Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmiry, 1889-90; Professor since 1890; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, since 1890; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1891.

General Surgery: 5 East 41st street, New-York City.

HOUGH, GARRY DE NEUVILLE,

3d Surgical Division, 1885, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1881; M. D., Bellevue, 1884; Censor, Bristol (Mass.) South District Medical Society, 1886; Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., since 1886; Secretary and Treasurer, Society for Medical Improvement, 1887-88; Vice-president, 1889; President, 1890. Author of "Treatment of Abscesses," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1887.

General Medicine: 95 Elm street, New Bedford, Mass.

HOUGHTON, HEZEKIAH SEYMOUR,

3d Surgical Division, 1887, II.

B. S., Amherst, 1883; A. M., 1886; M. D., Bellevue, 1886; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1888; Munich, 1888; Attending Surgeon, Northern Dispensary, New-York City, 1889-91; Attending Physician, Diseases of Children, since 1891. Residence since leaving the hospital, Monmouth Beach, N. J., and New-York City.

General Medicine: 301 West 88th street, New-York City.

HOWARD, § F. H., † 1863, II.

Probably resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D.

HOWE,* JOHN, JR., 4th Medical Division, 1860, II.

A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1856; A. M., 1859; M. D., New-York Medical College, 1859; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, 1861-65; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at David's Island, Trenton, Staten Island, and on board U. S. Transport, *S. R. Spaulding*, 1861-65; in practice in New-York City, 1865-76. Born in New-York City, 1838; died suddenly in New-York City, August 11, 1876; cause, basilar meningitis.

HOWE,* JOSEPH WILLIAM, . 3d Surgical Division, 1867, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1866; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1868; Deputy Coroner, New-York City, 1868; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, 1872; Visit-

ing Surgeon, Charity Hospital, 1872-89; Consulting Surgeon, 1889-90; Visiting Surgeon, St. Francis' Hospital, 1875-90; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1868-72; Professor, 1872-79; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879-83. Author of "Emergencies and How to Treat Them," D. A. & Co., 1st ed., 1873; 3d ed., 1881; "The Breath and the Diseases which Give it a Fetid Odor," D. A. & Co., 1875; "Winter Homes for Invalids," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1875; "Excessive Venery, Masturbation, and Incontinence," Birmingham & Co., 1884. Born in Chatham, N. B., September 30, 1843; died on board S. S. *Umbria* on the way to England, June 7, 1890; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

HOWELL, JOHN T., 2d Surgical Division, 1886, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1884.

General Medicine and Surgery: 205 Grand street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HUBBARD, LE ROY WATKINS, 1st Surgical Division, 1884, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1883; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 1884-86; Senior Assistant Surgeon since 1887; Lecturer on Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1885-88; Vice-president, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, 1887-88; Physician, House of Reception, New-York Juvenile Asylum, since 1891. Author of "Congenital Dislocations of the Hip," Keating's Cyclop. Dis. Child., 1890; S. Ketch and H., Vol. III, p. 945; various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Orthopædic Surgery: 161 West 23d street, New-York City.

HUBBARD, S. DANA, JR., . . . 3rd Surgical Division, 1892, II.

At University of Alabama, 1885-86; M. D., Bellevue, 1891; Interne, Riverside Hospital (for contagious diseases), North Brother Island, New-York City, 1892-93.

Address: 619 South Perry street, Montgomery, Ala.

HUBBARD,* WILLIAM HUSTACE,

4th Medical Division, 1885, II.

Died while Junior Assistant. A. B., Columbia, 1880; M. D., 1883. Born in New-York City, March 24, 1859; died in New-York City, May 29, 1884; cause, typhoid fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM NORRIS,

1st Medical Division, 1887, II., & 1888, I.

A. B., Williams, 1883; A. M., 1887; M. D., Columbia, 1886; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, General Medicine, since 1888; Assistant Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1888; Assistant Instructor, Diseases of the Chest and General Medicine, New-York Polyclinic, 1888-89; Instructor since 1889; Secretary, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, since 1888.

General Medicine: 7 East 41st street, New-York City.

HUDSON,* ERASMUS DARWIN, *2d Surgical Division, 1868, II.*

A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1867; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1869-70; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1870; Northwestern Dispensary, 1870-72; Trinity Chapel Parish and Trinity Home, 1870-75; Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, 1874; Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, New-York Polyclinic, 1884-87; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1884-87; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1884-87; Secretary of the Section on Theory and Practice of Medicine, New-York Academy of Medicine, 1886-87; Chairman, 1887. Author of "Pulse and Respiration of Infants," Elliot's Pittsb. Clinic, 1872; a monograph on "The Prevention and Early Arrest of Pulmonary Phthisis; Physical Examination of Weak Chests and the Differential Diagnosis of Several Early Forms of Phthisis"; "The Essentials of the Physical Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases."

Born in Northampton, Mass., November 10, 1843; died in New-York City, May 9, 1887; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

HUNT,* EBEN, *1st Medical Division, 1881, II.*

Died while Junior Assistant. A. B., Dartmouth, 1870; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1879; Professor of Ancient Languages, Yonkers (N. Y.) Academy, 1870-73; Lecturer on Chemistry, Chester (Penn.) Military Academy, 1873-77; Instructor in Greek, University of the City of New-York, 1877-79.

Born in New Hampshire, 1845; died in New-York City, September 3, 1880; cause, diphtheria, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

HUNT,* JAMES HALSEY, . . . *1st Surgical Division, 1874, II.*

M. D., Bellevue, 1872; Surgeon, N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R., 1888-92; Visiting Surgeon, Hunt Memorial Hospital, Port Jervis, N. Y., 1888-92. Born in Centerville, N. J., August 9, 1849; died in Salt Lake City, U. T., December 20, 1892; cause, paresis due to over exertion and exposure.

HUNT, JOHN WESLEY, . . . *1st Surgical Division, 1860, II.*

At Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., 1850-1853; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859; Surgeon, 10th Regt., N. Y. Volunteers, 1861-1862; Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, May 1, 1862; in charge Mill Creek General Hospital, May to September, 1862; disabled, December, 1862, and honorably discharged; Visiting Surgeon, City Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1868-86; Hudson County Church Hospital and Home (now Christ Hospital), Jersey City, 1873-79. Residence since leaving the hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1863-89; Los Angeles, Cal., since 1889.

General Medicine: 135 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

HURD,† ARTHUR WILLIAM, . . . *2d Surgical Division, 1885, I.*

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., 1880; A. M., 1883; M. D., Columbia, 1883; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1884-85; and at hospital, London, 1884-85; Interne Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, New-York City, 1883; Second Assistant Physician, Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, 1885-86; First Assistant Physician since 1889.

Author of "Sudden Coma," Med. Press, West. N. Y., 1887; "Paranoia," Buff. Med. & Surg. Jour., 1887.

Mental Diseases: Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

HYSLOP,* WILLIAM,† *Medical Division, 1852, I.*

Resigned while Junior or Senior Assistant. A. B., Union, 1849; M. D., Columbia, 1851; in practice in New-York City, 1851-55. Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., February, 1830; died in New-York City, February 26, 1855; cause, typhus fever. Brother of James Hyslop, Assistant Resident, 1840-42.

ISHAM, JOHN BEACH, 3d Surgical Division, 1875, II.

A. B., Yale, 1869; A. M., 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1873; at University of Heidelberg, 1875-76; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Ear Department, 1879-80; Eye Department, 1883-87; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, N. Y., 1887-89; Clinical Assistant, Neurological Department, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1885-89; Visiting Surgeon, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1886-89; Curator, Wood Museum, Bellevue Hospital. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, Manitou Springs, and Colorado Springs, Col., and Pasadena, Cal.

General Medicine: 66 North Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

ISHAM,‡ RALPH N., *1st Medical Division, 1855, II.*

Left the hospital while House Physician. A. M., Northwestern University, 1880; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1854; Surgeon, U. S. Marine and Military Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1861-65, and U. S. Marine Hospital, 1872-76; Visiting Surgeon, Cook County (Ill.) Hospital, 1880-84; Emergency Hospital since 1885; Consulting Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, since 1884; Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University), 1859-80; Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery since 1880.

General Surgery: 321 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IVES,* CHARLES LINNÆUS, . 1st Medical Division, 1856, I.

A. B., Yale, 1852; A. M., later; M. D., Jefferson, 1854; in practice in New Haven,*Conn., 1856-62; residing in Minnesota, on account of ill health, 1862-63; in practice in New Haven, 1863-68; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Yale, 1868-73; Vice-president, American Medical Association, 1871-72; abroad, on account of ill health, later. Author of "Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis," Trans. Med. Soc. State Conn.; "The Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its Preparations," Prize Essay, *idem*. Born in New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1831; died there March 20, 1879; cause, carcinoma of the rectum, operation for removal, secondary hemorrhage. Relative (brother?) of Levi Ives, Assistant Resident, 1839-1840.

JACKSON,* ARTHUR HARPER, . Medical Division, 1851, I.

A. B., Amherst, 1846; A. M., 1849; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; in manufacturing business in Middletown, Conn., 1851-69. Born in Philadelphia, Penn., November 7, 1826; died in Middletown, Conn., March 9, 1869; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

JACKSON, CHARLES WARREN, 1st Surgical Division, 1889, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1887.

General Surgery: 168 West 81st street, New-York City.

JAMES, WILLIAM MALCOLM, . 1st Medical Division, 1863, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1862. In charge of surgical wards, Island Hospital, 1863-64. Residence since leaving the hospital, Trenton, Whitesboro, and Utica, N. Y.

General Medicine and Surgery: 166 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

JANES, HENRY, 2d Medical Division, 1856, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1855; Surgeon, 3d Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, 1861; U. S. Volunteers, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V., 1865; Surgeon-General, N. G. S. V., 1888. Author of "Treatment of Gun-shot Fractures," Trans. Med.

Soc. State Vt., 1869; "Some of the Accidents following Amputation," *idem*, 1871; "Spinal Hemiplegia," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., 1877; "Non-fatal Penetrating Gun-shot Wounds of the Abdomen, Treated without Laparotomy," Trans. Intern. Med. Cong., 9th Sess., Vol. II, p. 187; "Gun-shot Fractures of the Femur," *idem*, p. 256. Residence since leaving the hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and Waterbury, Vt.

Diseases of the Nervous System: Waterbury, Vt.

JANEWAY, EDWARD G., . . . 3d Medical Division, 1865, II.

A. B., Rutgers, 1860; M. D., Columbia, 1864; Acting Medical Cadet, U. S. Army Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1862-63; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1866-92; Visiting Physician, 1872-92; Charity Hospital, 1868-71; Chief of Staff, 1870; Visiting Physician, Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, 1870-74; Mount Sinai Hospital since 1885; Consulting Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, since 1886; New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1880-89; French Hospital since 1888; Hospitals of the New-York City Health Department, 1881-92; Consulting Pathologist, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, since 1875; Professor of Physiological and Pathological Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1871-72; Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1872-76; Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Histology, and Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine, 1876; Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1873-76; Professor of Practical Anatomy (Demonstrator), 1876-79; Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine, and Associate Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1881-86; Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1886-92; Vice-president, New-York Pathological Society, 1874; Health Commissioner, New-York City Health Department, 1875-81; Member of Committee of Conference between the New-York City Health Department and the New-York Academy of Medicine, 1887, and of Advisory Committee, Chamber of Commerce, during cholera outbreak of 1892; Author of "Pathological Report of Autopsies made in Bellevue Hospital," Bell. and Char. Hosp. Repts., D. A. & Co., 1870; "Leucocythæmia," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1876; "Clinical Points

in the Diagnosis of Hepatic Affections," G. P. P. & Sons (out of print); and various other articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 36 West 40th street, New-York City.

JARVIS, NATHAN STURGES, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1886, I.

At Baltimore City College, 1876-79; M. D., Bellevue, 1884; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1887-92; Captain and Assistant Surgeon since 1892.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.: care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

JENKINS, HENRY DUNCAN, . . . Medical Division, 1850, I.

A. B., Transylvania University, 1848; M. D., 1848; in practice, Lexington, Ky., 1850-53; engaged in farming in Coles and Douglas Counties, Ill., since 1855; has held petty local offices, *i. e.*, Magistrate, Township Supervisor, Road Commissioner, etc. Residence since leaving the hospital, Lexington, Ky.; Coles and Douglas Counties, Ill.

Farmer: Arcola, Ill.

JENNINGS, DAVID D., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1887, II.

Graduate of Lowell (Mass.) High School, 1883; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1886; Attending Surgeon, University Dispensary, 1889; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1889; Attending Physician, latter, Diseases of Children, since 1889; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, since 1890; Instructor in Surgery since 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 333 East 20th street, New-York City.

JOHNSON, ALEXANDER BRYAN, 2d Surgical Division, 1887, I.

Ph. B., Yale, 1882; M. D., Columbia, 1885; in Vienna, 1887-88; Assistant Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1888; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, since 1890.

General Medicine: 12 West 10th street, New-York City.

JOHNSON, DRYDEN, 1st Medical Division, 1879, II.

At University of Kentucky, 1874-75; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Ladies' Relief Home, Denver, Col., 1880-1881; Surgeon, D. & R. G. R. R., since 1881. Residence since leaving the hospital, Denver, Col.; Antonito, Col.

General Medicine and Surgery: Antonito, Col.

JOHNSON, JOHN GEORGE, . . 2d Surgical Division, 1857, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1854; M. D., Columbia, 1857; Assistant Surgeon, Long Island College Hospital, 1857-58; Surgeon, 1858-61; Union Ferry Co. since 1857; Surgeon, Brooklyn (N. Y.) City R. R. Co., since 1861; New-York & Brooklyn Bridge since 1883; Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co. from organization till 1889; Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island R. R. Co. since organization. Author of "Intra-capsular Fractures of Cervix Femoris," N. Y. Jour. Med., 1857; "Vaccination Medico-legally Considered," Trans. N. Y. Medico-Leg. Soc., 1881; "Anæsthetics Medico-legally Considered," *idem*, 1881; also various other articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Surgery: 153 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM HENRY,

1st Surgical Division, 1868, I.

At Davidson College, N. C., 1854-55; University of North Carolina, 1858-59; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1867; Vice-president, Medical Association of State of Alabama, 1878; Member of Alabama State Board of Health since 1883. Author of "Malarial Hemorrhagic Fever," Va. Med. Mon.; "Endometritis," Trans. Med. Assoc. State Ala.; "Water as a Curative Agent"; and various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1867-71; Selma, Ala., 1871-86; and Birmingham, Ala., since 1886.

General Medicine: 2012½ First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM WARING,

1st Surgical Division, 1866, II.

At College of St. James, Md., 1859-61; M. D., University of Penn., 1865; Assistant in Histological and Pathological Laboratories, University of Edinburgh, 1866-67; Clinical Clerk in Royal Infirmary, 1866-67; attended clinics in Paris, 1867-68; Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Columbian University, Washington, D. C., since 1871; Visiting Physician, Children's Hospital, 1871-86; Consulting Physician since 1886; Garfield Memorial Hospital since 1882; President, Medical Society of District of Columbia, 1886-87; Medical Association, 1888-89; Treasurer, Association of American Physicians, 1886. Author of "On the Diagnosis of Mild Cases of Typhoid Fever," *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, Oct., 1875; "Intestinal Indigestion," *Pepper's Sys. Med.*, 1885, Vol. II, p. 620; "Constipation," *idem*, p. 638; "Enteralgia," *idem*, p. 658; "Acute and Chronic Intestinal Catarrh," *idem*, p. 667 & p. 699; "Cholera Morbus," *idem*, p. 719; "Dysentery," *Wood's Ref. Hndbk. Med. Sc.*, 1886, Vol. II, p. 546; "Simple Ulcer of the Duodenum," *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, July, 1888; "On the Geographical Distribution of Typhoid Fever in the United States," *Trans. Asso. Amer. Phys.*, 1888.

General Medicine: 1603 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

JONES,* EUSEBIUS LEE, . . . Surgical Division, 1851, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1847; M. D., National Medical College, 1850; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1851-52; in practice in New-York City, 1852-73; House Physician, Demilt Dispensary, 1853-57; Secretary, New-York Pathological Society, 1852-57; Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of Army Hospital at David's Island, N. Y., the buildings of which were planned by him, 1861-65; editor, New-York "Medical Register," 1870; in practice in Alameda County, Cal., 1873-76; President, Alameda County Medical Association, 1876. Born in Washington, D. C., December 20, 1829; died suddenly in Oakland, Cal., January 30, 1876; cause, pulmonary congestion.

JONES, WILLIAM J., 3d Medical Division, 1859, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1858.
Residence since leaving the hospital, Snow Hill, N. C.,
1859-84; and Goldsboro, N. C., since 1884.
General Medicine: Goldsboro, N. C.

JUDSON, WALTER, 1st Medical Division, 1871, I.

A. B., Yale, 1864; A. M., 1867; M. D., Columbia,
1870; Visiting Physician, Connecticut State Hospital,
New Haven, 1877-85; Consulting Physician since 1885.
General Medicine: 1145 Chapel street, New Haven,
Conn.

KALISH, RICHARD, 4th Surgical Division, 1877, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1875; Assistant Surgeon, New-York
Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1878-90; Visiting Surgeon,
City (late Charity) Hospital, since 1880; Ophthalmic
Surgeon, Transfiguration Clinic, since 1890; Church
Hospital Dispensary and Secretary Board of Trustees
since 1892; Consulting Ophthalmologist, St. John's
Hospital, Long Island City, N. Y., since 1892; Lec-
turer on Therapeutics, Bellevue Hospital Medical Col-
lege, spring term, 1880; Assistant Secretary, New-York
Academy of Medicine, 1886-92; Secretary, 1892; Pres-
ident, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital,
1889-90. Author of "The Arrest and Partial Resorp-
tion of Immature Cataract, with Restoration of Reading
Power," N. Y. Med. Rec., March 29, 1890; "The Ab-
sorption of Immature Cataract by Manipulation con-
joined with Instillation," *idem*, Dec. 20, 1890.

Diseases of the Eye: 50 West 36th street, New-York
City.

KATZENBACH, WILLIAM HENRY,

2d Medical Division, 1872, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1867; A. M., 1870; M. D., Belle-
vue, 1871; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary,
Diseases of Children, 1873-74; Northwestern Dispen-
sary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1875-78;
Diseases of Women, 1878-80; Bellevue Hospital Dis-
pensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1874-92;
Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the

Chest, New-York Polyclinic, since 1892. Uncle of William E. Studdiford (1893, I).

General Medicine: 22 West 45th street, New-York City.

KEARNEY, THOMAS J., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1876, I.

At Niagara University, 1866-70; St. Mary's College, Montreal, 1870-71; M. D., Bellevue, 1874; Attending Physician, St. Stephen's Home for Half-orphans, New-York City, 1878-83; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1878-79; Clinical Assistant in Surgery, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, 1886; in Gynæcology, 1887. "Author of Manganese in the Treatment of Menstrual Disorders," N. Y. Med. Rec., Aug., 1886.

General Medicine: 126 East 29th street, New-York City.

KEEFE, JOHN W., 1st Surgical Division, 1886, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1884; Visiting Surgeon, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., since 1886; Visiting Physician, St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, since 1889; Providence Lying-in Hospital since 1890; Medical Examiner, City of Providence, since 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 440 Broad street, Providence, R. I.

KEILY, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, 2d Surgical Division, 1889, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1887.

General Medicine: 138 West 104th street, New-York City.

KEMPNER, SOLOMON HORACE,

4th Medical Division, 1888, I.

At University of Cincinnati, 1881-83; M. D., Bellevue, 1886; at University of Vienna, 1888-89; Royal Lying-in Hospital, Dresden, 1889; L'Hôpital St. Louis, Paris, 1889.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Skin: Fifth and Main streets, Little Rock, Ark.

KENDALL, JOHN CALVIN, . 1st Medical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Yale, 1870; M. D., Columbia, 1875; Assistant District Physician, Northeastern Dispensary, New-York City, 1876-77. Author of "A Severe Injury to the Larynx by an Attempt at Suicide: Recovery," *New Eng. Med. Mon.*, Jan. 15, 1882; "Prophylactic Use of Tracheal Tube in Injuries of the Neck in the Region of the Larynx," *Trans. Conn. State Med. Soc.*, 1882. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Norwalk and Norfolk, Conn. General Medicine and Surgery: Norfolk, Conn.

KING,* WILLIAM HEBRON, . 2d Medical Division, 1863, I.

Died while House Physician. M. D., Bellevue, 1862; School-teacher, New-York City, 1860-62; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at U. S. General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 14-21, 1863. Born in South Egremont, Mass.; died in U. S. General Hospital, Newark, N. J., March 21, 1863; cause, typhus fever, chronic nephritis. He contracted the fever while serving in the fever wards in Bellevue Hospital.

KINGMAN, JAMES HENRY, . 4th Medical Division, 1886, II.

A. B., Yale, 1882; M. D., Columbia, 1885; Physician, Board of Overseers of the Poor, New Bedford, Mass., 1887-89. Residence since leaving the hospital, New Bedford, Mass., 1887-89, and Pawtucket, R. I., since 1889.

General Medicine: 72 Broadway, Pawtucket, R. I.

KINNAIRD, THOMAS HAYES, 4th Surgical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., University of Kentucky, 1877; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1881. Residence since leaving the hospital, Silver King, Ariz., and Lexington, Ky.

General Medicine and Surgery: 140 East Main street, Lexington, Ky.

KINNEY,* ELIJAH CLARK, . 4th Medical Division, 1859, II.

M. D., New-York Medical College, 1858; Interne, Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1859-60; attended Euro-

pean clinics, 1860-61; President, Medical Society of City of Norwich (Conn.), 1879; New London County Medical Society, 1879, and 1881-83; Connecticut State Medical Society, 1886; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1884-88; Vice-president, Board of Incorporators, Backus Hospital, 1891-92. Born in Norwich, Conn., July 25, 1829; died there October 19, 1892; cause, carcinoma of the mesentery, intestinal obstruction. Uncle of Witter Kinney Tingley (1888, I).

KINNICUTT,† FRANCIS P., . 1st Medical Division, 1871, II.

Resigned while House Physician. A. B., Harvard, 1868; A. M., 1871; M. D., Columbia, 1871; at University of Heidelberg, 1873; Vienna, 1872-73; London, 1873; Clinical Assistant, Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Columbia, 1873-80; Instructor in Diseases of Children, 1880-87; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs, 1875-80; New-York Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1877-87; Visiting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, since 1880; New-York Cancer Hospital since 1887; Trustee of latter since 1887; Consulting Physician, Babies' Hospital, since 1889; President, Practitioners' Society, 1890; President, Alumni Association, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1890-92; Trustee, 1891.

General Medicine: 42 West 37th street, New-York City.

KNIGHT, CHARLES ASHER, . 2d Medical Division, 1892, I.

A. B., Yale, 1887; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1890.

General Medicine: Peekskill, N. Y.

KNOX, AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON,
3d Medical Division, 1875, II.

At University of Virginia, 1867-70; M. D., Bellevue, 1873; Interne, Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, 1875-77; Visiting Physician, Hospital of St. John's Guild, Raleigh, N. C., since 1879; Professor of Surgery, Leonard Medical College, since 1885; Visiting Surgeon, Leonard Medical College Hospital, since 1885; Member of Board of Medical Examiners, State of N. C., 1885-90;

Medical Examiner, Ætna Life, Northwestern Mutual Life, Hartford Life and Annuity, Mutual Benefit Life of New Jersey, and American Accident insurance companies; Surgeon, Traders' & Travelers' Accident Insurance Company; Advisory Surgeon and Medical Examiner, Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, Raleigh & Gaston R. R., and Raleigh & Augusta R. R.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: Raleigh, N. C.

KNOX,* WILLIAM MORROW,† *2d Surgical Division, 1856, II.*

Resigned while Junior or Senior Assistant. A. B., Columbia, 1849; A. M., 1855; M. D., College Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; Assistant Surgeon, 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Died in Louisville, Ky., April 27, 1862; cause, fracture of the skull by an accidental fall.

KOPLIK, HENRY, 1st Medical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1881; at universities of Berlin, Prague, Munich, and Vienna, 1885-86; Assistant in Histology, Columbia, 1883-85; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of Women and Children, since 1887. Author of "Iodism in the Nursing Infant," N. Y. Med. Rec., Sept., 1887; "Acute Articular Rheumatism in the Nursing Infant," N. Y. Med. Jour., June, 1888; "Tuberculosis of the Testis in Childhood," Amer. Jour. Pediat., Sept., 1889; "Nerves and Nerve Tissue," Buck's Hndbk. Med. Sc., Wm. Wood & Co., 1889; "Arthritis Complicating Vulvo-Vaginal Inflammation in Children," N. Y. Med. Jour., June 21, 1890; "The Etiology of Empyema in Children," Archiv. Pediat., Oct., 1890.

General Medicine: 175 East 70th street, New-York City.

LAMBERT, ALEXANDER, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1889, II.

A. B., Yale, 1884; Ph. B., 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1888; House Physician, Midwifery Dispensary, New-York City, 1890; attended clinics in Europe, 1890-91.

Son of Edward W. Lambert (1858, II.), and brother of Samuel W. (1886, II).

General Medicine: 2 East 37th street, New-York City.

LAMBERT, EDWARD W., . . . 1st Medical Division, 1858, II.

A. B., Yale, 1854; A. M., 1857; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1857; Visiting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, 1862-72; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1861-64; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1858-59; Medical Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society, since 1859. Father of Samuel W. (1886, II) and of Alexander (1889, II).

General Medicine: 2 East 37th street, New-York City.

LAMBERT, SAMUEL WALDRON,

1st Medical Division, 1886, II.

A. B., Yale, 1880; Ph. B., 1882; M. D., Columbia, 1885; attended clinics in Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Frankfort, and Paris, 1887-89; Attending Physician, Midwifery Dispensary, New-York City, since 1890; Clinical Assistant, Vanderbilt Clinic, General Medicine, since 1889. Son of Edward W. Lambert (1858, II.), and brother of Alexander (1889, II.)

General Medicine: 2 East 37th street, New-York City.

LARCOMBE, GEORGE GARMANY,

3d Surgical Division, 1887, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1882; A. M., 1885; M. D., Bellevue, 1885; M. R. C. S. (Eng.), 1888; Ambulance Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1885; at University of Vienna, 1887; King's College, London, 1888. Cousin of Jasper J. Garmany (1883, II).

General Medicine: 82 Liberty street, Savannah, Ga.

LAUDERDALE, JOHN V. . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1864, I.

Attended Geneseo (N. Y.) Academy; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on western river transports, 1862; again, 1864-67; First Lieutenant and Assistant Sur-

geon, U. S. A., 1867-70; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1870-88; Major and Surgeon since 1888. Contributor to "History of the War of the Rebellion," Surg.-Gen. Off.

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.: care Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C.

LAWSON, † ARCHIBALD, . . . *Medical Division, 1866, II.*

Left the hospital while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1866; M. R. C. S. (Eng.), 1868; Professor of Surgery, Halifax (N. S.) Medical College, 1874-1883; Visiting Physician, City Hospital, Halifax, 1878-1883; Coroner, Halifax, 1880-83; Chairman, School Board, 1882-83; Visiting Physician, Blind Asylum and Orphans' Home, 1883. Residence since leaving the hospital, Halifax, N. S., 1870-83; City of Mexico, 1883-1886; Kansas City, Mo., since 1886.

General Medicine: 1120 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

LAY, † FREDERIC HERBERT, *2d Surgical Division, 1880, I.*

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Bellevue, 1878; at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 1878-79; Surgeon, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 1879-80; P. S. & R. Co., 1882-87; A. T. & S. F. R. R., 1882-87; D. T. & Ft. W. R. R., 1888-89; D. & R. G. R. R. since 1882; B. & Mo. R. R. R. since 1889; Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Col., since 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Pueblo, and Denver, Col.

General Medicine and Surgery: 811 Seventeenth street, Denver, Col.

LAZEAR, JESSE W., . . . *1st Medical Division, 1893, II.*

A. B., Johns Hopkins, 1889; at University of Edinburgh, later; M. D., Columbia, 1892.

Address: Baltimore, Md.

LEE, † BENJAMIN, . . . *1st Medical Division, 1857, II.*

Resigned while House Physician. A. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1852; A. M., 1855; Ph. D., 1878; M. D., New-York Medical College, 1856; at hospitals in Paris, 1857-58; General Hospital, Vienna, 1858;

Secretary, American Medical Society, Paris, 1857-58; Assistant Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of Women, 1861-62; Surgeon, 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861-62; Surgeon, 3d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., 1863-64; Corresponding Secretary, Philadelphia County (Penn.) Medical Society, 1875; Vice-president, 1876; Treasurer, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1873-87; President, Mutual Aid Association of Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1878-80 and 1884-89; American Academy of Medicine, 1884-85; Member of the Advisory Council, American Public Health Association, 1885-87; Secretary and Executive Officer, Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, since 1885; Editor "American Medical Monthly," 1861-62. Author of "The Correct Principles of Treatment for Angular Curvature of the Spine," J. B. L. & Co. (1st ed., 1868; 2d ed., 1872); "Tracts on Massage," from the German of Reibmayr, 1884 and 1887; "Diseases of Bones and Joints," Wood's Household Prac. Med. Hyg. & Surg., 1880; Annual Reports, Pennsylvania State Board of Health, 1885-90; and various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1858-65; Philadelphia, Penn., since 1865.

General Medicine, Orthopædic Surgery, and Mechanical Therapeutics: 1532 Pine street, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEE,* DUNCAN C., 1st Surgical Division, 1872, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1869; in practice in Pictou (?), Canada, 1872-74. Died in New-York City, April 25, 1874; cause, carcinoma fibrosum.

LEE, WILLIAM, 1st Medical Division, 1864, I & II.

M. D., Columbia, 1863; Attending Physician, Columbia Hospital Dispensary, Washington, D. C., Diseases of Women, 1870; Member, Board of Health, 1870; Librarian, American Medical Association, 1873-82; Editor "National Medical Journal," 1870-72; Professor of Physiology, Columbian University, since 1872; President, Washington Training School for Nurses, 1885-86; Attending Physician, Emergency

Hospital and Central Dispensary, Diseases of Nervous System and General Medicine, since 1886. Collaborator, "National Medical Dictionary," 1890; and author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 2111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LE FEVRE, EGBERT, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1885, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1880; A. M., 1884; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1883; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, University of the City of New-York, 1885-88; Clinical Lecturer, Practice of Medicine, 1888-90; Professor of Clinical Medicine since 1890; Lecturer in General Medicine and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, New-York Polyclinic, since 1888. Author of "Notes on Materia Medica," from lectures by W. H. Thomson, M. D., LL. D. (1st ed., 1883; 2d ed., 1885; 3d ed., 1886).

General Medicine: 161 West 23d street, New-York City

LEVERIDGE, SILAS P., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1880, II.

M. D., 1879; Ambulance Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1878-79; Attending Surgeon, New-York Dispensary, 1880-85; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, 1880-85; Visiting Physician, 1885-88.

General Medicine: 271 East Broadway, New-York City.

LEWENGOOD, JACOB, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1883, II.

At College of the City of New-York, 1876-79; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; Attending Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, General Medicine, since 1883; Visiting Physician, Old Folks' Home, Yonkers, N. Y., since 1883. Brother of Samuel Lewengood (1883, II).

General Medicine: 129 East 84th street, New-York City.

LEWENGOOD, SAMUEL, . . 4th Surgical Division, 1883, II.

At College of the City of New-York, 1876-79; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; First Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, New-York Post-graduate Medical School,

1884-85; Attending Surgeon, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, since 1883. Brother of Jacob Lewengood (1883, II).

General Medicine: 129 East 84th street, New-York City.

LEWIS, CLARENCE LINDEN, JR.,
2d Surgical Division, 1889, II.

At Vanderbilt University, 1885; University of Virginia, 1886; M. D., Columbia, 1888; Professor of Physiology, Tennessee Medical College, 1890-92; in the drug business since 1892. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1889-90, and Knoxville, Tenn., 1890-92.

Address: 77 Pine street, New-York City.

LEWIS, EDWIN AUGUSTUS, . 3d Surgical Division, 1875, I.

A. B., Yale, 1870; A. M., 1873; M. D., Bellevue, 1873; Lecturer on Anatomy, Long Island College Hospital, 1883-86; Professor since 1886; Visiting Surgeon since 1884; Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hospital since 1889; Consulting Surgeon, Eastern District Hospital, since 1890. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Surgery: 102 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEYTON, ALBERT HENRY, 2d Surgical Division, 1888, I. & II.

A. B., Harvard, 1884; M. D., Columbia, 1887; Attending Physician, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1888.

General Medicine: 256 West 57th street, New-York City.

LINDSLY,* JAMES COOK,† . 1st Medical Division, 1872, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Princeton, 1867; A. M., 1870; M. D., Columbia, 1869; in practice in Newark, N. J., and subsequently in Morristown, N. J. Later he went to the West on account of ill health, and is reported to have died in California about 1888-89; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

LITCHFIELD, LAWRENCE, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1889, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1885; M. D., Bellevue, 1888.

General Medicine: Neville street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

LITTLE, DAVID, 1st Medical Division, 1860, I.

A. B., Union, 1855; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Surgeon, 13th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861-62; Visiting Surgeon, Rochester (N. Y.) City Hospital, since 1869; Visiting Physician, Rochester Orphan Asylum, since 1863. Author of "A Case of Ovariectomy and What May Come of Simple Cleanliness," *Trans. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.*, 1883; "Prophylaxis of Summer Complaints of Infants," *idem*, 1884; "Is Modern Midwifery Meddlesome?" *idem*, 1887.

General Medicine: 162 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

LITTLE,* JAMES LAWRENCE,† . . . *Medical Division, 1861, I.*

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1860; Interne, New-York Hospital, 1860-62; Surgeon in charge of Park Barracks, New-York City, 1862; Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings, Columbia, 1868-79; Professor of Surgery, University of Vermont, 1875-85; Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1879-85; Visiting Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, 1868-78; Consulting Surgeon, 1878-85; Visiting Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, 1876-85. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February, 1836; died in New-York City, April 4, 1885; cause, appendicitis, perforation, acute general peritonitis.

LIVINGSTON,* BEVERLEY, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1878, II.

Ph. B., Yale, 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1877; in Europe for several years after leaving the hospital; in practice in New-York City, and Visiting Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, subsequently. Born in 1852; died in New-York City, June 30, 1883; cause, diphtheria, contracted while on duty at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Dr. Livingston bequeathed his scientific collections and about \$3000 to the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES EDWARD,
1st Surgical Division, 1868, II.

A. B., Yale, 1865; M. D., Columbia, 1868; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1873-86. Residence since leaving the hospital, Oswego, N. Y., 1869-70; New-York City since 1870. Brother of William A. Lockwood (1865, II).

General Medicine: 59 West 36th street, New-York City.

LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM A., . 1st Surgical Division, 1865, II.

Graduated at Union High School, Norwalk, Conn., 1858; M. D., Columbia, 1864; at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, 1866; in Paris, 1866; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1867. Brother of Charles E. Lockwood (1868, II).

General Medicine and Surgery: 23 West Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

LOINES,* JONAS POWELL, Surgical Division, 1850, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1849; Assistant Physician and House Physician, Eastern Dispensary, New-York City, 1856-73. Dr. Loines had the general contract to vaccinate emigrants at Quarantine, New-York Harbor, 1855-70, and furnished large amounts of vaccine virus to the United States Government. He devoted himself to the study of vaccination. Born in Bethpage, N. Y., April 30, 1821; died in Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 15, 1873.

LOOMIS, HENRY P., 2d Medical Division, 1884, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1880; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1883; Adjunct Professor of Pathology, University of the City of New-York, 1887-90; Professor since 1890; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, since 1886; Visiting Physician since 1887; Gouverneur Hospital, 1890-91; Director of Loomis Laboratory, University of the City of New-York, since 1888; Pathologist, New-York City Health Department, since 1888. Son of Alfred L. Loomis, Visiting Physician.

General Medicine: 58 East 34th street, New-York City.

LORENZE, EDWARD J., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1888, I.

At College of the City of New-York, 1880-81; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1886; Junior Assistant, St. Vincent's Hospital, 1886; Surgeon, Italian line of steamers, 1888; Visiting Physician, Eastern Dispensary, 1889-91; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1890-91.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Nose and Throat: 1584 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

LOSEE, EDWIN KNICKERBOCKER,
1st Medical Division, 1890, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1885; A. M., 1888; M. D., Columbia, 1888.

General Medicine: Upper Red Hook, N. Y.

LOVING, STARLING, Surgical Division, 1850, I & II.

M. D., Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., 1849; at Ward's Island Hospital, 1850; Island Hospital, 1851-53; Surgeon, Panama R. R., 1853-54; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Starling Medical College, 1856; Lecturer on Therapeutics, 1857-76; Lecturer on Practice of Medicine, 1875; Dean of the Faculty since 1884; Surgeon, 6th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, 1861; Physician to Ohio State Prison, 1863; St. Francis' Hospital, 1866. Author of various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, West Indies and Central America, 1853-55; Columbus, O., since 1855.

General Medicine: 229 East State street, Columbus, O.

LOWELL,* ABRAM LELAND, . 2d Surgical Division, 1862, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1857; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at U. S. General Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1862; Surgeon, S. S. *Arago*, which was then in Government employ on the Atlantic Coast, 1863-65; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, New-York City, 1865; Washington, D. C., 1867-72; in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872-82; Visiting Surgeon, St. Peter's Hospital, 1878-82. Born in Chester, Vt., June 3, 1832; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 12, 1882; cause, acute lobar pneumonia, congestive malarial paroxysm.

LYMAN, HENRY MUNSON, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1862, I.

A. B., Williams, 1858; A. M., 1875; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Nashville, Tenn., 1862-63; Visiting Physician, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1866-76; Presbyterian Hospital since 1885; Professor of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, 1870-76; Professor of Physiology and of Diseases of the Nervous System, 1876-90; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine since 1890; Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Woman's Medical College, 1877-88; Vice-president, American Neurological Association, since 1889. Author of "Artificial Anesthesia and Anesthetics," 1881; "Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep," 1886; and various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Nervous Diseases: 70 State street; residence, 200 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LYON, IRVING WHITALL, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1864, II.

M. D., University of Vermont, 1862; Columbia, 1863; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Berkshire Medical College, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862; Medical Director, Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Co., since 1866. Author of various articles in *Trans. Conn. State Med. Soc.*, and elsewhere.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs: 26 Buckingham street, Hartford, Conn.

MACARTNEY, WILLIAM NAPIER, 1st Surgical Division, 1890, I.

C. M., New-York State Board of Pharmacy, 1885; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: Fort Covington, N. Y.

MACKENZIE,* COLIN,† . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1862, II.

Resigned while House Surgeon. M. D., Western Reserve University, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, 36th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, 1862; Surgeon, 1862-63; in charge of Camp Chase General Hospital and of Seminary Hospital, 1863-64; Acting Medical Director, 1864; Lecturer on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Cleveland Medical College (Western Reserve Univ.), 1864-65; Professor, 1865-66; Attending Physician,

New-York Dispensary, Diseases of Women, later; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, New-York State Woman's Hospital, 1879-81. Author of "Emphysema occurring during Parturition," 1876; "Pan-ophthalmia," 1877; "Puerperal Septic Pyæmia," *N. Y. Obstet. Jour.*, 1882, etc. Residence after leaving the hospital, Columbus, O.; Cleveland, O.; and New-York City. Born in Cleveland, O., in 1839; died in New-York City, January 16, 1892; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

MACKENZIE, JOHN NOLAND, . 2d Medical Division, 1879, I.

At University of Virginia, 1872-74; M. D., 1876; University of the City of New-York, 1877; Interne, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1879; Chief of Clinic, London Throat Hospital, 1879-81; Universities of Munich and of Vienna, 1882; Surgeon, Baltimore (Md.) Eye, Ear, and Throat Charity Hospital, since 1882; Clinical Professor, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, University of Maryland, since 1888; Laryngologist to Johns Hopkins Hospital and Dispensary since 1889; President, American Laryngological Association, 1889-90; Associate Editor, "Maryland Medical Journal," 1882; American Editor, "International Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology," 1887. Author of "Congenital Syphilis of the Throat, based on the Study of 150 Cases," *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, Oct., 1880; "New Process for Removing Adenoid and Papillary Growths from the Nasopharyngeal Cavity and Throat," *Md. Med. Jour.*, April 15, 1883; "Irritation of the Sexual Apparatus as an Etiological Factor in the Production of Nasal Disease," Prize essay *Md. Acad. Med.*, *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, April, 1884; "Catarrhal Affections of the Larynx," "Leprosy of the Larynx," "Lupus of the Larynx," "Syphilis of the Larynx, Trachea, and Bronchi," "Affections of the Nasal Pharynx," "Hemorrhage from the Nasal Passages," "Neuroses of the Nose," "Syphilitic Lesions of the Pharynx and Nasal Pharynx," "Catarrhal Affections of the Pharynx," "Chronic Nasal Catarrh," "Neuroses of the Pharyngeal Bursa," *Wood's Ref. Hndbk. Med. Sc.*, 1887-89; "Nasal Obstructions," *Keating's Cyclop. Dis. Chil.*, 1889, Vol. II.; also reviews in medical journals.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Chest, and Throat: 605
North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

MACLAREN, WILLIAM STEVENSON,

4th Medical Division, 1891, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1886; A. M., 1889; M. D., Columbia, 1889.

General Medicine: Litchfield, Conn.

MADDUX, THOMAS HODGES, . 1st Surgical Division, 1855, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1854.
Residence since leaving the hospital, Flat Shoals, Ga.;
Jamestown, Ala.; New Orleans, and Baker, La.

General Medicine: Baker, La.

MAGNIN, AMI JACQUES, . . 2d Surgical Division, 1882, II.

B. S., University of Geneva, Switzerland, 1878; A. B., 1878; A. M., 1878; M. D., Bellevue, 1881; Faculté de Médecine de Paris, 1886; Visiting Physician, French Hospital, 1887-89; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Genito-urinary Diseases, 1888-89; Assistant Surgeon, Vanderbilt Clinic, 1888-89; Secretary, Surgical Section, N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 1888-89; Medical Examiner, Equitable Life Assurance Society, in Paris, since 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Paris, France.

General Medicine: 47 Rue Cambon, Paris, France.

MANDEVILLE, DORRANCE KIRKLAND,

2d Surgical Division, 1854, II.

A. B., Hamilton College, 1849; A. M., 1852; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; Physician, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mobile, Ala., 1854-64; Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital, 1863; Visiting Physician, Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1879. Residence since leaving the hospital, Mobile, Ala., 1854-66; Clinton, N. Y., 1866-76; and Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1876.

Address: 15 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARSHALL, † EDWARD GARDNER, § 1862, II.

Probably resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, 124th Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, 1862-63.

MARSHALL,* GUY CARLETON, . Surgical Division, 1852, II.

M. D., Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, 1850; in practice in New-York City, 1852-60; Surgeon, Berdan Sharp-shooters, 1861-62; taken prisoner during the Seven Days' Battle in Virginia and sent to Libby Prison; released in 1862. Born near Cooperstown, N. Y.; died in St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, July, 1862; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

MARTIN, WILLIAM HAMMET, 1st Medical Division, 1862, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1857; A. M., 1860; M. D., 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Chester, Penn., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1862-64; Surgeon, 17th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1867-69; Visiting Physician, St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1876-84. Author of various articles on obstetrical subjects in *Trans. Med. Soc. Kings Co. (N. Y.)*. Residence since leaving the hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Madison, N. J. General Medicine: Madison, N. J.

MARTINEZ, JUAN JOSÉ, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1889, I.

At College of Granada, Nicaragua, 1872-82; South Penge Park College, London, Eng., 1882-84; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1887.

General Medicine: Granada, Nicaragua, C. A.

MASON,* ERSKINE, 1st Surgical Division, 1861, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1857; A. M., 1860; M. D., 1860; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1860-1866; Demonstrator, 1866-70; Adjunct Professor of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1871-75; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1875-76; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1878-82; Clinical Assistant and Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1868-71; Visiting Surgeon, Charity Hospital, 1866-75; Bellevue Hospital, 1875-82; Roosevelt Hospital, 1872-81; New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1868-82; Consulting Surgeon, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 1871-82; President, New-York Pathological Society, 1873-74; Author of "Imperforate Anus," Faculty Prize Essay, Columbia (Med. Dept.), 1860; "On Operation for

Strangulated Hernia without Opening the Sac," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1868; "Holden's Manual of Anatomy, with Notes and Additions," R. M. DeWitt, N. Y., 1868; "Strangulated Hernia Reduced en Masse," N. Y. Med. Times, 1870; "On Lumbar Colotomy"; "Perityphlitis," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1876; "On Amputation at the Hip Joint, with two Successful Cases." Born in New-York City, 1837; died in New-York City, April 13, 1882; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic nephritis.

MATHEWS, EDWARD FROST, . 1st Medical Division, 1855, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; Surgeon, U. S. Mail S. S. Co., between Havana, Cuba, and Colon, 1855-57.

General Medicine and Surgery: Port Chester, N. Y.

MAURY, RICHARD BROOKE, . 3d Medical Division, 1859, I.

At University of Virginia, 1851-52; M. D., 1857; University of the City of New-York, 1858; Surgeon, 28th Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A., in charge of hospitals at Brookhaven and Lauderdale Springs, Miss., and Greenville, Ala.; Professor of Physiology, Memphis Medical College, 1869; Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1871-73; Professor of Gynæcology, Memphis Hospital Medical College, since 1884; President, Board of Education, Memphis, Tenn., 1875. Author of "Report of Epidemic of Dengue in Port Gibson, Miss.," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1861; "Cases of Hepatic Abscess," *idem*, 1867; "Hypodermic Injections of Quinine in Malarial Fevers," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., 1868; "Topical Medication in Treatment of Dysentery," N. Y. Med. Jour., March, 1876; "Fevers of Mississippi Valley: Clinical Contribution," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., April, 1881; "Antiseptic Midwifery," Trans. Tenn. State Med. Soc., 1882; "Case of Tubal Pregnancy, with Remarks," *idem*, 1884; "Peri-uterine Inflammation," Amer. Sys. Gynæc., Lea Bros. & Co., 1889; "Reports of Abdominal Sections," Miss. Val. Med. Mon., 1886 & 1887; Pittsb. Med. Rev., 1888; Memphis Med. Mon., March, 1888. Residence since leaving the hospital, Port Gibson, Miss., 1859-61, and Memphis, Tenn., since 1867.

Diseases of Women: 111 Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

MAURY,* RUTSON, 3d Medical Division, 1888, II.

B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1884; M. D., Bellevue, 1887; Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1890-92. Born in Milton, N. C., August 15, 1865; died in New-York City, May 5, 1892; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

MCALPIN, DAVID HUNTER, JR., 3d Medical Division, 1890, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1885; A. M., 1888; M. D., Bellevue, 1888; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, since 1891; Assistant Instructor, Carnegie Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1892; Assistant to Chair of Pathology since 1892; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, 1893.

General Medicine: 40 West 40th street, New-York City.

MCBRIDE,* THOMAS { 2d Medical Division, 1872, I.
ALEXANDER, { 2d Surgical Division, 1872, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1871; House Physician, New-York Dispensary; Attending Physician, New-York Hospital Dispensary; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1885-86; Lecturer on Symptomatology, Columbia, 1875; Examiner on Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, 1880; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, 1880. Born in Sandusky, O., 1844; died on board S. S. *Aller* on the way to New-York, August 31, 1886; cause, chronic nephritis.

MCBURNEY, CHARLES, 2d Surgical Division, 1870, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1866; A. M., 1869; M. D., Columbia, 1870; in Europe, 1871-73; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1872-74; Demonstrator, 1875-1880; Instructor in Operative Surgery, 1880-89; Adjunct Professor of Surgery, 1888-89; Professor, 1889-1892; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1882-88; St. Luke's Hospital, 1875-88; Consulting Surgeon, St. Luke's, since 1888; New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital since 1880; Visiting Surgeon, Colored

Home and Hospital, 1887-89; Consulting Surgeon since 1889; Consulting Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, since 1887; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1889; Visiting Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, 1888-92.

General Surgery: 28 West 37th street, New-York City.

MCCANN, THOMAS, 3d Surgical Division, 1888, I.

At Washington and Jefferson, 1883; M. D., Bellevue, 1886; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, West Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Penn., since 1888; Mercy Hospital, 1888-90; Visiting Surgeon, latter, since 1890; Surgeon, P. & L. E. R. R., since 1888; P. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. since 1890; Lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery, West Pennsylvania Medical College, spring term, since 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: 928 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MCCORD, § RUSSELL, 2d Medical Division, 1854, II.

At Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1851-52; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1853; in Brazil in 1873.

MCCOY, JOHN CRESAP, 1st Medical Division, 1880, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1879.

MCCREERY, ‡ GEORGE, 2d Surgical Division, 1879, I.

Left the hospital while House Surgeon. A. B., St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., 1874; A. M., 1876; M. D., Bellevue, 1877; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1880-85; Captain and Assistant Surgeon since 1885.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

MCCREERY, JOHN A., 1st Medical Division, 1872, I.

A. B., St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., 1867; A. M., 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1871; M. R. C. S., Eng., 1874; Visiting Physician, St. Vincent's Hospital, since 1887.

General Medicine: 350 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

MC EWEN, ROBERT CHARLES, . 2d Medical Division, 1858, I.

A. B., Williams, 1853; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856; Assistant and Acting Surgeon, 17th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, 1862-68; President, Medical Society of the County of Saratoga; Member of the Council, New-York State Medical Association. Residence since leaving the hospital, Springfield, Mass.; Stratford, Conn.; and Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

General Medicine: 1 Franklin Square, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MCGIFFERT, EDGAR NELSON, 4th Medical Division, 1887, II.

A. B., Hamilton College, 1880; M. D., Columbia, 1886. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City; Syracuse, N. Y., 1887-88; and Duluth, Minn., since 1888.

General Medicine: 1 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

MCINTOSH, JAMES HIGGINS, . 4th Medical Division, 1890, I.

A. B., Newberry (S. C.) College, 1884; M. D., Columbia, 1888; at Johns Hopkins University, 1884-86.

General Medicine: Newberry, S. C.

MCKIM, WILLIAM DUNCAN, 4th Surgical Division, 1879, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1875; A. M., 1878; M. D., 1878; at University of Vienna, 1879-81; University of Wurzburg, 1880; Attending Surgeon, Northern Dispensary, 1882; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Nose and Throat, 1882; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 1883; Assistant Attending Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, New-York City, 1883-85; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, French Hospital, since 1888; Lecturer on Operative Surgery, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, 1883-84; Professor, 1884-85; Instructor in the Anatomical Basis of Gynæcology, 1885-87; Major and Surgeon, 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., since 1888. Author of "The Present Status of Laparolytrotomy, with Report of a Successful Case," N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec., 1887. Residence since leaving the

hospital, Newport, R. I., 1882-83; and New-York City since 1883.

General Medicine and Surgery: 751 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

MCLEAN, MALCOLM, 2d Surgical Division, 1870, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1869; at general hospitals in London and Paris, 1873; Examining Physician, Department of Public Charities and Correction, New-York City, 1870; Visiting Gynæcologist, Infants' Hospital, since 1884; Consulting since 1890; Surgeon in charge of St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, 1888-89. Author of "The Management of Placenta Prævia," 1886; "Dystocia Caused by Occipito-posterior Position of the Head," 1887; "Dystocia Caused by Tumors of the Fœtal Arm," 1889.

General Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women: 29 East 126th street, New-York City.

MCMASTER, NATHANIEL G., . 3d Surgical Division, 1870, II.

M. D., University of Toronto, 1867; Bellevue, 1868; at University of Marburg, 1870; Berlin, 1871; Vienna and Paris, 1872; Resident Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, New-York City, 1874; New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1875; House Surgeon and Chief of Staff, St. Francis' Hospital, 1876; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1876; Acting Assistant Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Throat, 1878; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Skin, University of the City of New-York, 1879; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Digestive Organs, 1880; Secretary, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, 1886; 2d Vice-president, 1891; Attending Physician Demilt Dispensary, General Medicine, since 1892.

General Medicine: 322 East 15th street, New-York City.

MCMASTERS,† DAVID M., . . 3d Medical Division, 1873, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. A. B., Washington and Jefferson, 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1871; Assistant Surgeon, 18th Regiment, N. G. S. P., Duquesne Greys, 1874-77; Surgeon, 1877-81; City Physician,

Pittsburgh, Penn., East End District, 1875-77; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1875-86; Surgeon P. C. & St. L. R. R., 1884-87; Medical Examiner, New-York Life, Mutual Life (N. Y.), and Grand Central insurance companies, Royal Arcanum, and American Legion of Honor, 1891. Residence since leaving the hospital, Pittsburgh, Penn., 1873-81; Midway, Penn., 1881-88; and Pittsburgh since 1888.

General Medicine: Linden and Penn Avenues, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MCPHAIL, LEONARD C., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1878, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; at hospitals in Europe, 1878-79; Attending Physician, Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1880; Brooklyn City Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1880-82; Diseases of Children since 1882; Pathologist, Brooklyn Hospital, 1880-87; Medical Examiner, Prudential Insurance Company of America, since 1887. Author of "Excision of a Rib for Empyema," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1885; "Stone in the Bladder Removed by the Supra-pubic Operation," 1885.

General Medicine: 127 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEAD,* JOHN CALVIN, . . . { 3d Medical Division, 1861, I.
 { 1st Surgical Division, 1867, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1866; Interne, Charity Hospital, New-York City, 1867-68. Born in Macon, Ga., June 11, 1844; died in Charity Hospital, New-York City, August 24, 1868; cause, typhoid fever, intestinal hemorrhage.

METCALF, GEORGE REUBEN, 1st Medical Division, 1875, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1872; A. M., 1875; M. D., Columbia, 1874; at University of Berlin, 1875-76; Instructor in Materia Medica, Syracuse (N. Y.) University, 1877-1878; Curator and Librarian, 1878-79; Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, 1879-81; Visiting Physician, House of the Good Shepherd, 1877-81; Medical Director, Hudson River Tunnel, New-York City, 1882; Surgeon, Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul, Minn., since 1883. Residence since leaving the hospi-

tal, Syracuse, N. Y.; New-York City, and St. Paul, Minn.

General Medicine: 110 West Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.

METCALFE,* FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

2d Medical Division, 1871, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1871; at Vienna General Hospital; Hôtel-Dieu, Necker, Children's and St. Louis Hospitals, Paris; Charité and Langenbeck's Hospitals, Berlin; St. Thomas and London Throat Hospitals, London; Santa Maria Nuova, Florence. Residence after leaving the hospital, New-York City and Florence, Italy. Born in 1850; died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 7, 1892; cause, acute lobar pneumonia. Son of John T. Metcalfe, Consulting Physician.

MILBANK, ROBERT, 1st Medical Division, 1880, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Curator, Charity Hospital, New-York City, 1880-85; Attending Physician, Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Communion, 1881-82; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, General Medicine, 1880-84; Visiting Physician, New-York Infant Asylum, 1886-93.

General Medicine and Diseases of Children: 154 West 48th street, New-York City.

MILLER, CASPER OTTO, . . 2d Medical Division, 1883, II.

At University of Virginia, 1877-78; M. D., 1880; University of the City of New-York, 1881; at Johns Hopkins University, 1885-87. Residence since leaving the hospital, New Market, Va., 1884-85, and Baltimore, Md., since 1885.

General Medicine: 836 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

MILLIKIN,* MURRAY GAYLORD,

3d Medical Division, 1871, I & II.

Attended Miami University and Delaware (O.) College; M. D., Bellevue, 1869; in practice in New-York City, 1873-74. Born in Hamilton, O., June 14, 1849; died there, July 14, 1874; cause, chronic nephritis.

MILLS, THEODORE DENTON, 1st Surgical Division, 1877, II.

A. B., Rutgers, 1874; A. M., 1877; M. D., Columbia, 1876; at Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1886-87; Health Officer, Port Jervis, N. Y., 1879; Medical Examiner, N. Y. O. & W. R. R., Middletown to Liberty, N. Y., since 1883. Residence since leaving the hospital, Port Jervis, N. Y., 1877-81, and Middletown, N. Y., since 1881.

General Medicine, Surgery, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear: Middletown, N. Y.

MINOR, SOLOMON CARRINGTON,

1st Surgical Division, 1893, II.

A. B., Yale College, 1873; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1892.

Address: 13 Cottage street, Bridgeport, Conn.

MITCHELL, JOHN WAITE, . 3d Surgical Division, 1872, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1871; Attending Surgeon, Rhode Island Hospital Dispensary, Providence, R. I., 1873-75; Visiting Physician, Rhode Island Hospital, 1875-83; Visiting Surgeon since 1883; President, Rhode Island Emergency and Hygienic Association, since 1888; Providence Medical Association, 1886-88; Rhode Island Medical Society, 1889; Trustee and Consulting Physician, Providence Lying-in Hospital; Consulting Physician, St. Elizabeth's Home; Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum.

General Medicine and Surgery: 227 Benefit street, Providence, R. I.

MITCHELL, SOLLACE, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1886, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1883; M. D., Bellevue, 1885; Chief Surgeon, Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway System, since 1887; Surgeon in charge of Sand Hills Yellow Fever Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., during the epidemic of 1888; Chief of Medical Staff, Schumacher Hospital, 1891; Consulting Surgeon, South Florida Sanitarium, Sanford, Fla., 1891.

General Medicine and Surgery: 95 West Forsyth street, Jacksonville, Fla.

MOLA,* EMELIO L., 3d Surgical Division, 1864, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1862; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1867; in practice for some years in Peru; subsequently in New-York City, and later still in Cuba. Died in Puerto Principe, Cuba, 1887; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

MÖLLER,* GEORGE HENRY, JR., 3d Medical Division, 1881, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1880; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1881-82; in mercantile business, 1882-92. Born in New-York City, 1854; died in New-York City, May 25, 1892; cause, cerebral meningitis.

MONEYPENNY, JOHN, Surgical Division, 1852, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1847; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, 1852-53; Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, 1862-1863; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1863-65; at General Hospital, Hampton, Va., and Newberne, N. C., as volunteer in the yellow fever epidemic of 1864. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1852-61; Cambridge, N. Y., since 1865.

General Medicine and Surgery: Cambridge, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY,* FRANK, 2d Surgical Division, 1881, I.

At Washington and Lee College, 1869-74; A. B., Yale, 1876; M. D., Bellevue, 1879; traveling in Europe, 1881-83; at University of Vienna, 1882; in practice in New-York City, 1883-84; retired on account of ill health, 1884-85. Born in Paris, France, March 26, 1854; died in New-York City, November, 1885; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

MOORE, JOHN, Surgical Division, 1851, I.

A. B., University of Indiana, 1845; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1850; studying in Europe, 1851; Attending Surgeon, New-York Dispensary, 1852-53; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1853-58; Captain and Surgeon, 1858-62; Major and Surgeon, 1862-85; Medical Director, Central Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, 1862-63; Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1863; Department

of Tennessee and Army of Georgia, 1863-65; Sherman's Army, 1865; Military Division of the Mississippi, 1865; Vicksburg, Miss., and Chief Medical Officer, District of Mississippi, 1865-66; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1883-86; Brigadier-General since 1886; Surgeon-General, 1886-1890; retired since 1890.

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., retired: 903 16th street, Washington, D. C.

MOORE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, . 3d Medical Division, 1870, I.

At University of Virginia, 1858-60; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1868; State Senator, North Carolina, 1876-77; First Vice-President, Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, 1882; Essayist, 1880; Member of Medical Examining Board of the State of Virginia, 1888; President, Richmond Medical and Surgical Society, 1888; Orator of Medical Society of Virginia, 1889. Author of "Pelvic Cellulitis," *Trans. Med. Soc., State N. C.*, 1880; "Report on Scarlet Fever," *Trans. Med. Soc., State Va.*, 1885; "Penetrating Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen," *Trans. Intern. Med. Cong.*, 9th Sess., Vol. II, p. 194. Residence since leaving the hospital, Charlotte, N. C., and Richmond, Va.

General Medicine: 400 East Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

MORRIS, ROBERT TUTTLE, . . 4th Surgical Division, 1884, I.

Preparatory Medical Course, Cornell, 1876-79; A. M., honoris causa, Center College, Ky., 1892; M. D., Columbia, 1882; Consulting Surgeon, Woman's Hospital of the City of Brooklyn (N. Y.) since 1887; Instructor in Surgery, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, 1891; Associate Editor, "New England Medical Monthly." Author of "How We Treat Wounds Today," Putnam, 1886; "Pott's Fracture Compared with the Fracture of the Fibula which follows Abduction of the Foot," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Dec., 1887; "Healing Through the Agency of Blood-clots," *East. Med. Jour.*, Feb., 1887; "The Results of Antiseptic Surgery as Shown in a Series of One Hundred Operations," *Ann. Surg.*, 1886; "Exploratory Operation in Fracture of the Cervical Vertebræ," *idem*, 1886; "Antiseptic Surgery at Bellevue Hospital," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, 1884; "A

Series of One Hundred Joint Resections at Saxtorph's Clinic," Trans. from Danish, N. Eng. Med. Mon., 1886; "The Technique of Knee-joint Resection," Trans. from German, *idem*, 1886; "Malignant Disease of the Navel as a Secondary Complication," Trans. Intern. Med. Cong., 10th Sess.; "Healing by Clot-Replacement: Osteotomy for Bow Legs," Practice, 1889; "The Mechanism and Anatomical Features of Subluxation of the Head of the Radius," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889; "The Action of Trypsin, Pancreatic Extract, and Pepsin upon Sloughs," etc., N. Y. Med. Jour., 1891; "A Third Series of One Hundred," etc., N. Eng. Med. Mon. 1891; "A Fourth Series," etc., Post-grad. Oct., 1892; "The Removal of Carious and Necrotic Bone with Hydrochloric Acid and Pepsin," Trans. South. Surg. and Gyn. Assoc., 1892.

Mechanical and Operative Surgery: 133 West 34th street, New-York City.

MORROW, SAMUEL ROSEBURGH,

1st Surgical Division, 1879, I.

A. B., Yale, 1870; A. M., 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1878; honoris causa, Albany, 1883; at London Hospital, London, General Hospital, Vienna, and at Halle, 1879-80; Lecturer on Minor Surgery, Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, spring term, 1881-82; Adjunct Lecturer to the Chair of Surgery, 1884-86; Adjunct Professor, 1886-88; and Lecturer on Anatomy, 1887-89; Professor of Anatomy and Orthopædic Surgery since 1890; Visiting Surgeon, St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N. Y., since 1881; Albany Hospital since 1886; Child's Hospital since 1886; Vice-President, Medical Society of the County of Albany, 1886-87. Author of "Five Cases of Knock-knee Treated by Macewen's Method," Albany Med. Ann., July, 1886; "Remarks on Intestinal Obstruction," *idem*, Oct., 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: 29 South Hawk street, Albany, N. Y.

MULLIKEN,* EDWARD,† *Medical Division, 1851, II.*

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., Harvard, 1846; A. M., 1853; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850. Died in 1857.

MUNKWITZ, FRANK HERMANN, 3d Surgical Division, 1891, II

M. D., Bellevue, 1890; in Berlin, 1892.

Address: 469 Juneau Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

MUNROE, GEORGE EDMUND, 4th Surgical Division, 1878, II.

A. B., Yale, 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1877; House Surgeon, Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, 1880-81; Lecturer on Diseases of Women, New-York Post-graduate School, 1886-87; Attending Physician, Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1888.

General Medicine: 43 East 33d street, New-York City.

MURDOCH, JAMES BISSETT, . 2d Surgical Division, 1855, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; Surgeon, Steamer *North Star*, 1855; 24th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861-62; Board of Enrolment, 22d District, State of New-York, 1865; City Physician, Oswego, N. Y., 1864; President, Medical Society of the County of Oswego, 1865; Surgeon, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, since 1872; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, since 1886; President Allegheny County (Penn.) Medical Society, 1884; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1888. Author of "Relative Value of Manipulation and Extension in Reduction of Dislocations of the Hip," *Trans. Med. Soc. State Penn.*, 1886; "Operations upon the Foot, Especially Chopart's": Address in Surgery, *idem*, 1887; "Amputations Considered with Reference to the Proper Time for their Performance," *Pitts. Med. Jour.*, Vol. I, p. 85; "Torsion as a Hæmostatic," *Pitts. Med. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 8. Residence since leaving the hospital, Oswego, N. Y., 1856-72; Pittsburgh, Penn., since 1872.

General Medicine and Surgery: 4232 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MURRAY, ROBERT ALEXANDER,

2d Medical Division, 1874, II, & 1875, I.

B. S., College of the City of New-York, 1871; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1873; Attending

Physician, Northwestern Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of Women, 1876-83; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, 1880-84; Visiting Obstetrician, Maternity Hospital, since 1884; Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, University of the City of New-York, 1876-86; Instructor in Obstetrics, New-York Polyclinic, 1887-88. Author of various articles on obstetrical subjects in medical journals.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 235 West 23d street, New-York City.

NAMMACK,† WILLIAM H., 3d Medical Division, 1887, II.

Left the hospital while House Physician. A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1881; M. D., Bellevue, 1886.

General Medicine: 11 Rutgers street, New-York City.

NASH,* FREDERICK, Medical Division, 1852, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1846; A. M., later; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; Assistant Physician, New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, 1857-1858. Born in 1827; died in Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, June 16, 1861; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

NEALIS,* WILLIAM THOMAS, 4th Medical Division, 1863, II.

A. B., St. Joseph's College, Zanesville, O., 1858; M. D., Columbia, 1862; Surgeon, 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Corcoran's Legion; mentioned for bravery in general orders. Physician, City Prison, New-York City, 1865-73; in practice in New-York City, 1865-79. Born in New-York City, February 12, 1841; died in New-York, January 15, 1879; cause, cirrhosis of the liver, pleuritis.

NELDEN, HARRY HOLCOMBE, 3d Surgical Division, 1893, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1891.

Address: Stanhope, N. J.

NICHOLS, ARTHUR EDWARD, 1st Surgical Division, 1882, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1880.

Electrical Business: Rochester, N. Y.

NICOLL, HENRY DENTON, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1867, II.

A. B., Williams, 1863; A. M., 1866; M. D., Columbia, 1866; Visiting Surgeon, Woman's Hospital of State of New-York.

General Medicine: 51 East 57th street, New-York City.

NORCOM,* FREDERICK B., † . . . 3d Medical Division, 1855, II.

Left the hospital while House Physician. M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1854; in practice in Chicago, Ill., 1855-61; and again, 1865-89; Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; Surgeon to the Army of the Tennessee. Born in New-York, April, 1830; died in Chicago, Ill., January 20, 1890; cause, influenza.

NORRIS, HENRY SELDEN, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1877, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of Women, University of the City of New-York, 1878-83; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1878-79; New-York Dispensary for Diseases of Children (extinct), 1878-83; Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1882-87; Visiting Physician, City (late Charity) Hospital, since 1882; Metropolitan Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 1880-82; Clinical Assistant, Diseases of Women, New-York Polyclinic, 1884-86.

General Medicine: 123 West 34th street, New-York City.

OAKES, † WALLACE KILBOURNE,

2d Surgical Division, 1875, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. A. B., Bowdoin, 1870; A. M., 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1873; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, Auburn, Me., 1882-85; Major and Surgeon, National Guard, State of Maine, 1884; President, Androscoggin County (Me.) Medical Association, 1885; Medical Director, Maine Benefit Life Insurance Association, since 1887; Orator, Maine Medical Association, 1888; City Physician, Auburn; President, Common Council.

General Medicine and Surgery: Auburn, Me.

O'BYRNE, WILLIAM J., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1871, I.

A. B., St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., 1866; A. M., 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1870; Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1880-83; Physician to St. John's College and St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

General Medicine and Surgery: 328 Alexander Avenue, New-York City.

OLDS, FRANK WILLIAMS, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1882, I.

At Williams, 1876; M. D., Columbia, 1880; Attending Physician and Surgeon, St. Chrysostom's Chapel Dispensary, since 1882. Author of "Outline Note- and Case-book for Students and Practitioners," 1885.

General Medicine: 26 West 71st street, New-York City.

OLMSTED,* GEORGE HERSCHEL, *1st Medical Division, 1864, I.*

Died while House Physician. At Sodus (N. Y.) Academy, 1857; M. D., Columbia, 1862; in printing business in Jonesville, Mich., 1858; studying medicine in Newark, N. J., 1859; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1861. Born September 4, 1839; died in Bellevue Hospital, December 16, 1863; cause, typhus fever, contracted from a single case in a general medical ward. Relative of Henry King Olmsted (1852, I).

OLMSTED, HENRY KING, . . . Medical Division, 1852, I.

A. B., Trinity, 1846; A. M., 1849; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; Assistant Physician, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1849-50; Surgeon, U. S. Mail Steamship Co., New-York City to Colon, 1852-54; in general practice in New-York City and East Hartford, Conn., 1855-66. Residence since leaving the hospital, East Hartford and Hartford, Conn. Relative of George Herschel Olmsted (1864, I).

Retired: Hartford, Conn.

OPPENHIMER, WILLIAM TELL, 1st Surgical Division, 1884, I.

A. B., Washington and Lee, 1878; M. D., Medical College of Virginia, 1881; University of the City of

New-York, 1882; Professor of Minor Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, since 1886; President, Board of Health, Richmond, Va., since 1888.

General Medicine: 106 North Ninth street, Richmond, Va.

OWSLEY, § JOHN BODINE, † 1857, *I or II.*

Resigned while Senior Assistant. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856. Came from Lancaster, Ky.

OWEN, HENRY E., 1st Surgical Division, 1869, II.

A. B., Yale, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1867.

General Medicine: 40 West 56th street, New-York City.

PAGE, CHARLES, Surgical Division, 1851, I.

Attended Hallowell's School, Alexandria, Va.; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1850; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1851-56; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1856-62; Medical Director, Baltimore, Md., 1861; Major and Surgeon, 1862-82; in charge Columbian General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1862; Medical Director, Hagerstown, Md., 1862-63; Camp Convalescent, Alexandria, Va., 1863-64; Assistant Medical Director, Army of the Potomac, 1864-65; Medical Director, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1865; Surgeon-in-Chief, District of Northeast Virginia, 1865; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, 1865; Medical Director, Department of the Carolinas, Department of the South and Second Military District, 1866-68; Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, 1882-87; Medical Director, Department of the Missouri, 1884-91; Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General since 1887.

Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.: Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

PAGE, ISHAM RANDOLPH, 2d Surgical Division, 1861, I.

At University of Virginia, 1855-56; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1858; Surgeon of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., 1861-63;

Medical Director, 1863-65; Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Washington University, Baltimore, Md., 1874-77. Author of various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, Richmond, Va., 1865-70, and Baltimore, Md., since 1870.

General Medicine: 1206 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE,

3d Medical Division, 1869, II.

At University of Virginia, 1860-61, and 1866-67; M. D., 1867; University of the City of New-York, 1868; Private in Pendleton's Virginia Rockbridge Battery, Stonewall Brigade, 1861; Captain, Morris Artillery, Second Corps, Lee's Army, 1862-64; Major and Chief of Artillery, Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, 1864-65; Professor of Diseases of the Chest, New-York Polyclinic, since 1886; Chairman, Section on Practice of Medicine, New-York Academy of Medicine, 1888-90; Vice-President, New-York Academy of Medicine, since 1890. Author of "History of the Page, Randolph, Nelson, Walker and Pendleton Families in Virginia," Jenkins & Thomas, N. Y., 1883; "Chart of Physical Diagnosis," 1886; "Handbook of Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Aortic Aneurism," J. H. Vail & Co., 1889; "A Practice of Medicine," Wm. Wood & Co., 1892.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest: 31 West 33d street, New-York City.

PAINE, HENRY E., 2d Surgical Division, 1863, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1863.

General Medicine: Dixon, Ill.

PAINTER, HARRY MCMAHON, 1st Medical Division, 1889, II.

A. B., Yale, 1884; Ph. B., 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1888; Assistant Attending Physician, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1890; Attending Physician, Midwifery Dispensary, since 1890.

General Medicine: 602 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

PARDEE, HOWARD ASHLEY, . 4th Medical Division, 1883, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1880; Attending Physician, University Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1883-84; Visiting Physician, Philadelphia (Penn.) Home for Incurables, 1885-87; Registrar, Philadelphia Hospital, Obstetrical Division, 1886-87. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City and Philadelphia, Penn.

General Medicine: 3410 Baring street, Philadelphia, Penn.

PARRISH, JAMES, 2d Medical Division, 1860, II.

M. D., University of Virginia, 1858; University of the City of New-York, 1861.

General Medicine: 408 Middle street, Portsmouth, Va.

PARRISH, JOHN WELLS, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1889, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1887.

General Medicine: Johnstown, N. Y.

PATCHEN,* MILLIGAN, 3d Medical Division, 1885, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1883; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1883; did not join the house staff. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 16, 1860; died in New-York City, July 21, 1883; cause, accidental pistol wound.

PATON, STEWART, 1st Medical Division, 1890, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1886; A. M., 1889; M. D., Columbia, 1889; at University of Edinburgh, 1887-88; Medical Examiner, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1891. Author of "Tetanus and Rabies," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 12.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 596 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

PEASLEE, EDWARD H., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1877, II.

A. B., Yale, 1872; M. D., Columbia, 1875; Bellevue, 1875; at University of Berlin, 1877-78; Assistant

Surgeon, New-York State Woman's Hospital, since 1878.

General Medicine: 29 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

PECK, ANTHONY, 3d Medical Division, 1877, I.

A. B., Hamilton College, 1872; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1875.

General Medicine and Surgery: 4 Sachem Terrace, Norwich, Conn.

PECK, MORTON ROBERTS, . . 4th Surgical Division, 1890, II.

At Harvard, 1884-86; M. D., Columbia, 1889; Assistant Attending Surgeon, New-York Dispensary, and in Genito-urinary Diseases and Diseases of the Skin, since 1890; Assistant, Vanderbilt Clinic, General Medicine, since 1890; New-York Polyclinic, Diseases of Women, since 1890.

General Medicine: 66 East 126th street, New-York City.

PECK,* WASHINGTON FREEMAN,

1st Surgical Division, 1863, II.

A. M., University of Wisconsin, 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1863; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Lincoln General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1863-1865; Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, University of Iowa, 1870-91; Visiting Surgeon, Mercy Hospital, Iowa City, Ia., 1871-91; Surgeon-in-Chief, C., R. I. & P. R. R., 1875-91; Secretary, Medical Society State Iowa, 1865-66; President, 1875-76; President, Scott County (Ia.) Medical Society, 1873-74; Chairman, Surgical Section, American Medical Association, 1883. Author of various articles in medical journals. Born in Wayne County, N. Y., 1841; died in Davenport, Ia., December 12, 1891; cause, valvular cardiac disease.

PELL, ARTHUR, 3d Surgical Division, 1877, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1873; A. M., 1876; M. D., Bellevue, 1876. Brother of Richard Varick Pell (1867, I).

General Medicine and Surgery: Goshen, N. Y.

PELL,* RICHARD VARICK, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1867, I.

Died while Senior Assistant. A. B., Columbia, 1862; later, M. D., Bellevue, 1865. On the afternoon of August 20, 1866, Pell visited his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., and returned to the hospital in the evening in his usual health. On the following morning he was taken with slight diarrhea, which soon became choleraic; he went into collapse at 7 P. M. the same day. He remained comatose until 4 A. M. on the 22d, when he died in his own room in the hospital. Born in Barbadoes, N. J., July 28, 1843; died in Bellevue Hospital, August 22, 1866; cause, Asiatic cholera, contracted in the hospital. Brother of Arthur Pell (1877, I).

PENNINGTON, JOHN CONDUCT, 2d Surgical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1871; A. M., 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1875. Residence since leaving the hospital, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Andover, Mass.; Colorado Springs, Col.; and Morristown, N. J.

Retired: Morristown, N. J.

PERRY, JAMES LEONARD,

3d Medical Division, 1873, II, & 1874, I.

A. B., Harvard, 1863; B. S., Lawrence Scientific, 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1872; Interne, Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, 1877-79; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1872-77; Assistant Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1874; Attending Physician, 1875; Visiting Gynecologist, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1880-82.

Diseases of Women: 79 West 47th street, New-York City.

PEUGNET,* EUGENE EMILE RAMSEY,

3d Surgical Division, 1860, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Assistant Physician, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1860-61; Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861; at the first Battle of Bull Run, and taken prisoner at Sudley Church; Surgeon, 1st Brigade,

1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861-62; in practice in Fordham, N. Y., 1862-68, and again 1869-74; at Clinique à l'Hôpital des Enfants Malades, Paris, 1868-69. Born in New-York City, March 17, 1837; killed near Fordham, N. Y., October, 1879, in an accident on the New-York & Harlem R. R.

PHELPS, CHARLES, . . . { 2d Surgical Division, 1859, I.
 { 3d Surgical Division, 1859, II.

A. B., Brown, 1853; A. M., 1855; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1861-63; Visiting Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, since 1870; Bellevue Hospital since 1878; Chief Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, since 1885; President, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, 1890-91.

General Surgery: 34 West 37th street, New-York City.

PHILLIPS, DANIEL RUSSELL, 4th Surgical Division, 1889, I.

A. B., University of Michigan, 1884; M. D., Columbia, 1887.

General Medicine and Surgery: Care Dr. Sam. Phillips, cor. Delaware & Fifth streets, Leavenworth, Kan.

PIERSON, STEPHEN, 1st Medical Division, 1870, I.

At Yale, 1861, and in 1865; A. M., 1868; M. D., Columbia, 1869. Residence since leaving the hospital, Boonton, N. J., 1870-73; Morristown, N. J., since 1873.

General Medicine: 50 South street, Morristown, N. J.

PIFFARD, HENRY G., 2d Surgical Division, 1865, II.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1862; A. M., 1865; M. D., Columbia, 1864; Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1867-68; Lecturer on Urinary Analysis, University of the City of New-York, 1873; Professor of Diseases of the Skin, 1875-82, and since 1884; Visiting Surgeon, Charity Hospital, 1871-1885; Consulting Surgeon since 1885; Consulting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1877-89; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, since 1884. Author of "A Guide to Urinary Analysis," Wm. Wood

& Co., 1873; "Elementary Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," Lond. & N. Y., MacMillan & Co., 1876; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the Skin," Wm. Wood & Co., 1881; "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," D. A. & Co., 1891; and various articles in medical journals.

Diseases of the Skin : 10 West 35th street, New-York City.

PILGRIM, CHARLES WINFIELD, 2d Medical Division, 1882, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1881; at General Hospital, Vienna, and in Munich and Berlin, 1885-86; Assistant Physician, State Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, N. Y., 1882; Second Assistant Physician, New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y., 1882-88; First Assistant Physician, 1888-90; Superintendent, Willard State Hospital, Willard, N. Y., since 1890; Associate Editor, "American Journal of Insanity," 1882-90. Author of "Acute Lobar Pneumonia with Cardiac Failure," *Independ. Pract.*, May, 1882; "The Advantages and Dangers of Intra-uterine Injections," *idem*, July, 1882; "A Case of Epileptic Insanity with the Echo Sign well Marked," *Amer. Jour. Insan.*, April, 1884; "A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Heart," *idem*, Jan., 1885; "Pyro-mania (so-called), with Report of a Case," *idem*, April, 1885. Residence since leaving the hospital, Auburn, N. Y., 1882; Utica, N. Y., 1882-90; and Willard, N. Y., since 1890.

Mental and Nervous Diseases: Willard, N. Y.

PINGRY, JAMES OAKLEY, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1870, I.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1862; A. M., 1865; M. D., Columbia, 1868. Residence since leaving the hospital, Elizabeth, N. J., 1870; Mabbettsville, N. Y., 1870-72; Millbrook, N. Y., since 1872.

General Medicine and Surgery: Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PINKERTON, SAMUEL H., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1885, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1883. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, and Salt Lake City, U. T.

General Medicine: 236 Main street, Salt Lake City, U. T.

PINKNEY,* HOWARD, 3d Surgical Division, 1861, I.

A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1856; A. M., 1859; M. D., Columbia, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861-62; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of Army Hospital in Frederick City, Va., 1862. In practice in New-York City subsequently and until 1888; Attending Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Ear Department. Born in New-York City, January 9, 1838; died suddenly in a railway carriage on the way to London, Eng., May, 1888.

PINNEY, ROYAL WATSON, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1890, I.

Ph. B., Yale, 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1888.
General Medicine: Derby, Conn.

PLYMPTON,* HENRY SYLVANUS, 3d Medical Division, 1862, II.

At Hopkins' Classical School, Cambridge, Mass., 1854-57; Lawrence Scientific School, student in medicine, 1857; M. D., Harvard, 1860; Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at the DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New-York Harbor, 1862-63; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., on U. S. S. *North Carolina*, 1863. Born in Cambridge, Mass., March 13, 1838; died in that place, September 25, 1863; cause, acute lobar pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.

POINTER,* SAMUEL C.,† . . . 1st Medical Division, 1856, II.

Resigned while House Physician. At University of Virginia, 1851-53; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1855; in practice in Memphis, Tenn., 1856-58; retired on account of ill health, and residing in Pulaski, Tenn., 1858-59; in Europe, 1859-61; in Texas, 1861. Born in Maury County, Tenn., 1834; died near Houston, Tex., 1861; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

POLK, WILLIAM MECKLENBURG,

3d Medical Division, 1870, II.

At Virginia Military Institute, 1863; LL. D., University of the South, 1890; M. D., Columbia, 1869; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1870; Assistant Demonstra-

tor of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1871; Lecturer on Diseases of the Abdominal Organs, Columbia, spring course, 1875; Professor of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1876-79; Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, University of the City of New-York, since 1879; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, 1874-82; Visiting Gynæcologist since 1882; Visiting Physician, Emergency (Lying-in) Hospital, since 1880; St. Luke's Hospital, 1878-88; Consulting Gynæcologist since 1888; Consulting Physician, Trinity Infirmary, since 1878; Northern Dispensary since 1881; St. Vincent's Hospital since 1890. Author of "Surgical Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Organs," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, 1882; "Observations upon the Surgical Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 3, 1884; "Report of Sixteen Cases of Salpingitis Showing its Relation to Cellulitis," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Sept. 18, 1886; "Relation of Medicine to the Problem of Socialism," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Dec. 21, 1889; also articles in *Trans. Amer. Gynec. Soc.*

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women: 7 East 36th street, New-York City.

POPE, ALEXANDER BARNETT, 1st Medical Division, 1886, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1884; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, General Medicine, 1886-88; Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1888-92; Vanderbilt Clinic, Diseases of Children, 1888-92; Instructor in General Medicine and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, New-York Polyclinic, since 1888. Nephew of Bolling A. Pope (1857, I).

General Medicine: 126 West 45th street, New-York City.

POPE, BOLLING A., 1st Surgical Division, 1857, I.

Attended University of Virginia; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1856; studied at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, and Würzburg; Lecturer on the Eye and Ear, University of Louisiana, 1867-86. Author of "A Contribution to Physiological Optics," *Knapp's Archiv. Ophthal.*, Vol. I, p. 459; "Entoptic Phenomena Connected with the Circulation of the Blood," *idem*, Vol. I, p. 1; "Iridectomy without Divi-

sion of the Sphincter of the Pupil," *idem*, Vol. II, p. 87; "Extirpation of the Fibro-cartilage of the Upper Eyelid for the Cure of Certain Cases of Entropion and Trichiasis," *idem*, Vol. I, p. 10; "The Use of Acetic Acid in Affections of the Conjunctiva Corneæ," *idem*, Vol. I, p. 446; "Mechanism of the Pigmentation of the Retina," *Würzb. Med. Zeitsch.*; "Fistula Corneæ," Muller & P., *idem*; "Retinitis Pigmentosa," *Ophthal. Hosp. Repts.*, Vol. IV, p. 76; various articles in *Reports State Soc. Trans.* Residence since leaving the hospital, New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Tex. Uncle of Alexander B. Pope (1886, I).

Diseases of the Eye: 609 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

POPE, GEORGE C., 2d Medical Division, 1891, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1883; M.

D., University of the City of New-York, 1889.

General Medicine: 933 Park Avenue, New-York City.

PORTER,* GEORGE, 2d Medical Division, 1864, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1862; subsequently to leaving the hospital he went to Europe, and on his return resided in Detroit, Mich. Reported to have died there some years ago.

PORTER, WILLIAM EVELYN, . 4th Medical Division, 1890, II.

A. B., Harvard, 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1888; Assistant Attending Surgeon, New-York Cancer Hospital, since 1890; Instructor in Diseases of Women, New-York Polyclinic, since 1890; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1892.

General Medicine: 50 West 33d st., New-York City.

POWELL, SENECA D., 2d Medical Division, 1871, I.

M. D., University of Virginia, 1869; University of the City of New-York, 1870; Assistant Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1871-72; Surgeon of Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., 1875; Clinical Assistant, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Chair of Practice of Medicine, 1871-72; Attending Physician, Central Dispensary, 1871-75; Northwestern Dispensary, 1875-79; Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1878-82; Lecturer on Surgical Dressings,

New-York Post-graduate Medical School, 1882-83; Instructor, 1883-84; Professor of Minor Surgery, 1885-1887; Professor of Clinical Surgery since 1887; Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, since 1886; New-York Infant Asylum since 1887.

General Surgery: 12 West 40th street, New-York City.

PRATT, WILLIAM H. B., . . . 1st Medical Division, 1869, I.

A. B., Yale, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1867; at universities in Germany, 1869-72; Visiting Physician, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Medicine: 94 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRAY,* ORESTES M., 2d Surgical Division, 1865, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1863; studied in Europe after leaving the hospital, subsequently and until 1869 in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clinical Assistant, Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 1868-69. Killed in an accident on the Long Island R. R., near Jamaica, N. Y., April 3, 1869.

PRYER,* WILLIAM CHARDOVOYNE,

3d Surgical Division, 1863, I. & II.

Attended Columbia (Academic Department). M. D., Columbia, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, New-York Harbor, 1863-65; in practice in New Rochelle, N. Y., 1864-88; one of the founders of the New-York State Medical Association. Born in New-York City, February 14, 1834; died in New Rochelle, N. Y., September 24, 1888; cause, hip disease.

PRYOR, WILLIAM RICE, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1882, II.

At Washington and Lee, 1875-76; Princeton, 1876-1877; M. D., Columbia, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; Surgeon, 22d Regiment, subsequently; Visiting Gynæcologist, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Assistant to the Chair of Surgery and of Diseases of Women, New-York Polyclinic. Author of "A Case of Salpingo-oophorectomy"; "Treatment

of Mammary Abscess," *Va. Med. Mon.*; "A Case of Precocious Development," *Amer. Jour. Obstet.*

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women: 15 Park Avenue, New-York City.

PULLEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1892, II.

At Vanderbilt University, 1884-88; M. D., Bellevue, 1891; Assistant to Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1892; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1892-93; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Genito-urinary Diseases, 1893.

General Medicine: 227 East 86th street, New-York City.

QUIMBY, CHARLES E., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1879, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1874; A. M., 1877; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1878; Attending Physician, University Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, since 1884; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1887; Lecturer on Practice of Medicine, University of the City of New-York, 1884-89; Associate Professor since 1889; Assistant Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, since 1888; Consulting Physician, Hospital for Contagious Diseases, North Brother Island, since 1889. Author of "Endocarditis," *Buck's Hndbk. Med. Sc.*, 1887, Vol. III., p. 288; "Pneumonokoniosis," *idem*, Vol. IV., p. 597; "Diseases of the Bronchial Glands," *idem*, Vol. IV., p. 584. Residence since leaving the hospital, Great Falls, N. H., 1880-82, and New-York City since 1882.

General Medicine: 44 West 36th street, New-York City.

RANNEY, AMBROSE LOOMIS, 1st Surgical Division, 1872, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1868; A. M., 1874; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1871; Attending Surgeon, Northern Dispensary, 1872-75; Northwestern Dispensary, 1872-74; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Post-graduate Hospital, since 1885; Professor of Minor Surgery and Genito-urinary Organs, University of the City of New-York, 1876-79; Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, 1879-84; Professor of Anatomy and Phy-

siology of the Nervous System, New-York Post-graduate Medical School, since 1884; Professor of Anatomy, University of Vermont, 1886-88; Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases since 1888. Author of "Essentials of Anatomy," G. P. Putnam Sons & Co., 1881; "Practical Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis," Wm. Wood & Co., 1878; "Practical Medical Anatomy," Wm. Wood & Co., 1884; "Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System," D. A. & Co., 1883; "Lectures on Nervous Diseases," F. A. Davis, Phila., 1888. Brother of Walter L. Ranney (1880, II).

Diseases of the Nervous System: 156 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

RANNEY,* WALTER L., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1880, II.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1877; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1880; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, New-York City, 1881-82; New-York Dispensary, 1882-88; University Dispensary, 1884-88; Lecturer on Practice of Medicine, University of the City of New-York, 1886-88; Professor of Physical Diagnosis, University of Vermont, 1886-88. Born in New-York City, September 9, 1858; died in New-York City, August 17, 1888; cause, chronic diffuse nephritis, uræmia. Brother of Ambrose L. Ranney (1872, II).

RAPHAEL,* HENRY, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1863, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1865-66; in practice in New-York City, 1866-88; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs; Attending Surgeon, Northeastern Dispensary, 1866-67; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1867; District Physician, Department of Public Charities and Correction, 1869; Attending Physician, Manhattan Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1871; Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1869-71. Translator of "Vogel's Treatise on Diseases of Children," D. A. & Co., 1871; "Von Zeissl's Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis." Died suddenly, August 5, 1888, aged forty-seven years; cause, cardiac disease.

RAUCH,† DAVID LOUIS, . . . *3d Surgical Division, 1852, I.*

Left the hospital while Junior Assistant. M. D., Bellevue, 1889.

General Medicine: 1031 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

RAVENHILL,* LEFROY, *Medical Division, 1851, II.*

Died while House Physician. At Classical School, College of Toronto, 1835; in New-York, 1836-51; A. B., Columbia, 1845; A. M., 1849; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1849; Librarian of Columbia College, 1847-51. Born in Newry, Ire., in 1825; died in Bellevue Hospital, May 24, 1851; cause, typhus fever, contracted while on duty in the hospital.

RAWSON,* CHARLES HAMILTON,† *Surgical Division, 1852, I.*

Resigned while House Surgeon. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; Surgeon on Steamer *Lewis*, between San Juan and San Francisco, 1852; and subsequently and until 1856 Surgeon to Marine Hospital, San Francisco; Surgeon, 5th Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, 1861; Brigade-Surgeon, United States Volunteers, 1862; Acting Medical Director, U. S. Volunteers, later; in practice in Des Moines, Ia., 1856-61, and again, 1868-84. Born in Orleans Co., Vt., July 16, 1828; died in Des Moines, Ia., June 27, 1884; cause, enlarged, indurated liver.

RAYMOND,† HENRY INGLE, . *1st Surgical Division, 1882, I.*

Resigned while House Surgeon. A. B., Wabash College, 1877; A. M., 1880; M. D., Bellevue, 1880; Professor of Physiology and Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., 1883-84; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1881 (resigned, 1883; reappointed, 1885); Captain and Assistant Surgeon since 1890. Author of "Analogy between Union in Scion-grafting and the Healing Process of Wounds," N. Y. Med. Rec., April 14, 1883; "Primary Antiseptic Occlusion in Military Practice," *idem*, Oct. 28, 1882; "Gun-shot Injury in the Claviculo-scapular Region Treated by Primary Antiseptic Occlusion with a Single Dressing," *idem*, Dec. 2, 1882;

“Compound Gun-shot Fracture of Radius—Primary Antiseptic Occlusion,” *idem*, Jan. 23, 1886.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. : care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

REID, JOHN J., 2d Medical Division, 1870, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1869; Visiting Physician, City (late Charity) Hospital, New-York City, since 1876; New-York Foundling Asylum since 1885. Author of “Tracheotomy, with the Description of a Method Especially Adapted to Young Children,” July, 1877; “A Method of Suspension by Adhesive Plaster, in Plaster of Paris Treatment of Disease of the Spine,” July, 1878.

General Medicine: 853 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

REYNOLDS,* JAMES BANKS, . 1st Medical Division, 1857, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, New-York City, 1857; at hospitals in Paris and London, and Resident Physician, Dublin Lying-in Hospital, 1859; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of Children, 1859-62, and 1865-70; Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1861; Surgeon, 1862-65; Visiting Physician, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1865; Consulting Physician, later; Visiting Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1869-82; New-York Foundling Asylum, 1869-82; President of the Medical Board of the latter, 1874-82. Born in New-York City, April 8, 1833; died in Port Chester, N. Y., August 18, 1882; cause, pyelitis, septicæmia.

RICHARDS,* JOSEPH B., *Médical Division, 1861, §I.*

Died while Senior Assistant. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859. Born in Oneida County, N. Y., January 20, 1836; died in Bellevue Hospital, June 4, 1860; cause, appendicitis, perforation, general peritonitis.

RICHARDS, THOMAS LINCOLN, 1st Medical Division, 1892, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: Fort Atkinson, Wis.

RICHARDSON,* GEORGE N., . 2d Surgical Division, 1853, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1852; Secretary, Medical Society of the County of Richmond, N. Y., 1866-69; in practice in Stapleton, N. Y., until 1874 or 1875. Reported to have come from Charlottesville, Va., and to have died in Stapleton, N. Y., 1874 or 1875.

RICHARDSON,* WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Medical Division, 1850, III.

Attended Dartmouth. M. D., Berkshire, 1849; in practice in East Montpelier, Vt., 1851; in Montpelier, 1856-67; in Winona, Minn., 1867-74. Born in Orange, Vt., 1824; died in Winona, Minn., June 5, 1874; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

RIGGS,* BENJAMIN CLAPP, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1869, II.

A. B., Yale, 1865; M. D., Columbia, 1869; Interne, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York City, 1869-70; in Vienna, 1870-72; Visiting Physician, Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., 1873-74; in Europe, 1874-75; New-York City, 1875-76; Europe, 1876-79. Retired on account of ill health, residing in New-York City, 1879-83. Born in St. Louis, Mo., February 16, 1845; died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 18, 1883; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

RIVES,* ALEXANDER,† 1862, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., University of Virginia, 1859; University of the City of New-York, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-65; in practice in Memphis, Tenn., and Floreyville, Miss., 1865-1875. Born in Virginia, 1838; died in Floreyville, Miss., 1875; cause, malarial fever. Cousin of Edward C. Rives (1858, II).

RIVES,* EDWARD C.,† 1858, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant (?). At University of Virginia, 1849-50; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1857; Interne, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1858-60; in practice in Virginia, 1860-61; Regimental, and later Brigade-Surgeon,

C. S. A., 1861-65; in practice in Cincinnati, O., 1865-1874; Professor of Physiology, Medical College of Ohio, 1866-69; Visiting Physician, Cincinnati Hospital, 1872-1874; in Hillsboro, O., on account of ill health, 1875-1883. Born in Cincinnati, O., August 27, 1833; died in Hillsboro, O., September 26, 1883; cause, cardiac disease. Cousin of Alexander Rives (1862, I).

ROBERTS, † CHARLES FREDERICK,

1st Medical Division, 1885, I.

Left the hospital while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1883.

General Medicine: Wolfboro, N. H.

ROBIE, † JOHN WILSON, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1863, I.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Ladies' Home, U. S. Army Hospital, New-York City, 1862-65; Surgeon, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 1867-68; President, Yorkville (New-York City) Medical Association, 1880. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1865-81; Santa Barbara, Cal., 1882-83; New London, Conn., 1884-86; Asbury Park, N. J., since 1886.

General Medicine and Surgery: Asbury Park, N. J.

RODRIGUEZ, MARCOS MARTIN, 2d Medical Division, 1890, II.

A. B., College of Cartago, Costa Rica, 1883; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1889; at Media Academy, 1885-86; at New-York Polyclinic, 1890-91.

General Medicine and Surgery: Hérédia, Costa Rica, C. A.

ROOT, EDWARD K., 1st Surgical Division, 1881, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1879; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1881-82; Interne-student, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, 1881-82; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, Hartford, Conn., 1884-85; Visiting Physician, Hartford Hospital.

General Medicine and Surgery: 238 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

ROSE, JOHN HENRY, 2d Medical Division, 1894, II.

A. B., Hobart College, 1889; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1892.

Address: Branchport, N. Y.

ROTH, JULIUS AUGUSTUS, . 1st Medical Division, 1883, II.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1879; M. D., Bellevue, 1882; Assistant in Diseases of the Eye and Ear, New-York Polyclinic, 1883-85; Attending Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Diseases of the Throat, since 1884.

General Medicine: 308 East 79th street, New-York City.

ROWE,* EUGENE O., 3d Surgical Division, 1866, I.

Died while Junior Assistant. M. D., Bellevue, 1864; engaged in mercantile business before he began the study of medicine. Born in New-York City, September 5, 1841; died in Bellevue Hospital, January 12, 1864; cause, typhus fever, contracted in the hospital. Nephew of James Rushmore Wood.

RUSSEL,* CHARLES PORTER, . 1st Surgical Division, 1859, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862-63; Medical Inspector, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864; Inspector, Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York City, 1869; Register of Vital Statistics, 1870-73; Treasurer, New-York Public Health Association. Author of a brochure on "Hydrophobia." Born in Pennsylvania; died in New-York City, June 13, 1886; cause, a large perityphlitic abscess which was opened.

SANDERS, EDWARD, 1st Medical Division, 1878, I.

At College of the City of New-York, 1870-73; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; Attending Physician, Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1879. Author of "Acute Croupous Pneumonia,—Is It an Infectious Disease?" Arch. Med., June, 1881; "The Geographical and Climatic Relations of Pneumonia: A Statistical Study,"

Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., Vol. LXXXIV.; "A Study of Primary, Immediate, or Direct Hemorrhage into the Ventricles of the Brain," *idem*, Vols. LXXXI. and LXXXII.

General Medicine: 126 East 82d street, New-York City.

SANDS,* HENRY BERTON, . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{2d Medical Division, 1855, I.} \\ \text{1st Surgical Division, 1856, II.} \end{array} \right.$

Resigned while House Surgeon. A. M., honoris causa, Yale, 1883; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; studied in Europe, 1856; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1856-57; Demonstrator, 1857-66; Professor, 1867-79; Professor of the Practice of Surgery, 1879-1888; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1862-77; Charity Hospital, 1865-66; Mount Sinai Hospital, later; St. Luke's Hospital, 1862-70; Consulting Surgeon, 1870-84; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Hospital, 1864-81; Consulting Surgeon, 1881-84; Visiting Surgeon, Strangers' Hospital, 1871-72; Roosevelt Hospital, 1872-88. Author of "A Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Removed by Laryngotomy; with an Analysis of Fifty cases of Cancer of the Larynx Treated by Operation," N. Y. Med. Jour., May, 1861; "On the Use of the Plaster of Paris Bandage in the Treatment of Fractures, Especially Fracture of the Femur," *idem*, June, 1871; "A Case of Traumatic, Brachial Neuralgia, Treated by Excision of the Cords which go to form the Brachial Plexus," Brown-Seq. Arch. of Sc. & Prac. Med., Jan., 1873; "Notes on Perityphlitis," Ann. of Anat. & Surg. Soc., Brooklyn, 1880, Vol. II., No. 7; "An Account of Two Cases of Pelvic Aneurism," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., April, 1881; "The Question of Laparotomy for the Relief of Acute Intestinal Obstruction," N. Y. Med Rec., April 22, 1882; "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head," Med. News, Phila., Apr. 28, 1883; "The Value of Internal Œsophagotomy in the Treatment of Cicatricial Stricture," *idem*, Feb. 9, 1884; "Rupture of the Ligamentum Patellæ, and its Treatment by Operation," *idem*, Dec. 26, 1885; "On the Use and the Abuse of Passive Motion," N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 22, 1887; "An Account of a Case in which Recovery took Place after Laparotomy had been Per-

formed for Septic Peritonitis due to a Perforation of the Vermiform Appendix; with Remarks upon this and Allied Diseases," *idem*, Feb. 25, 1888. Born in New-York City, September 27, 1830; died suddenly in New-York City, November 17, 1888; cause, thrombosis of one of the coronary arteries, myocarditis.

SAUNDERS, DUDLEY DUNN, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1857, I.

A. B., LaGrange College, Ala., 1852; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1856; University of the City of New-York, 1856; at the hospitals of London and Paris, 1857-59; Professor of Surgery, Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College, 1860-61; Surgeon, C. S. A., Assistant Medical Director of Hospitals in the Army of Tennessee, 1861-65; Professor of Anatomy, Memphis Medical College, 1865-68; President, Memphis Board of Health in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878-79; Professor of Surgery, Memphis Hospital Medical College, 1885-86; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, 1891; President, Memphis Medical Society, 1884; Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, 1885. Author of various articles in medical journals.

General Medicine and Surgery: 480 Shelby street, Memphis, Tenn.

SAWYER,* SYLVESTER J., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1855, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; studied in Paris, 1855-56; in practice in St. Paul, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., 1856-61; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., 1862-64; in practice in New-York City, 1864-70. Born in Hookset, N. H., May 21, 1828; died in New-York City, November 25, 1870; cause, bilious remittent fever.

SAYRE, REGINALD HALL, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1885, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1881; M. D., Bellevue, 1884; Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1885-90; to the Chair of Orthopædic Surgery since 1890; Lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery, spring term, since 1890; Attending Orthopædic Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, since 1886; Consulting Surgeon, Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital, since 1891; Attending Orthopædic Surgeon, Church Hospital

and Dispensary, 1892; Vice-President, American Orthopædic Association, 1891-92; New-York Pathological Society, 1893; Honorary Vice-President, Orthopædic Section, Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; Assistant Secretary, New-York Academy of Medicine, 1892. Author of "Immediate Reposition of the Parts after Tenotomy," *Ala. Med. Jour.*, July, 1887; "The Treatment of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Nov. 17, 1888; "Excision of the Hip Joint," *Trans. Amer. Orthop. Assoc.*, 1889; "The Simultaneous Occurrence of Disease of the Hip and Knee Joints in the same Limb, with Description of a New Splint for the Treatment of the Same," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 13, 1890; "Traction and Fixation in Pott's Disease," *Phila. Med. News*, Nov. 14, 1891. Son of Lewis A. Sayre, Consulting Surgeon.

General Medicine and Surgery: 285 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

SCHMIDT,* DANIEL WEBSTER, 1st Surgical Division, 1859, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1858; in practice in New-York City, 1861-81. Born in South Carolina, 1834; died in New-York City, February 22, 1881; cause, hemiplegia of seventeen years' duration.

SCHNEIDER, HERMANN AUGUST LOUIS,

1st Medical Division, 1891, II.

At College of City of New-York, 1885-87; M. D., Columbia, 1890.

Address: 186 Ninth Avenue, New-York City.

SCHUYLER,* WILLIAM DAVID, 1st Medical Division, 1871, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1869; House Physician and Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital, from its establishment, November 2, 1871, to April 1, 1872; in practice in New-York City, 1872-87. Born in Rochester, N. Y., 1834; died in New-York City, December 31, 1887; cause, fibro-sarcoma in the abdominal cavity.

SCUDDER,* CHARLES DAVIES, 3d Surgical Division, 1880, I.

A. B., Trinity, 1875; A. M., 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1878; at University of Vienna, 1880-81; Atten-

ding Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1882-88; Clinical Assistant, Columbia, Diseases of Women, 1882-84; Practice of Medicine, 1886-87; Visiting Physician, French Hospital, 1887-92; New-York Lying-in Asylum, 1890-92; Trustee, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Author of "Mollities Uteri," N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec., 1888. Born in New-York City, September 24, 1856; died suddenly in Northport, N. Y., July 19, 1892.

SEABROOK, HARRY H., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1883, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1885-91; Clinical Assistant, New-York Polyclinic, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1888; Attending Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1888; Bellevue Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1889-90; Instructor in Ophthalmology, University of the City of New-York, since 1888; Attending Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, since 1891.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear: 118 East 72d street, New-York City.

SEARS,§ HENRY THATCHER, . 1st Surgical Division, 1863, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1862; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on board U. S. Transport *Fulton*, 1863-64; in practice in New-York City, 1864-89.

SEELYE,‡ HIRAM H., . . . 4th Medical Division, 1884, I.

Left the hospital while House Physician. A. B., Amherst, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1881; Columbia, 1882; Instructor in Physical Education, Amherst College, since 1884.

General Medicine: Amherst, Mass.

SEGUR, (BENJAMIN) AVERY, { 1st Surgical Division, 1861, II.
 { 1st Surgical Division, 1862, I.

B. S., Racine College, 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862-66; Sanitary Superintendent, Department of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1873-75; Visiting Physician, St. Peter's Hospital, 1875-86; Consulting Physician since 1886; St. Mary's

General Hospital. Residence since leaving the hospital, Boonton, N. J., 1865-67, and Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1868.

General Medicine: 281 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SENIOR, ISAAC JACOB, Medical Division, 1851, I.

A. B., Colegio de la Independencia, Caracas, 1844; A. M., 1845; M. D., Columbia, 1850; in Military Hospital, Curaçoa, 1846-47; in United States of Colombia, 1854-55; at Guy's and University Hospitals, London, 1856; Government Accoucheur for the poor population, Curaçoa; Visiting Physician, Almshouse; Medical Examiner, New-York Life Insurance Company, and Equitable Life Assurance Society.

General Medicine and Surgery: Curaçoa, Colony of Holland, W. I.

SHAW,* SAMUEL FRANCIS, . 3d Surgical Division, 1862, II.

A. B., Williams, 1855; M. D., Columbia, 1862; Assistant to the Chair of Physiology, Columbia, 1859, and to the Chair of Chemistry, 1860; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1862-68; Passed Assistant Surgeon, 1868-71; Surgeon, 1871-81; resigned, 1881. Resided in Philadelphia, Penn., 1881-84. Born in Plainfield, Mass., September 7, 1836; died in Philadelphia, Penn., December 7, 1884; cause, chronic nephritis, uræmic coma.

SHAW, WILLIAM CONNER, . 2d Surgical Division, 1874, II.

A. B., Washington and Jefferson, 1869; A. M., 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1872; Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1874; Attending Physician, Pittsburgh (Penn.) Free Dispensary, 1876-82; Visiting Physician, Mercy Hospital, 1876-78; Visiting Surgeon, 1878-87; Alternate Surgeon, P. R. R., 1877-79; Surgeon, P. C. & St. L. R. R., 1877-82; Medical Examiner, Union Central Life, since 1880; Chief Medical Examiner, Pittsburgh, Equitable Life Assurance Society, since 1881; Medical Referee, 1885-87; and Nominator, since 1887; General Medical Examiner, National Life, Vermont, since 1883; Home Life Insurance Co., of New-York, since 1884; State Mutual, Massachusetts, since 1885; New England

Life since 1887. Author of "The Plaster of Paris Jacket: A Question of Priority," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, June, 1877; "Dislocation of the Sternal End of the Clavicle Upward," *idem*, Aug., 1877; "Dislocation of Metatarsal Bone at Metatarso-tarsal Articulation," *Pitts. Med. Jour.*, Oct., 1882; "Occlusion of the Os Uteri during Pregnancy," *Pitts. Med. Rev.*, May, 1887; "The Relation between the Pastor and the Physician," *Evang. Repos.*, Aug., 1887; "Visiting the Sick," *United Presby.*, *Pitts.*, April, 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: 135 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn.

SHERMAN, HARRY MITCHELL, 3d Surgical Division, 1881, II.

A. B., Trinity, 1877; A. M., 1880; M. D., Columbia, 1888; Orthopædic Surgeon, Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., since 1885; Pacific Dispensary, 1885-90; San Francisco Polyclinic since 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, Providence, R. I.; Cold Spring, N. Y.; and San Francisco, Cal.

General and Orthopædic Surgery: 705 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

SILVER, HENRY MANN, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1876, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1875; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1877-80; Visiting Physician, 1880-86; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1878-79; Attending Surgeon, 1879-80; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1882-92; Demonstrator since 1892; Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, 1884-86; Lecturer on Surgery, later, 1886-88; Professor since 1888; Visiting Physician, Gouverneur Hospital, 1887-90; Visiting Surgeon since 1890. Brother of Lewis M. Silver (1887, I) and cousin of Homer O. Hitchcock (1856, II).

General Medicine and Surgery: 39 Seventh street, New-York City.

SILVER, LEWIS MANN, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1887, I.

A. B., Yale, 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1885; studied at Freiburg; Munich; General Hospital, Vienna; and at

Frankfort; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, General Medicine, since 1889. Brother of Henry M. Silver (1876, II) and cousin of Homer O. Hitchcock (1856, II).

General Medicine: 103 West 72d street, New-York City.

SIMPSON,† GEORGE L., 1862, II.

Resigned immediately after appointment to enter the U. S. Navy. M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1860.

General Medicine: 296 Willis Avenue, New-York City.

SIMPSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER,

4th Medical Division, 1885, I.

At University of Virginia, 1881; M. D., Columbia, 1883; at universities of Vienna, Berlin, and Heidelberg, 1885-87.

General Medicine: Washington, Ga.

SMITH, ABRAM ALEXANDER, 3d Medical Division, 1872, II.

A. B., Lafayette, 1868; A. M., 1871; M. D., Bellevue, 1871; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1873-79; Assistant Visiting Physician and Surgeon, New-York State Woman's Hospital, 1874-79; Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, spring term, 1876-79; Lecturer, winter term, 1879-80; Professor, *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine, 1880-92; Principles and Practice of Medicine since 1892; Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, since 1882; Consulting Physician, Gouverneur Hospital, since 1888; Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled since 1890.

General Medicine: 40 West 47th street, New-York City.

SMITH, CHARLES PECK, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1876, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1874.

General Medicine: 246 West 44th street, New-York City.

General French's Division, Sumner's Corps, later; Surgeon, 14th Regiment, New-York State Militia, 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, later, and until close of the war; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., 1865-; at New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston. Born in Butternuts (now Morris), N. Y., February 26, 1836; died in Patterson, N. Y., September 19, 1876; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis. Brother of Ernest Hebersmith (1862, II).

SMITH, STEPHEN, Surgical Division, 1851, II.

A. M., honoris causa, Brown, 1878; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850; Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1854-91; Charity Hospital, 1854-60; St. Vincent's Hospital since 1876; Consulting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1892; Professor of Principles of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1861-65; Lecturer on Anatomy, 1865-66; Professor, 1866-72; Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of the City of New-York, since 1874; Commissioner, New-York City Health Department, 1868-72; Member, National Board of Health, since 1879; State Board of Charities, 1881; New-York State Commissioner in Lunacy, 1882-87. Editor, "New-York Journal of Medicine," 1856-60; "American Medical Times," 1860-64; "Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations," 1891. Author of "Handbook of Surgical Operations," Baillier Bros., 1862; "Manual of the Principles and Practice of Operative Surgery," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1882; "The Principles and Practice of Operative Surgery," Lea Bros. & Co., 1887; "The Doctor in Medicine," 1872; "Annual Reports of the State Commission in Lunacy," 1882-87.

General Surgery: 574 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

SNOW, WALTER HOWARD, . 2d Medical Division, 1881, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1880; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, 1881.

SOUTHACK,* JOHN WILLIAM, 3d Surgical Division, 1865, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1861; M. D., Bellevue, 1865; in Europe, 1866; Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1866; Assis-

tant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1865-70; Prosector to the Chair of Operative and Clinical Surgery, 1865-69; Clinical Assistant, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1865-69; in Europe on account of ill health, 1866; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1868; again in Europe, 1868, studying in Vienna and Würzburg; returned to New-York City, 1869. Born in New-York City, December 21, 1839; died in New-York City, December 14, 1869; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

SOUTHWORTH, JAMES W., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1864, I.

A. B., Georgetown (Ky.) College, 1859; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1862.
General Medicine: Glasgow, Mo.

SPENCER, JOHN CAMPBELL, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1887, I.

A. B., Columbia, 1882; M. D., 1885; House Physician, Seaside Sanitarium of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, N. Y., 1887; at University of Berlin, 1887-88; University of Vienna, 1888. Author of "Review and Translation of Professor Camillo Golgi's article on the 'Cycle of Evolution of the Malaria-Parasite of Tertian Intermittent Fever,'" March 30, 1889; "Translation and Comments on Dr. Raphael Hirsch's 'Recent Views on Rheumatism,'" Deut. Med. Woch., June 11, 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, New Dorp, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal.

General Medicine: Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SPROAT,* LOUIS DELANO, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1870, I.

Graduated at Chillicothe (O.) High School; M. D., Columbia, 1869; Surgeon, New-York City Police Department, 1870; District Physician, Department of Public Charities and Correction; in practice in New-York City, 1870-83. Born in Chillicothe, O., April 1, 1845; died in New-York City, October 28, 1883; cause, typhoid fever, intestinal hemorrhage.

STAFFORD, JAMES, 4th Medical Division, 1888, II.

At Madison University, 1880-81; M. D., University of Vermont, 1885; Columbia, 1886; Assistant Attend-

ing Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1888-90; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1889-90; Diseases of Children since 1890; Assistant Visiting Physician, Demilt Dispensary, 1889; Assistant in Gynæcology and in Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, since 1890.

Diseases of Women and Children: 157 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

STARKE, GEORGE C., 2d Medical Division, 1854, I.

At University of Virginia, 1851-52; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1853; at hospitals in Paris, 1854-55; in practice, Petersburg, Va., 1856-61; Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., 1865; in mercantile business since 1865. Residence since leaving the hospital, Petersburg, Va., 1856-61; Hickford, Va., since 1865.

Merchant: Hicksford, Va.

STARR, M. ALLEN, 4th Medical Division, 1882, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1876; A. M., 1879; Ph. D., 1886; M. D., Columbia, 1880; at University of Heidelberg, 1882; Vienna Medical School and Hospital, 1882-83; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Nervous System, 1883-84; Demilt Dispensary, 1884-88; New-York Polyclinic, 1883-88; Professor, 1885-88; Clinical Lecturer, Diseases of the Nervous System, Columbia, 1887-88; Clinical Professor, 1888-89; Professor since 1889. Author of "Cortical Lesions of the Brain," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., Jan., April, and July, 1884; "The Sensory Tract," Prize Essay, Alum. Assoc. Coll. Phys. & Surg., 1884, Jour. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., July, 1884; "Localization of Spinal Functions," Amer. Jour. Neur. and Psych., Oct., 1884; "Vaso-motor and Trophic Neuroses," Pepper's Sys. Med., 1886, Vol. V., p. 1241; "Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease," Wm. Wood & Co., 1890.

Nervous Diseases and Insanity: 22 West 48th street, New-York City.

STEARNS, HENRY S., 1st Surgical Division, 1885, II.

At Columbia School of Mines, 1879-81; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1884; at University of Vienna, 1887; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1887-89; Demilt

Dispensary, General Medicine, 1889-92; Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1892; Assistant in Pathology, University of the City of New-York, since 1888.

General Medicine: 21 East 44th street, New-York City.

STEURER, JOHN ADAM, . . . 1st Medical Division, 1874, II.

At College of the City of New-York, 1870; M. D., Bellevue, 1873; at University of Vienna, 1874-76; University of Strasburg, 1875; Clinical Assistant, New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 1871-72; Attending Physician, Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1876-78; Attending Surgeon, 1878-86; Lecturer on Surgical Pathology, American Veterinary College, 1885-88. Author of "A New Aspirator," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1873; "A New Endoscope," Archiv. für Derm., 1875; "Urethral Dilator," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1878.

General Surgery and Genito-urinary Surgery: 78 West 47th street, New-York City.

STEVENS,* JONATHAN HUMPHREY PETTIBONE,
1st Surgical Division, 1853, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1852; Surgeon of a transatlantic line of steamers, New-York to Liverpool, 1853-54; in practice in Norfolk, Conn., 1854-61; Assistant Surgeon, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, 1861-62; in the Peninsular Campaign; in practice in Norfolk, Conn., 1862-85. Born in Norfolk, Conn., December 9, 1830; died there December 18, 1885; cause, otitis media, cerebral meningitis.

STEWART, CHARLES W., . . . 1st Medical Division, 1893, I.

Ph. B., Yale, 1888; M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: Newport, R. I.

STEWART, GEORGE DAVID, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1890, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1889; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, since 1892.

General Medicine and Surgery: 149 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

STILLWELL, JOHN EDWIN, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1877, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1875.

General Medicine: 151 East 21st street, New-York City.

ST. JOHN, SAMUEL BENEDICT, 2d Surgical Division, 1871, II.

A. B., Yale, 1866; M. D., Columbia, 1870; at Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, 1872-73; General Hospital, Vienna, 1872-73; University of Berlin, 1872; House Surgeon, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New-York City, 1869-70; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Throat, 1873-75; Northwestern Dispensary, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1875-78; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1876-78; Surgeon, 1878; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Columbia, 1871-72; Clinical Assistant in Diseases of the Eye, 1874-78; Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, Yale Medical School, since 1882; Secretary, Medical Society of the State of Connecticut, 1883-88; American Ophthalmological Society, 1888. Author of "Treatment of Fractures by Plaster Apparatus," Amer. Jour. Med. Sc., July, 1872; "Sympathetic Ophthalmia," Trans. Med. Soc., State Conn., 1881; "Eye Strain as a Cause of Reflex Irritation," *idem*, 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1874-78; Hartford, Conn., since 1878.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear: 43 Pratt street, Hartford, Conn.

STOCKWELL, † GEORGE NORMAN,

1st Surgical Division, 1893, I.

Left the hospital while House Surgeon. M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.

Address: Stamford, Conn.

STODDARD, HENRY B., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1868, II.

A. B., Williams, 1862; M. D., Bellevue, 1866.

General Medicine: Newtonville, Mass.

STOECKEL, GUSTAV MOZART, 4th Surgical Division, 1875, II.

A. B., Yale, 1871; A. M., 1874; M. D., Columbia, 1874; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1875-76; Paris,

1876; Interne, Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New-York City, 1873-74; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, summer corps, 1879-82.

General Medicine: 361 West 42d street, New-York City.

STOKES, CHARLES FRANCIS, 4th Surgical Division, 1885, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1884; House Surgeon, Gouverneur Hospital, N. Y., 1886; in practice, New-York City, 1886-89; Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1889-92; Junior Lieutenant and Passed Assistant Surgeon since 1892.

Lieutenant and Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.: care Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

STOLL,* OSCAR PALLETTE, . . . Medical Division, 1852, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1851. Born in Sussex County, N. J., 1830; died in Napa Valley, Cal., March 23, 1860; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

STONE, JESSE BURSON, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1891, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1890.

Address: Wichita, Kan.

STONE,* JONATHAN COOLIDGE, 3d Medical Division, 1863, II.

A. B., Williams, 1848; M. D., Bellevue, 1863; Assistant to Professor Agassiz, surveying the shores of Lake Superior, 1848. On a voyage to Singapore on account of ill health, and in mercantile business there, 1848-51; in California, 1851; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., at Military Hospital, New-York City, (now the Nursery and Child's Hospital), 1863; in practice in New-York City, 1863-64; in West Farms, N. Y., 1864-68. Born in Newburyport, Mass., October 23, 1826; died in West Farms, N. Y., April 8, 1868; cause, acute lobar pneumonia. Cousin of William Coolidge Stone (1882, I).

STONE,* WILLIAM COOLIDGE, 3d Medical Division, 1882, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1880; at University of Freiburg, 1882; University of Vienna, 1882-83; London, 1883. Residence after leaving the hospital, New-York City,

1882-86; Lakewood, N. J., 1886-93. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 21, 1857; died suddenly in Lakewood, N. J., February 5, 1893; cause, apoplexy. Cousin of Jonathan Coolidge Stone (1863, II).

STONE, WILLIAM FLETCHER, 1st Surgical Division, 1891, II.

Ph. B., Yale, 1882; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1890.

Address. 143 Lamberton street, New Haven, Conn.

STRANG,* ALBERT, 2d Surgical Division, 1868, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1867; Assistant Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1869; Prosecutor to the Chair of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1868-70; in practice in Yorktown, N. Y., 1870-88. Died in New-York City, January 24, 1888, aged 44 years; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

STRONG, CYRUS JOHN, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1893, II.

A. B., Wesleyan, 1886; A. M., 1889; M. D., Columbia, 1890.

Address: Madison, N. J.

STUDDIFORD, WILLIAM EMERY, 3d Medical Division, 1893, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1888; A. M., 1891; M. D., Bellevue, 1891. Nephew of William H. Katzenbach (1872, II).

Address: Trenton, N. J.

SUYDAM,§ CHARLES HENRY, . 2d Medical Division, 1862, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1855; A. M., later; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862; Assistant Surgeon, 27th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, 1863; Surgeon, 34th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, 1864-66.

SWAN, HENRY STORER, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1873, I.

At Yale, 1863-65; M. D., Columbia, 1871; Member of Rhode Island State Board of Health since 1887; Reside since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1874; Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1874-83; Bristol, R. I., since 1883.

General Medicine: Bristol, R. I.

SWIFT, GEORGE MONTAGUE, . 4th Medical Division, 1881, I.

A. B., Amherst, 1876; A. M., 1879; M. D., Columbia, 1879; at Vienna, 1881-82; Resident Physician, New-York Foundling Asylum, 1882-83; Visiting Physician, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, since 1883. Author of various articles in medical journals. Brother of William J. Swift (1880, I) and cousin of Thomas Delano Swift (1881, I).

General Medicine: 29 East 31st street, New-York City.

SWIFT,* J. FOSTER, 1st Medical Division, 1859, I.

A. B., Hobart College, 1852; A. M., 1857; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1859; in practice in New-York City, 1859-61; Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 1861; in practice in New-York City, 1861-70; Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, spring term, 1866-67; Professor, 1867-71; Professor of Obstetrics, Long Island College Hospital; Visiting Physician, St. Luke's Hospital, Nursery and Child's Hospital, Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, and New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women, later; Charity Hospital, 1866-72; in Europe on account of ill health, 1870-71; on the Pacific Coast, 1871-72; in the south of France, 1872-73; in the island of Santa Cruz, 1874-1875. Born in Geneva, N. Y., October 31, 1833; died in the island of Santa Cruz, May 10, 1875; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

SWIFT,* THOMAS DELANO, . . 1st Medical Division, 1881, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1875; A. M., 1878; M. D., Columbia, 1879; Inspector, New-York City Health Department; Visiting Physician, Demilt Dispensary, 1881-88. Born in Geneva, N. Y., 1854; died suddenly in New-York City, March 3, 1888; cause, chronic nephritis, uræmic coma. Cousin of William J. Swift (1880, I) and George M. (1881, I).

SWIFT, WILLIAM J., 2d Medical Division, 1880, I.

A. B. Amherst, 1873; A. M., 1876; M. D., Columbia, 1878; Attending Surgeon, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of the Throat, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, New-

York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Diseases of the Throat, 1886-89; Clinical Assistant, Columbia, Diseases of the Throat, since 1886; Clinical Instructor, Vanderbilt Clinic, Diseases of the Throat, 1888-90; Surgeon, Metropolitan Throat Hospital, since 1885; Medical Examiner, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, since 1888. Author of "Maternal Impressions on the Fœtus," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 9, 1886; "A Nasal Speculum," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Nov., 1887. Brother of George M. Swift (1881, I) and cousin of Thomas Delano Swift (1881, I).

General Medicine: 40 East 30th street, New-York City.

SYMINGTON, JAMES, 4th Medical Division, 1877, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1875; at the universities of Vienna and Prague intermittingly, 1882-86. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, and several cities in Europe.

Retired: care of Albert Symington, Esq., 35 Wall street, New-York City.

SYMONDS, BRANDRETH, 4th Medical Division, 1886, I.

A. B., Hobart, 1881; A. M., 1885; M. D., Columbia, 1884; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1886-87; Northwestern Dispensary, 1886-88; Instructor, New-York Polyclinic, General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, 1887; Assistant Attending Physician, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, 1888-90; Medical Examiner, Mutual Life Insurance Co., since 1889. Author of "A Manual of Chemistry for the Use of Medical Students," Blakiston, S. & Co., 1889; "Tests for Sugar in the Urine," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, July, 1890.

General Medicine: 1 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.

SYMS, PARKER, 2d Surgical Division, 1883, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1882; Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, University of the City of New-York, 1883-84; Assistant Surgeon, New-York Hospital Dispensary, 1884-85; Visiting Surgeon, New-York Colored Home and Hospital, since 1886; Assistant

Attending Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, 1885-86, and 1890-91; New-York Cancer Hospital since 1891; Consulting Surgeon, New-York Italian Home Hospital, since 1891; All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., since 1892.

General Medicine and Surgery: 55 West 36th street, New-York City.

SYNNOTT,* JAMES, 3d Surgical Division, 1871, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1869.
Died suddenly in Middletown, Conn., March 5, 1873,
aged 24 years; cause, apoplexy.

TAYLOR,† BLAIR DABNEY, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1871, I.

Left the hospital while House Physician. A. B., Virginia Military Institute, 1864; M. D., University of Virginia, 1869; University of the City of New-York, 1870; at St. Bartholomew's and St. George's Hospitals, London, 1870-71; in practice, 1871-75; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1875-80; Captain and Assistant Surgeon since 1880; one of the Secretaries of the Section on Public and International Hygiene, International Medical Congress, Ninth Session, 1887. Residence since leaving the hospital, Cold Spring, N. Y., Highland Falls, N. Y., Charlestown, W. Va., and U. S. Army.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.: care, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

TAYLOR,* WILLIAM HOWLAND,

3d Medical Division, 1877, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1876; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., 1879-91; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., 1878-91; President, Medical Board, 1885; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, 1885-91; Medical Examiner, Bristol (Mass.), 3d District, 1880-91; Censor, Massachusetts State Medical Society, 1880-91; Secretary, Massachusetts State Medico-legal Society, 1882-91; Bristol South District Medical Society, 1885-91; President, New Bedford Society for Medical Improvement, 1885. Author of "A Case of Delayed Putrefaction," Bost. Med.

and Surg. Jour., 1883; "A Case of Infanticide," *idem*, 1885; "Notes on the Lawton Murder," *idem*, 1886. Born in New Bedford, Mass., November 28, 1853; died there, July 20, 1891; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

TEATS,* SYLVESTER, 2d Surgical Division, 1854, I.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1853; in practice in New-York City, 1853-61, and subsequently until 1863; Prosector to the Chair of Operative and Clinical Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1861-63; Assistant Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1862; Medical Director, U. S. Sanitary Commission, on board U. S. Transport *S. R. Spaulding*, 1862. Died August 19, 1887, aged 62 years.

TEETER, JOHN NELSON, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1894, I.

M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1892.
Address: Tom's River, N. J.

TEN EYCK, BENJAMIN LANSING,
4th Surgical Division, 1886, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1885; Assistant House Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1886-87; Assistant Surgeon, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1886-87; in private practice, 1887-89, in Newark, N. J., Cohoes, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., and New-York City, successively. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., since 1889.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.: care of Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

TERRIBERRY, CALVIN, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1874, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1873; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., 1878-89; St. Joseph's Hospital since 1880.

General Medicine: 172 Market street, Paterson, N. J.

THACHER, JOHN SEYMOUR, . 3d Medical Division, 1883, I.

A. B., Yale, 1877; M. D., Columbia, 1880; Interne, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1883-85; Instructor in Pathology, Carnegie Laboratory, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1885; New-York Polyclinic,

1885-90; Lecturer on Pathology and General Medicine since 1890; Pathologist, New-York State Emigrants' Hospital, 1886-90; New-York Colored Home and Hospital, 1886-89; Presbyterian Hospital since 1888; St. Luke's Hospital since 1888.

General Medicine: 33 West 39th street, New-York City.

THOMAS, CHARLES HENRY, 4th Surgical Division, 1876, II.

A. B., Yale, 1873; M. D., Bellevue, 1875; Medical College of Ohio, 1886; Lecturer on Anatomy, and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College of Ohio, 1880-82.

General Medicine: 1001 Madison Avenue, Covington, Ky.

THOMAS, JAMES CLARKE, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1868, I.

A. B., Yale, 1864; A. M., 1867; M. D., Columbia, 1868; Visiting Obstetrician, New-York Infant Asylum.

General Medicine: 107 West 47th street, New-York City.

THOMAS, THEODORE GAILLARD,

2d Medical Division, 1853, II.

M. D., Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1852; at Lying-in Asylum, Dublin, 1854; hospitals of Paris, 1854-56; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of the Skin, 1855-60; Lecturer on Obstetrics, University of the City of New-York, 1855-60; Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Columbia, 1863-65; Professor, 1865-79; Professor of Diseases of Women, 1879-89; Visiting Physician, Strangers' Hospital, New-York City, 1871-72; Bellevue Hospital, 1859-71; New-York State Woman's Hospital, 1864-70; Charity Hospital, 1860-66; Maternity Hospital, 1878-80; Roosevelt Hospital, 1871-81; Consulting Physician, New-York State Woman's Hospital, since 1870; St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1869-84; Nursery and Child's Hospital, New-York City, since 1871; New-York Infirmary for Women and Children since 1871; St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1870-80; New-York Foundling Asylum since 1880; French Hospital,

since 1881; President, New-York Obstetrical Society, 1866; Secretary, New-York Academy of Medicine, 1859-61; Vice-President, 1878-81; Medical Society of the County of New-York, 1869. Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women," H. C. Lea, Son & Co., 5th ed., 1880.

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 600 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

THOMSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, 3d Medical Division, 1893, II.

At School for Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath, London, 1878-84; London University, 1884; M. D., Bellevue, 1892.

Address: Montego Bay, Jamaica, W. I.

THOMSON, MASON, 3d Surgical Division, 1878, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1873; A. M., 1876; M. D., Bellevue, 1876; Attending Physician, New-York Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs, 1880-85; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1881-83; Attending Surgeon, Eastern Dispensary, 1886-87.

General Medicine: 168 Lexington Avenue, New-York City.

THOMSON,† ROBERT CLARK,§ 1852, I.

Probably resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1850.

TINGLEY, WITTER KINNEY, . . 3d Medical Division, 1888, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1886; Visiting Physician, Workhouse, Norwich, Conn., since 1889; President, Norwich Medical Association, since 1890; one of the incorporators of and Visiting Physician to Backus Hospital, 1892. Nephew of Elijah C. Kinney (1859, II).

General Medicine: Norwich, Conn.

TITTERINGTON, JAMES HENRY, 4th Surgical Division, 1892, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1891.

General Medicine and Surgery: 39 West 27th street, New-York City.

TORREY, CHARLES TURNER, . 4th Medical Division, 1875, I.

A. B., Bowdoin, 1870; M. D., Columbia, 1873; in practice in Yarmouthville, Me., 1875.

Retired: Cumberland Centre, Me.

TORREY,† WILLIAM STONE, . 1st Surgical Division, 1885, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. At Lafayette, 1880-1881; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1884. Author of "Inguino-properitoneal Hernia, with Report of Operation," *Ann. Surg., Mch.*, 1888; and various other articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, Scranton, Penn., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Medicine: 81 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOWLERTON, CHARLES H., . 2d Medical Division, 1891, II.

Graduated at Leavenworth Institute, Wolcott, N. Y., 1886; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1889.

General Medicine: Lyons, N. Y.

TOWNSEND, CHARLES EMERSON,

4th Surgical Division, 1893, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1892.

Address: Middletown, N. Y.

TOWNSEND, WISNER ROBINSON,

2d Surgical Division, 1881, II.

A. B., Columbia, 1877; A. M., 1880; M. D., 1880; Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, since 1889; Orthopædic Surgeon, New-York Infant Asylum, since 1890; Consulting Surgeon, Bayonne (N. J.) Hospital, since 1891; Lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, since 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1881; South Pittsburgh, Tenn., 1882-88; and New-York City since 1888.

Orthopædic Surgery: 28 West 59th street, New-York City.

TRACY, ROGER SHERMAN, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1869, I.

A. B., Yale, 1862; M. D., Columbia, 1868; at University of Berlin, 1869-70; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1870-87; Chief Sanitary Inspector, 1887; Register of Vital Statistics, 1887-92. Author of "Hygiene of Occupation," Buck's Hygiene, Wm. Wood & Co., 1879, Vol. II., p. 5; "Public Nuisances," *idem*, Vol. II., p. 381; "Village Sanitary Associations," Vol. II., p. 573; "Hygiene," supplement to Foster's "Primer of Physiology," D. A. & Co., 1883; "Handbook of Sanitary Information for Householders," D. A. & Co., 1883; "Essentials of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," D. A. & Co., 1884.

Sanitary Science: 74 West 46th street, New-York City.

TUCKER,* GEORGE HERRIOT,† *Surgical (?) Division, 1852, I.*

Resigned while Junior or Senior Assistant. M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1851; Chief of Bureau, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C.; Projector and Editor, "New-York Medical Register," 1860-62; Compiler of "Catalogue of Alumni Officers and Fellows of College of Physicians and Surgeons." Born in New-York, December 22, 1828; died in New-York City, January 25, 1862; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

TUNSTALL, ALEXANDER, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1869, II.

At William and Mary College, 1859-61; M. D., Bellevue, 1868; Interne, Nursery and Child's Hospital, New-York City, 1869-70; Secretary and Treasurer, Norfolk (Va.) Medical Society, 1870; President, 1876 and 1889.

General Medicine: 170 Freemason street, Norfolk, Va.

UPHAM,* WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

2d Surgical Division, 1878, II.

B. S., Yale, 1874; M. D., Bellevue, 1877; in practice in Yonkers, N. Y., 1879-82. Died in Yonkers, N. Y., May 24, 1882; cause, hypostatic pneumonia.

VANCE, REUBEN A., . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1868, II.

M. D., University of Michigan, 1866; Bellevue, 1867; Attending Physician, Central Dispensary, New-York City, 1868-69; Assistant to the Chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1868-70; Assistant Physician, New-York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, 1870; Attending Physician, Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1868-70; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1869-71; Physician-in-chief, New-York Institute for Paralytics and Epileptics, 1871. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City, 1868-75; Gallipolis, O., 1876-78; Cincinnati, O., 1878-1882; and Cleveland, O., since 1882.

General Surgery: 298 Prospect street, Cleveland, O.

VAN DER POEL, SAMUEL OAKLEY,

2d Surgical Division, 1878, I.

A. B., Rutgers, 1873; A. M., 1876; M. D., Columbia, 1876; honoris causa, Albany, 1881; at University of Heidelberg, 1879; Vienna, 1880; Adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, 1880-83; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, New-York City, 1885-89; Assistant Surgeon, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Throat Department, since 1886; Assistant Physician, Vanderbilt Clinic, since 1887. Residence since leaving the hospital, Albany, N. Y., 1880-83; New-York City since 1883.

General Medicine: 47 East 25th street, New-York City.

VANDERPOEL, WALDRON B., 4th Surgical Division, 1881, I.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1876; M. D., Columbia, 1879; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, General Medicine, since 1881; Visiting Neurologist, 1882-84; Visiting Physician, Infants' Hospital, New-York City, since 1884.

General Medicine: 106 East 24th street, New-York City.

VAN LOAN, JAMES CASPAR PLIMPTON,

2d Surgical Division, 1892, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1891.

Address: Athens, N. Y.

VAN SANTVOORD, RICHARD, 1st Medical Division, 1877, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1872; M. D., Bellevue, 1875; at General Hospital, Vienna, 1877-78; Attending Physician, Northern Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1878-79; Visiting Physician, Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, 1879-81; Randall's Island Hospital since 1881. Author of "Note on the Causes of Sudden Death in Thoracentesis," N. Y. Med. Rec., Vol. XVI.; "The Voice as a Therapeutic Agent," *idem*, Vol. XX.; "Diseases of the Spinal Cord," Wood's Supplement to Zeim. Cyclop., 1881; "The Danger Attending the Use of Ether in Bright's Disease," N. Y. Med. Rec., Vol. XXIII.; "Obscure Cases of Weak Heart," *idem*, Vol. XXVIII.; "Cardiac Lesions in Acute Bright's," Trans. Med. Soc. State N. Y., 1888; "Two Cases of Reynaud's Disease, with Remarks," N. Y. Med. Rec., Vol. XXXIII., and various other articles in medical journals.

General Medicine: 106 West 122d street, New-York City.

VAN SYCKEL, SYLVESTER, . . Surgical Division, 1850, III.

A. B., Princeton, 1846; A. M., 1849; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1849; at Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, 1850-51.

General Medicine: Clinton, N. J.

VAN VORST,* JOHN, JR., . . 3d Medical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1870; A. M., 1873; M. D., Bellevue, 1874; Interne, Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, 1877-78; in practice in Jersey City, N. J., 1878-87; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1880-87; St. Francis' Hospital, 1881-87; Attending Physician, Central Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1881-87. Died in Jersey City, N. J., February 4, 1887, aged 36 years; cause, acute lobar pneumonia.

VAN WAGENEN, GEORGE A., . 2d Surgical Division, 1873, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1868; A. M., 1871; M. D., Columbia, 1871; Visiting Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1882-87; Medical Director of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, since

1878. Author of "Apparatus for Swinging Compound Fractures," N. Y. Med. Rec., 1873; "Tables of Results Obtained in Bellevue of Treatment by Plaster of Paris;" L. A. Sayre's Rept. on Fractures, Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1873; "Analyses of One Hundred and Twelve Cases of Diphtheria, Treated during the Last Two Years," N. Y. Med. Jour., 1878.

General Medicine: 101 North 6th street, Newark, N. J.

VAN WYCK, RICHARD C., . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1869, I.

At Yale Grammar School, 1861-63; M. D., Columbia, 1867; University of Berlin, 1869-70; University of Edinburgh, 1870; University Medical College, London, 1870-71; London Throat Hospital, 1870-71; University of Prague, 1870. Author of "Internal Use of Red Sulphur Water in the Treatment of Consumption," Sept. 11, 1874; "The Internal Use of Ammonia Carbonate in the Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage, Thrombosis, and Embolism," May 19, 1886; "The Abortive Treatment in Acute Diseases," May 12, 1887; "Prophylaxis and Treatment of Diphtheria," N. Y. Med. Rec., Feb. 28, 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, Denver, Col., 1871-72; Mitchell Station, Va., 1873-80; Hopewell Junction, N. Y., 1880-90; and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., since 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 32 Washington street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VARONA, JOSEPH C. DE, . . . { 1st Surgical Division, 1866, I.
 { 3d Surgical Division, 1866, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1865. Brother of Serapio M. de Varona (1872, I).

General Medicine and Surgery: 227 East 31st street, New-York City.

VARONA,* SERAPIO MANUEL DE,
 2d Surgical Division, 1872, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1870; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1872-73. Born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, December, 1848; died in New-York City, December 24, 1873; cause, acute cerebral meningitis. Brother of Joseph C. de Varona (1866, I & II).

VEDDER, MAUS ROSA, . . . 3d Medical Division, 1862, I.

At Union, 1856; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1862. Author of "Extra-uterine Pregnancy," *Amer. Med. Times*, 1861; "An Improvement in the Obstetrical Forceps," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Mch., 1878; "The Plaster of Paris Splint; Improvements based upon Practice," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept., 1888. Residence since leaving the hospital, Flushing, N. Y., 1863-71; New-York City since 1871.

General Medicine: 690 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

VOORHEES, REESE HARDESTY, 3d Surgical Division, 1881, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1879; in the practice of medicine in New-York City, 1881-87; in the practice of law in Washington, D. C., since 1887.

Lawyer: Washington, D. C.

WADSWORTH,* SAMUEL DOUGLASS,

4th Medical Division, 1864, II.

A. B., Madison University, 1861; M. D., Columbia, 1863; in practice in New-York City, 1864-73; Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York City, 1868. Retired on account of ill health, 1873. Born in Catlin, N. Y., March 16, 1834; died in San Bernardino, Cal., January 19, 1875; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

WALKER,* EDMUND RHETT, . 4th Medical Division, 1859, I.

A. B., South Carolina College, 1855; M. D., University of Virginia, 1857; University of the City of New-York, 1858; Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., 1861-62; Brigade Surgeon, 1863; Division Surgeon, 1863; in charge of hospitals in Charlottesville, Petersburg, and Danville, Va.; City Coroner and Post-mortem Physician, Baltimore, Md, 1874; Professor of Surgery, Washington University, Baltimore, and Baltimore Medical College, 1885-91; Chief Medical Examiner, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York for Baltimore, Md., 1874-91. Residence after leaving the hospital, Beaufort, S. C., 1861; Suffolk, Va., 1865-68; and Baltimore, Md., 1868-91. Born in Beaufort, S. C., July 13, 1836; died in Baltimore, Md., September 30, 1891; cause, locomotor ataxia.

WALKER, HENRY FREEMAN, . 2d Medical Division, 1867, II.

A. B., Middlebury College, 1860; A. M., 1863; M. D., Columbia, 1866; Clinical Assistant, Columbia, Diseases of Women, 1876-81; Assistant Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Digestion, 1869-1870; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Heart and Lungs, 1870-72; Diseases of Women, 1872-75; Visiting Physician, Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1871-1875; Bellevue Hospital, 1875-84.

General Medicine: 8 East 30th street, New-York City.

WALLACE, DAVID LYNDE, . . 1st Surgical Division, 1876, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1875; Visiting Physician, Newark (N. J.) City Hospital, 1882-86; Health Officer, City of Newark, 1885-91.

General Medicine and Surgery: 202 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

WALTON, CHARLES JOHNSTON, 4th Medical Division, 1858, II.

At Columbia, 1844-47; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1857.

General Medicine: Whitestone, N. Y.

WARDWELL,* WILLIAM LANTERMAN,

1st Surgical Division, 1883, II.

M. D., Bellevue, 1879; at Vienna Polyclinic and General Hospital, Vienna; Leipzig and Paris, 1879-82; Assistant to the Chair of Physiology, University of the City of New-York, 1883-84; to the Chair of Anatomy, 1884; to the Chair of Surgery, and Instructor in Operative Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, 1883-85; Attending Surgeon, University Dispensary, 1883-85. Retired on account of ill health, 1885-89. Author of "Erysipelas in Pregnancy," *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, 1884; "Notes on Arteritis," *Wyeth's Hndbk. Surg.*; also articles in *Buck's Hndbk. Surg.* and in medical journals. Born in 1857; died in Tucson, Ariz., March 22, 1889; cause, pulmonary tuberculosis.

WARING, THOMAS PINCKNEY, 1st Medical Division, 1894, I.

A. B., Yale, 1889; M. D., Columbia, 1892.

Address: Savannah, Ga.

WARNER, EVERETT SEYMOUR, 1st Medical Division, 1879, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1878; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, 1879-85; Visiting Physician, Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 1884-86.

General Medicine: 117 East 26th street, New-York City.

WARNER, OSWALD, 2d Surgical Division, 1855, II.

M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; Surgeon, U. S. M. Steamer *Baltic*, Collins Line between New-York and Liverpool, 1855-57; City Physician, Paterson, N. J., 1858-61; County Physician, Passaic County, N. J., 1858-61; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1861-64; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1864-65; Coroner, Passaic County, 1879-82; Examining Surgeon, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1869-84; Assistant Pathologist, New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J., since 1890. Residence since leaving the hospital, Newark, N. J., 1854-58; Paterson, N. J., 1858-90; and Morris Plains, N. J., since 1890.

General Medicine: Morris Plains Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J.

WARREN, JOHN, 1st Medical Division, 1882, II.

At Rutgers, 1876; M. D., Columbia, 1881; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1882-86; Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1883-86; University Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, 1884-85; Lecturer on Minor Surgery, New-York Polyclinic, 1883-84; Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, Summer Corps, 1885; Medical Examiner, Equitable Life Assurance Society, since 1886. Author of "Peri-urethral Abscess," May, 1885; "Eczema: its Diagnosis and Treatment," March, 1887; "Transient Glycosuria and its Practical Bearings in the Selection of Risks for Life Insurance," N. Y. Med. Jour., April, 1890.

General Medicine: 47 East 30th street, New-York City.

WARREN,* LEVI, 2d Medical Division, 1857, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1856; in practice in Lyme, Conn., 1857-62; Surgeon, 24th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, Department of the Gulf, at Hospital Barracks, New Orleans, La., 1862-63; resigned while ill with typhoid fever; in practice in Norwich, Conn., 1863-73; Surgeon, New London Northern R. R. Born in Paterson, N. J., 1831; died in Norwich, Conn., February 22, 1873; cause, phlegmonous erysipelas, pyæmia, contracted from a patient. Cousin of Francis V. White (1857, I) and Charles B. White (1861, I).

WASHBURN, NATHANIEL P., . 2d Medical Division, 1893, I.

Ph. B., Yale, 1887; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.

Address: Bridgewater, Mass.

WATERMAN, JAMES SEARS, . 1st Medical Division, 1891, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1889.

General Medicine: Nostrand Avenue and Macon street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATKINS, ROYAL PHILLIPS, . 4th Medical Division, 1894, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1889; M. D., Columbia, 1892.

Address: Gardner, Mass.

WELCH, WILLIAM HENRY, . 1st Medical Division, 1876, I.

A. B., Yale, 1870; M. D., Columbia, 1875; at universities of Strasburg, 1876; Leipzig, 1876-77; Breslau, 1877; Vienna, 1878; Munich, 1884; Göttingen, 1885; Berlin, 1885; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1879-84; Professor of Pathological Anatomy, 1880-84; Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University, since 1885. Author of "Pathologie des Lungenodems," Virch. Archiv. Bd., 72, 1878; articles on general pathology and pathological anatomy in Flint's "Practice of Medicine," 5th ed., 1881, 6th ed., 1886; "Organic Diseases of the Stomach," Pepper's Sys. Med., 1885, Vol. II., pp. 480-620; "Experimental Study of Glomerulo-nephritis," 1886; "Modes of Infection," 1887; "Hemorrhagic Infarction,"

1887; "Structure of White Thrombi," 1888; Cartwright Lectures on "General Pathology of Fever," 1888; "Some of the Advantages of the Union of Medical School and University," 1888; "Studies from the Pathological Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, 1890"; and various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, New-York City and Baltimore, Md.

Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

WELDON, JOHN, 2d Medical Division, 1884, I.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1883; Surgeon, Union Pacific Railway Hospital, Denver, Col., 1885; Surgeon, Kansas Pacific R. R., 1886-89. Residence since leaving the hospital, Denver, Col., 1885; Kansas City, Mo., 1886-89; Willimantic, Conn., since 1889.

General Surgery: Willimantic, Conn.

WEST,† WILLIAM HENRY, 2d Surgical Division, 1892, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1890.

Address: Waterford, Penn.

WESTCOTT, NELSON S., 2d Surgical Division, 1867, I.

M. D., Columbia, 1865; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Eye and Ear, 1866-72; Northern Dispensary, Diseases of Head and Abdomen, 1867-69; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, New-York City Health Department, 1868-73; Physician to the 2d District Prison, Department of Public Charities and Correction, 1869-74.

General Medicine: 156 West 12th street, New-York City.

WETMORE, JOHN McEWEN,

4th Medical Division, 1856, I & II.

A. B., Williams, 1852; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1855; Visiting Physician, Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, New-York City, since 1875; Hahnemann Hospital since 1875; Consulting Physi-

cian, Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, since 1886; Visiting Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital; Censor, New-York Homeopathic Medical College.

Homeopathy: 41 East 29th street, New-York City.

WHEELER,* WILLIAM LAMONT,† 1862, II.

Resigned while Senior Assistant. M. D., Columbia, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1864-67; with West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864; on *Rudolph* and tugs in Mobile Bay, 1864; on U. S. S. *Tennessee*, 1864-65; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., 1867-68; honorably discharged, November 15, 1868. Died suddenly in Newport, R. I., October 18, 1887.

WHELOCK, WILLIAM E., . . . 2d Medical Division, 1878, I.

A. B., Yale, 1873; M. D., Columbia, 1876; LL. B., 1885.

Lawyer: 50 Wall street, New-York City.

WHITE,* CHARLES BELDEN, . . . 4th Medical Division, 1861, I.

A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1854; A. M., 1857; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1859; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1861-65; Captain and Brevet Major for faithful and meritorious service, 1865; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1866-75; Major and Surgeon, 1875. Author of "Some Effects of Altitude and Dryness upon Diseases," *Ohio Med. Recorder*, Vol. III., p. 241; "Some Remarks on Typhomalarial Fever," *idem*, Vol. XV., p. 267; "Report on the Epidemic of Yellow Fever in Jackson Barracks, La., September, 1867," *Cir. No. 1*, p. 133, *Surg.-Gen's Off. War Dept.* Died in Wilton, Conn., August 10, 1881, aged 41 years; cause, adeno-sarcoma in the axilla. Brother of Francis V. White (1857, I) and cousin of Levi Warren (1857, I).

WHITE,* FRANCIS VARIAN, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1857, I.

A. B., University of the City of New-York, 1852; A. M., 1855; M. D., 1855; Attending Physician, Eastern Dispensary, New-York City, Diseases of Children, 1857-58; Censor, Medical Society of the County of New-York, 1880; Delegate to the State Society, 1883.

Author of "Malignant Tumor of the Antrum," N. Y. Jour. Med., Vol. I., p. 225; "Ligature of the Common Carotid," *idem*, Vol. II., p. 140; "Railway Injury of the Foot; Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Metatarsal Bones; Extensive Suppuration; Amputation at the Ankle Joint; Rapid Recovery," *idem*, Vol. III., p. 381; "Remarks on the Treatment of Fracture of the Patella, with a Description of the late Dr. Thomas Turner's Apparatus," N. Y. Med. Rec., Vol. II., p. 198. Born in New-York City, October 10, 1832; died in New-York City, October 9, 1889; cause, hemorrhage from the brachial artery. Brother of Charles B. White (1861, I) and cousin of Levi Warren (1857, I).

WHITE,* JOHN PHILLIPS PAYSON, 1862, II.

A. B., Williams, 1858; M. D., Columbia, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, 9th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Hawkins' Zouaves, 1861; Surgeon, 10th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, National Zouaves, 1862; served under General Burnside and in the Army of the Potomac, 1862-63; in practice in New-York City, 1863-82; Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, 1871-75; Bellevue Hospital, 1877-82. During the draft riots in New-York City, White volunteered to assist his old commander, General Edward Jardine, in restoring order. General Jardine was severely wounded, and, White remaining with him, they were both captured and narrowly escaped hanging at the hands of the mob. While the rope was about his neck, White was recognized by one of the rioters as one who had rendered him professional service, and he released him. Born in Northampton, Mass., July 4, 1838; died in New-York City, December 3, 1882; cause, suppurative hepatitis, cholæmia.

WHITE, SAMUEL JESSUP, JR., 1st Surgical Division, 1889, II.

A. B., Williams, 1884; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1888.

General Medicine and Surgery: Franklin, N. Y.

WHITE,§ STUART, 2d Medical Division, 1859, II.

At University of Virginia, 1856; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1858.

WHITNEY,† THOMAS R.,§ 1862, I.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., New-York Medical College, 1860.

WIGGIN, FREDERICK HOLME, 3d Surgical Division, 1878, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1877; Visiting Surgeon, City (late Charity) Hospital, New-York City, 1892; Physician, Board of Education, New-York City, 1892. Residence since leaving the hospital, Litchfield, Conn., 1878-90; New-York City since 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: 55 West 36th street, New-York City, October to June; Litchfield, Conn., June to October.

WILDMAN, HENRY GREEN, . 3d Surgical Division, 1880, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1880.

WILLARD,† RUFUS, 1862, II.

Resigned while Junior Assistant. M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1861.

General Medicine: Seattle, Wash.

WILLIAMS, DAVID HITT, JR., 3d Medical Division, 1889, II.

At Vanderbilt University, 1880-83; M. D., Bellevue, 1888.

General Medicine: Knoxville, Tenn.

WILLIAMS, HORACE NEWELL, 3d Surgical Division, 1884, I.

M. D., Bellevue, 1882; Medical Externe, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., 1885-86.

General Medicine: 106 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

WILLIAMS,* SETH WESTON, 3d Medical Division, 1880, I.

Died while Senior Assistant. A. B., Yale, 1873; M. D., Bellevue, 1876; graduated in the German classics, University of Heidelberg, 1876; in Berlin, 1876-1877; Heidelberg, 1877; General Hospital, Vienna, 1877; awarded the Flint Prize in Physiology, 1876; and author of the Sayre Prize Essay on "The Etiology and Pathology of Pott's Disease," 1879. While on his vacation during his senior service, Williams was sud-

denly attacked with severe neuralgic pain in his right eye; on the fifth day afterward vomiting began, followed by right-sided hemiplegia; on the sixth day, dysphonia and dysphagia; these symptoms progressively deepened, and he finally succumbed on the eleventh day of his illness. Born in Nashua, N. H., April 15, 1849; died in Portland, Me., September 20, 1879; cause, acute encephalitis, forming abscess of the cerebellum; pneumonia (post-mortem diagnosis).

WILLIAMSON, EDWARD LINCOLN,
2d Surgical Division, 1893, II.

A. B., Dartmouth, 1889; A. M., 1892; M. D., Columbia, 1892.

Address: care of editor.

WILSON, GEORGE FLANDERS, 1st Surgical Division, 1881, II.

At University of Virginia, 1876-79; M. D., 1879; University of the City of New-York, 1880; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1882-87; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 1887-89; in private practice since 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, U. S. Army, and Portland, Ore.

General Medicine and Surgery: Portland, Ore.

WILSON, ROBERT JUSTICE, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1892, I.

B. S., Oregon State Agricultural, 1886; M. D., Bellevue, 1890; Externe, 3d Division, Bellevue Hospital, 1890.

General Medicine and Surgery: Corvallis, Ore.

WINTERS, JOSEPH EDCIL, . . . 2d Medical Division, 1875, II.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1872; instructor in Anatomy, University of the City of New-York, 1873-75; Demonstrator, 1873-85; Lecturer on Diseases of Children, 1881-84; Clinical Professor since 1884; Assistant Curator, Bellevue Hospital, 1875-79; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, since 1882; Consulting Physician, University Dispensary, Diseases of Children, since 1884; Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1886. Author of "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup Dan-

gerous? When and How should the Operation be Performed?" 1884; "Diphtheria and Its Management," 1885; "Are Membraneous Croup and Diphtheria Distinct Diseases?" 1885; "The Relative Influences of Maternal and Wet-nursing on Mother and Child," 1886.

General Medicine: 36 West 32d street, New-York City.

WOOD, WALTER CHILDS, . . . 2d Surgical Division, 1890, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1886; M. D., Columbia, 1889; at University of Edinburgh, 1887; Clinical Assistant in Surgery, Vanderbilt Clinic, 1891; Assistant Surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Dispensary, Genito-urinary Diseases, 1891.

General Surgery: 28 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODBIDGE,* ENOCH DAY, 4th Surgical Division, 1875, I.

A. B., Yale, 1868; M. D., Columbia, 1872. Died in Vergennes, Vt., January 4, 1887; cause, chronic nephritis.

WOODBURY, JOHN MCGAW, 3d Surgical Division, 1882, II.

A. B., Princeton, 1879; A. M., 1882; M. D., Bellevue, 1881; M. R. C. S., London, 1883; at Westminster College Hospital, and Middlesex College Hospital, London, 1882-83; universities of Heidelberg and Vienna, 1883-84; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1884; Attending Orthopædic Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, 1884-86; Assistant Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Children, 1886; First Assistant Surgeon, Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, since 1884. Author of "Disposition of the Dead: Burial and Cremation," 1885; "Treatment of Scalds and Burns," 1885.

General Surgery: 28 West 20th street, New-York City.

WOODRUFF, JOHN ELIHU, . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1877, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1872; A. M., 1875; M. D., Columbia, 1875.

General Medicine and Surgery: 31 West 21st street, New-York City.

WOODWARD, JULIUS HAYDEN, 2d Surgical Division, 1884, I.

B. S., Cornell, 1879; M. D., Columbia, 1882; University of Vermont, 1882; Professor of Diseases of the Throat, University of Vermont, 1886-87; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics since 1887; Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear since 1889; Secretary of the Faculty, 1891; Visiting Ophthalmologist, Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., 1891. Author of various articles in medical journals. Residence since leaving the hospital, Brandon, Vt., 1884-87; Burlington, Vt., since 1887.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat: 94 Church street, Burlington, Vt.

WRIGHT, CLARK, 1st Medical Division, 1888, II.

Ph. B., Yale, 1881; M. D., Columbia, 1885; at universities of Berlin and Vienna, and Hygienic Institute, Berlin, and General Hospital, Vienna, 1888-90.

General Medicine: 165 West 85th street, New-York City.

WYCKOFF, RICHARD MORRIS, 2d Surgical Division, 1864, II.

A. B., Amherst, 1859; M. D., Bellevue, 1864; Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on S. S. S. R. *Spaulding*, 1865; Secretary, Medical Society County of Kings (N. Y.), 1871-82; Visiting Physician, St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1875; Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Metropolitan Board of Health, 1869; Sanitary Inspector, Brooklyn Board of Health, 1873; Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, 1874-75; Register of Vital Statistics, 1878-82; Secretary and Deputy Commissioner, 1882-86; Chairman, Publication Committee, Medical Society State N. Y., 1877; one of the Founders of Brooklyn Pathological Society, 1870; New-York State Medical Association, 1883; Kings County Medical Association, 1887; Secretary, latter, 1887-88; member of Executive Committee, 1889; one of the Editors of Proceedings of Medical Society County of Kings, 1876-1884; Vice-President, Medico-historical Society, 1885-1888. Author of "Early Medicine in New-York," Trans. Med. Soc. State N. Y., 1876; "Medicine in Kings County in 1776," Proceed. Med. Soc. Co. Kings, 1876; "The Adirondacks and Hay Fever: Summer

Mortality and Temperature," *idem*, 1877 & 1878; "Contributions to Toner's Governmental Report on Annals of American Medicine," 1874; "American Medical Colleges," Cyclop. Ed., 1879; "Vital Statistics of Brooklyn, 1877 & 1878; with Tables for 1879-81," 1885; "Ex-Internes of Bellevue Hospital," N. Y. Med. Jour., May 18, 1889; "Sir Edwin Chadwick," Brook. Med. Jour., Sept., 1890; and various other articles on vital statistics and meteorology, sanitation, medical history, biography, etc., N. Y. Med. Reg., 1880-86; Proceed. Med. Soc. Co. Kings, 1877-81; Brook. Med. Jour., & Ann. Repts. Dep. Health, 1878-86; Trans. N. Y. State Med. Assoc.

General Medicine: 532 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WYLIE, ROBERT HAWTHORNE,

4th Surgical Division, 1886, I.

Certificate in Mechanics, Cooper Institute, New-York City, 1879; Ph. B., Yale, 1883; M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1885; at General Hospital, Vienna, and hospitals in Paris and Berlin, 1887; Attending Physician, Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, Diseases of Women, since 1886; Assistant Visiting Physician, Bellevue Hospital, since 1888; Consulting Surgeon, Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital, 1891. Brother of W. Gill Wylie (1872, I).

General Medicine and Diseases of Women: 215 West 43d street, New-York City.

WYLIE, WALKER GILL, . . . 3d Surgical Division, 1872, I.

At University of South Carolina, 1868; M. D., Bellevue, 1871; Interne, New-York State Woman's Hospital, 1872-73; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of Women, 1882; Visiting Gynæcologist, Bellevue Hospital, since 1882; Consulting Gynæcologist, Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1891; Professor of Diseases of Women, New-York Polyclinic, since 1882. Author of "Hospitals: Their History, Organization, and Construction." Boylston Prize Essay. D. A. & Co., 1876; "Report on the Training-school for Nurses to be Connected with Bellevue Hospital," G. Putnam's Sons, 1872; "Anteflexion of the Uterus: Its Etiology and Associated Pathological Conditions," Amer. Jour.

Obstet., Sept., 1883, and Dec., 1884; "Observations in Abdominal Surgery, Based on a Report of 57 Laparotomies, etc.," *Trans. Amer. Gyn. Soc.*, 1886; "Report of 125 Laparotomies, with Observations on the Use of Hot Water in the Peritoneal Cavity during and after Laparotomy, to Prevent Shock, etc.," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, March, 1887; "Ventral Hernia, Caused by Laparotomy," *Amer. Jour. Obstet.*, Jan., 1887; "One Hundred and Ten Laparotomies for Removal of the Uterine Appendages: Sixty-one Consecutive Cases without a Death," *Ann. Gyn.*, Dec., 1887; "A Year's Work in Abdominal Surgery, with Report of Seventy-one Cases," *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, March, 1888; "Diseases of the Uterine Appendages: Their Relations to Pelvic Adhesions, Displacements, and Abscess," *Med. News.*, Phila., March, 1886; "Menstruation and its Disorders," *Mann's Sys. Gynec.*, Vol. I.; Lea Bros. & Co., 1888; "Salpingitis," *idem*, Vol. II. Brother of Robert H. Wylie (1886, 1).

Diseases of Women: 28 West 40th street, New-York City.

YOUNG, CHARLES, 3d Medical Division, 1868, I.

A. B., Princeton, 1861; A. M., 1864; M. D., Columbia, 1866; Visiting Surgeon, St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, N. J., 1868-71, and since 1887; St. Michael's Hospital, 1871-83; Newark City Hospital since 1884; Visiting Physician, Essex County Asylum for the Insane, 1881-84.

General Medicine and Surgery: 1058 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

YOUNG,* JOHN HENRY WEIR, 3d Medical Division, 1883, II.

Died while Junior Assistant. B. S., Cornell, 1879; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1881; Columbia, 1881; before beginning the study of medicine he attended academical institutions in Germany and at Coleraine, Ireland; was subsequently graduated from the Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy, and received the Putnam County State Scholarship in Cornell. Born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 19, 1859; died in New-York City, May 3, 1882; cause, lymphangitis of the arm, pyæmia, contracted from an autopsy made at the hospital.

YOUNG, JOSEPH C., 3d Medical Division, 1874, II.

M. D., Columbia, 1873; Curator, St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.; Visiting Physician since 1879; Visiting Surgeon since 1888; President, Medical Board, 1889. Residence since leaving the hospital, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Newark, N. J., since 1875.

General Medicine and Surgery: 964 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

ZABRISKIE,* LEMAIRE, 2d Surgical Division, 1866, II.

Died while Senior Assistant. A. B., New-York Free Academy, 1863; M. D., Bellevue, 1866. Born February 3, 1844; died in New-York City, March 29, 1866; cause, typhus fever, contracted in the hospital.

ZEREGA, LOUIS AUGUSTUS, 2d Surgical Division, 1891, I.

A. B., College of the City of New-York, 1886; M. D., Columbia, 1889.

Address: St. Nicholas Club, New-York City.

THE HOUSE STAFFS.

ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY.



EXPLANATORY.

From 1806 to 1817 the Resident was known as Resident Physician and Surgeon. From 1817 to 1826 there were two Residents, known respectively as House Physician and House Surgeon. The term of office was not definitely limited. In 1826, when the Resident Physician, or chief-of-staff, was appointed, he was given two assistants, and as the service in subsequent years grew larger these were added to until, in 1846, there were six, and in 1848 eight, Assistant Resident Physicians. These are arranged in the list below as nearly as possible in chronological order.

The Assistant Resident Physicians served, as a general rule, for one year, the service being divided as is shown on page 42.

From 1850 the names given below are of the House Physicians and House Surgeons only. Since that date the staff has been changed twice in each year, usually on April 1 and October 1; these are numbered I and II respectively. The changes were frequent during the year 1850 because of the different dates of appointment of the individual members of the staff, many having been originally appointed as Assistant Resident Physicians; three staffs are numbered, therefore, in 1850. In 1850, 1851, and 1852, there were but the two grand divisions of Medical and Surgical, but since 1853, I, the names are given in the numerical order of divisions. For some years past the 1st Medical and 2d Surgical Divisions were changed on June 1 and December 1, but since 1890, on July 1 and January 1. The names on these divisions are placed with staff I when the service ends on July 1, and with staff II when it ends on January 1.

For the various changes in the term and character of the service, see pages 59, 65, and 99.

* Deceased. † Resigned. ‡ Left the hospital before the expiration of the term of service. § Subsequent data not ascertained.

1806-1808.

RICHARD SEAMAN. §

1808-1810.

JOHN HUYLER. §

1808.

HUNTING SHERILL. §

1810-(?)

CREED. §

1815-1817.

STEPHEN BROWN.*

1817-1820.

Medical Division.

STEPHEN BROWN.*

Surgical Division.

JOHN HOWE, JR. §

1820-1823.

BELDEN.* (?)

JOHN E. WESTERVELT.*

1823-1825.

BELDEN.*

JOHN L. SUCKLEY.*

1825-1826.

JAMES H. RODGERS.*

THEODORE F. KING.*

1826-1833.

Resident Physician.

ISAAC WOOD.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

JAMES H. RODGERS.*

CHARLES S. TRIPPLER.*

THEODORE F. KING.*

EDMUND G. RAWSON.*

SAMUEL BOYD, JR.*

WILLIAM WILSON.*

GEORGE GRISWOLD.*

WILLIAM P. BUEL. §

ALFRED S. PURDY.*

1833-1834.

Resident Physician.

STEPHENSON. §

Assistant Resident Physicians.

WILLIAM S. MAYO.

ABRAM HAZELHURST. §

1834-1835.

Resident Physician.

BENJAMIN OGDEN.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

ABRAM DU BOIS.*

DAVID L. EIGENBRODT.*

1835-1837.

Resident Physician.

(?)

Assistant Resident Physicians.

DEMETRIUS STAMATIADES.* CASEY.§

THOMPSON.§

1837.

Resident Physician.

BENJAMIN OGDEN.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

ABRAM DU BOIS.*

DEMETRIUS STAMATIADES.*

DAVID L. EIGENBRODT.* CASEY.§

THOMPSON.§

1837-1839.

Resident Physician.

HENRY VAN HOEVENBURG.*

Assistant Resident Physician.

LEVI IVES.*

1840-1842.

Resident Physician.

ALEXANDER F. VACHÉ.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

WILLIAM DARLING.*

RICHARD H. COOLIDGE.*

PHILIP A. DAVENPORT.*

JOHN OSBORN.§

CHARLES G. BARNEY.§

THOMAS F. COCK.

JAMES HYSLOP.*

1842-1843.

Resident Physician.

ALEXANDER B. WHITING.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

JAMES O. VAN HOEVENBURG.* SCOTT.‡

1843-1844.

Resident Physician.

JOHN CORNING.‡

Assistant Resident Physicians.

EDWARD R. CHAPIN.* EDMUND STEWART.‡

1844-1846.

Resident Physician.

JOHN McCLELLAND.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

DAVID T. BROWN.*	EDWARD MOON.*
NICHOLAS MORRELL.‡	WILLIAM ATWATER.‡
HALL.‡	TROWBRIDGE.‡
DANIEL AYRES.*	H. O. TALLMADGE.
(NICHOLAS L. ?) CAMPBELL.‡	JOHN J. MILHAU.*
JOSEPH WINTERBOTHAM.*	JOHN J. LAWRENCE.*
GEORGE H. BUNYAN.*	A. HUBBARD KOON.‡
(W. C. ?) SPAULDING.‡	PETER A. MULLEN.*
NOAH C. LEVINGS.*	HENRY MORETON.
(JOHN W. ?) OSGOOD.‡	JARVIS R. MOWBRAY.*

1846-1847.

Resident Physician.

FENELON HASBROUCK.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

WILLIAM W. SANGER.*	JOHN DEACON.*
CHARLES T. QUINTARD.	DAVIS.‡
AUGUSTUS VAN BUREN.*	JAMES G. CLARK.
MOSES H. RANNEY.*	JOHN GALLAER.*

JOHN P. REILAY.	HENRY S. HEWIT.*
NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR.*	JOHN FRAIME, JR.*
CHARLTON H. WELLS.§	HENRY W. PORTER.*

1847-1849.

Resident Physician.

D. MEREDITH REESE.*

Assistant Resident Physicians.

WOOD.§	G. D. DAGGETT.*
LYMAN H. STONE.*	LOUIS FASSETT.§
ENOCH GREEN.*	(GEORGE W. ?) BURRALL.*
GORHAM BEALS.*	J. M. LAWRENCE.§
O'NEILL.§	JOHN A. LIDELL.*
HENRY G. COX.*	BESZIN R. MASTERS.*
MOTT.*	SYDNEY B. WORTH.*
(WILLIAM M. ?) GOULD.§	ISAIAH W. CONDUCT.*
G. H. H. KINGSBURY.*	R. V. FAIRCHILD.*
WILLIAM R. BLAKEMAN.*	DESAULT GUERNSEY.*
ELIHU T. HEDGES.*	DILLON S. LANDON.*
DAYTON.§	HENRY D. JENKINS.
WILLIAM W. CAHOON.*	WILLIAM B. BIBBINS.*
DAVID SELIGMAN.*	STARLING LOVING.
BENJAMIN F. WENDELL.*	JONAS P. LOINES.*
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER.*	WYNNE.§

1850, I.

House Physicians.

HENRY D. JENKINS.
RICHARD V. FAIRCHILD.*
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS.*

House Surgeons.

JONAS P. LOINES.*
STARLING LOVING.

1850, II.

DESAULT GUERNSEY.*	JONAS P. LOINES.*
RICHARD V. FAIRCHILD.*	STARLING LOVING.
ISAIAH W. CONDUCT.	

1850, III.

House Physicians.

DESAULT GUERNSEY.*
 W. H. H. RICHARDSON.*
 ISAIAH W. CONDUCT.

House Surgeons.

WM. H. CUNNINGHAM.
 SYLVESTER VAN SYCKEL.

1851, I.

HORATIO W. GRIDLEY.*
 ARTHUR H. JACKSON.*
 ISAAC J. SENIOR.

JOHN MOORE.
 CHARLES PAGE.

1851, II.

JAMES B. ADAMS.*
 RICHARD H. ALEXANDER.*
 HENRY K. OLMSTED, vice
Lefroy Ravenhill.*

E. LEE JONES.*
 STEPHEN SMITH.

1852, I.

FREDERICK NASH.*
 R. L. BRODIE, vice
*Richard H. Alexander**
 (time expired).
 HENRY K. OLMSTED.

JOHN MONEYPENNY.
 G. C. MARSHALL,* vice
 † *Chas. H. Rawson*.*

1852, II.

FREDERICK ELLIOT.*
 ROBERT L. BRODIE.
 OSCAR P. STOLL.*

AARON P. DALRYMPLE.
 GUY C. MARSHALL.*

1853, I.

ROBERT T. BRYAN.*
 J. H. BURFORD.*
 FRANCIS H. GARRETT.*

JOHN H. P. STEVENS.*
 ELLSWORTH ELIOT.

1853, II.

JAMES T. CHUNN.*
 T. GAILLARD THOMAS.
 DANIEL M. BURGESS.

WILLIAM R. DONAGHE.*
 GEORGE N. RICHARDSON. §

1854, I.

House Physicians.

JOHN W. S. GOULEY.
GEORGE C. STARKE.
THOMPSON F. CRAIG.*

House Surgeons.

FRANKLIN EVERTS.*
SYLVESTER TEATS.*

1854, II.

HENRY R. BALDWIN.
RUSSELL McCORD.§
SILAS S. CARTWRIGHT.

SAMUEL H. AIKEN.§
DORRANCE K. MANDEVILLE.

1855, I.

EDWARD F. MATHEWS.
HENRY B. SANDS.*
WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM.*

THOMAS H. MADDUX.
JAMES B. MURDOCH.

1855, II.

Ralph N. Isham.‡
GEORGE K. AMERMAN.*
‡ *Fredrick B. Norcom.**

SYLVESTER J. SAWYER.*
OSWALD WARNER.

1856, I.

CHARLES L. IVES.*
WILLIAM H. DRAPER.
JAMES D. GALT.*

WM. FROTHINGHAM.*
GEORGE K. AMERMAN.*

1856, II.

SAMUEL C. POINTER.*
HENRY JANES.
HOMER C. HITCHCOCK.*
JOHN McE. WETMORE.

† *Henry B. Sands.**

1857, I.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS.*
LEVI WARREN.*
DAVID D. SAUNDERS.
JOSEPH S. DODGE, JR.

BOLLING A. POPE.
FRANCIS V. WHITE.*

1857, II.

House Physicians.

JOHN R. BUIST, vice
Benjamin Lee.†
REUBEN COBB.*
JOHN C. DRAPER.*
JOSEPH BLUXOME.

House Surgeons.

ISAAC N. HIMES.
JOHN G. JOHNSON.

1858, I.

JOHN R. BUIST.
ROBERT C. McEWEN.
GEORGE P. HARDAWAY.*
CHARLES F. W. HAASE.

FREDERICK A. BURRALL.
JOHN J. CAMPBELL.*

1858, II.

EDWARD W. LAMBERT.
SAMUEL R. FORMAN.
HENRY F. ANDREWS.
CHARLES J. WALTON.

NATHAN BARROWS.
JOHN M. FARRINGTON.

1859, I.

FOSTER SWIFT.*
JAMES R. BIRD.
RICHARD B. MAURY.
EDMUND R. WALKER.*

DANIEL W. SCHMIDT.*
CHARLES PHELPS.

1859, II.

EDWARD B. DALTON.*
STUART WHITE.§
WILLIAM J. JONES.
ELIJAH C. KINNEY.*

CHARLES P. RUSSEL.*
TIMOTHY BABB.§
CHARLES PHELPS.

1860, I.

DAVID LITTLE.
HENRY DRAPER.*
WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.
THOMAS S. GRIMKÉ.

J. W. HUNT, vice
† *Frank Hawthorn.**
JOHN A. GRAHAM.
CHARLES E. GODDARD.*

1860, II.

House Physicians.

EDWARD W. BARRETT.*
 JAMES E. PARRISH.
 ALEXANDER HADDEN.
 JOHN HOWE, JR.*

House Surgeons.

JOHN W. HUNT.
 FREDERICK BEDFORD.*
 EUGENE PEUGNET.*

1861, I.

PHANETT C. BARKER.
 LUIS FERNANDEZ.*
 WILLIAM C. FERGUSSON.*
 CHARLES B. WHITE.*

ERSKINE MASON.*
 ISHAM R. PAGE.
 HOWARD PINCKNEY.*

1861, II.

J. LAWRENCE HICKS.
 MOSES J. DE ROSSET.*
 CHARLES H. COVELL.*
 WILLIAM K. CLEVELAND.

B. AVERY SEGUR (acting).
 A. L. LOWELL,* vice
 † *Walter Coles*.*
 EDWARD S. BOGERT.

1862, I.

LEWIS FISHER.*
 CHARLES H. SUYDAM.‡
 MAUS R. VEDDER.
 FRANCIS R. LYMAN.*

B. AVERY SEGUR.
 ABRAM L. LOWELL.*
 HENRY M. LYMAN.

1862, II.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.
 ASAHEL N. BROCKWAY.
 HENRY S. PLYMPTON.*
 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.*

† *Colin Mackenzie*.*
 GEORGE W. CARLETON.
 SAMUEL F. SHAW.*

1863, I.

WILLIAM M. JAMES.
 WILLIAM H. KING.*
 THOMAS K. CHANDLER.*
 WILLIAM H. ENSIGN.*

HENRY T. SEARS.‡
 HENRY E. PAINE.
 W. C. PRYER,* vice
 T. *Munson Coan*.†

1863, II.

House Physicians.

WALTER M. JAMES.
 WALTER R. GILLETTE.
 J. COOLIDGE STONE.*
 WILLIAM T. NEALIS.*

House Surgeons.

WASHINGTON F. PECK.*
 HENRY RAPHAEL.*
 WILLIAM C. PRYER.*

1864, I.

WILLIAM LEE,*¹ vice
*George H. Olmsted.**
 WALTER R. GILLETTE.
 JACOB B. LUCE.*

JAMES W. SOUTHWORTH.
 JOHN G. LAUDERDALE.
 EMELIO L. MOLA.*

1864, II.

WILLIAM LEE.*
 GEORGE PORTER.*
 GEORGE ENGS.*
 SAMUEL D. WADSWORTH.*

IRVING W. LYON.
 RICHARD M. WYCKOFF.
 JOSEPH G. SMITH. §

1865, I.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD.

 JOHN S. BIRD.

J. BAYLY DONE.*
 ORESTES M. PRAY.*
 RUSSELL B. BROWNELL.*

1865, II.

WALTER DEF. DAY.*
 DARWIN EVERETT.*
 EDWARD G. JANEWAY.
 HENRY C. ENO.

WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD.
 HENRY G. PIFFARD.
 JOHN W. SOUTHACK.*

1866, I.

WILLIAM H. BIRCKHEAD.
 H. LYLE SMITH.
 FRANCIS D. EDGERTON.
 WILLIAM G. HARRISON.

JOSEPH C. DE VARONA.
 EDWARD FARRELL.
 ANTONIO L. LUACES.*

¹ Dr. Lee's death was reported after the alphabetical list had been printed.

1866, II.

House Physicians.

SEBASTIAN AMÁBILE.*
GEORGE GAMBLE.*
CHARLES H. LUDLUM.

House Surgeons.

W. W. JOHNSTON.
H. LYLE SMITH.
JOSEPH C. DE VARONA.

1867, I.

ELIJAH H. SMITH.*
T. DWIGHT BRADFORD.*
J. CALVIN MEAD.*

CHARLES H. LUDLUM.
NELSON S. WESTCOTT.
DAVID M. CORY.

1867, II.

WILLIAM R. FISHER.
HENRY F. WALKER.
HENRY D. NICOLL.

JOHN C. MEAD.*
D. MCLEAN FORMAN.
JOSEPH W. HOWE.*

1868, I.

JAMES B. BURNET.
J. CLARKE THOMAS.
CHARLES YOUNG.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON.
ALBERT STRANG.*
PETER R. CORTELYOU.

1868, II.

CHARLES S. BULL.
HENRY B. STODDARD.
JUAN J. FLORES.

CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD.
E. DARWIN HUDSON.*
REUBEN A. VANCE.

1869, I.

WILLIAM H. B. PRATT.
WILLIAM J. CHANDLER.
ROGER S. TRACY.

CHARLES D. T. GIBSON.
RICHARD C. VAN WYCK.
THADDEUS M. B. CROSS.

1869, II.

BENJAMIN C. RIGGS.*
ALEXANDER TUNSTALL.
R. CHANNING M. PAGE.

HENRY E. OWEN.
EDWARD B. BRONSON.
FRANCKE H. BOSWORTH.

1870, I.

House Physicians.

STEPHEN PIERSON.
LOUIS D. SPROAT.*
THOMAS J. MOORE.

House Surgeons.

ALEXANDER C. GRAHAM.
MALCOLM MCLEAN.
JAMES O. PINGRY.

1870, II.

CHARLES W. BADEAU.
JOHN J. REID.
WILLIAM M. POLK.

JOHN G. CURTIS.
CHARLES MCBURNEY.
NATHAN'L G. MCMASTER.

1871, I.

WALTER JUDSON.
SENECA D. POWELL.
M. G. MILLIKEN,* vice
Blair D. Taylor.‡

JOSEPH D. BRYANT.
WILLIAM J. O'BYRNE.
JAMES T. SYNNOTT.*

1871, II.

WILLIAM D. SCHUYLER.*
FRANK J. METCALFE.*
MURRAY G. MILLIKEN.*

THOMAS K. CRUSE.
SAMUEL B. ST. JOHN.
W. T. ALEXANDER.

1872, I.

JOHN A. MCCREERY.
THOMAS A. MCBRIDE.*
EDWARD W. BURNETTE.

DUNCAN C. LEE.*
SERAPIO M. DE VARONA.*
W. GILL WYLIE.

1872, II.

Francis P. Kinnicutt.†
WM. H. KATZENBACH.
A. ALEXANDER SMITH.

AMBROSE L. RANNEY.
THOMAS A. MCBRIDE.*
JOHN W. MITCHELL.

1873, I.

JOSEPH F. CORRIGAN.
HENRY S. SWAN.
MAURICE B. EARLY.

WILLIAM T. BULL, vice
† *W. B. Dunning.**
GEO. A. VANWAGENEN.
WILLIAM F. FLUHRER.

1873, II.

House Physicians.

MOLTON H. FORREST.
L. BOLTON BANGS.
JAMES L. PERRY (acting).

House Surgeons.

WILLIAM T. BULL.
T. H. BURCHARD.
J. D. GRIFFITH.

1874, I.

MARTIN J. FLEMING.
WM. H. FARRINGTON.
JAMES L. PERRY.

LEROY J. BROOKS
MATHIAS FIGUIERA.
CALVIN TERRIBERRY.

1874, II.

JOHN A. STEURER.
ROBERT A. MURRAY.
JOSEPH C. YOUNG.

JAMES H. HUNT.*
WILLIAM C. SHAW.
GLOVER C. ARNOLD.

1875, I.

ROBERT A. MURRAY.
ENOCH D. WOODBRIDGE.*
FREDERICK W. CHAPIN.
CHARLES T. TORREY.

JOSEPH R. BRYAN.
BENJAMIN J. HARLIN.*
EDWIN A. LEWIS.

1875, II.

GEORGE R. METCALF.
JOSEPH E. WINTERS.
AUGUSTUS W. KNOX.
JOHN M. HILLS.

GEORGE F. BATES.*
ROBERT G. GLASS.*
JOHN B. ISHAM.
GUSTAV M. STOECKEL.

1876, I.

WILLIAM H. WELCH.
FRANCIS A. SMITH.*
JOHN VAN VORST, JR.*
JOHN E. ALLEN.

THOMAS J. KEARNEY.
JOHN C. PENNINGTON.
FREDERIC S. DENNIS.
WM. C. C. ANDREWS.*

1876, II.

JOHN C. KENDALL.
HENRY GOLDTHWAITE.
JOHN C. COCHRAN.*
RAPHAEL F. HINE.*

DAVID L. WALLACE.
C. PECK SMITH.
HENRY M. SILVER.
CHARLES H. THOMAS.

1877, I.

House Physicians.

R. VAN SANTVOORD.
 ROBERT J. HEINMÜLLER.*
 ANTHONY PECK.
 JAMES SYMINGTON.

House Surgeons.

JOHN E. WOODRUFF.
 JOHN E. STILLWELL.
 ARTHUR PELL.
 GEORGE B. HOPE.

1877, II.

WILLIAM A. GORTON.
 HENRY S. NORRIS.
 WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.*
 FREDERIC P. GRISWOLD.

THEODORE D. MILLS.
 EDWARD H. PEASLEE.
 MARTIN BURKE.
 RICHARD KALISH.

1878, I.

EDWARD SANDERS.
 WILLIAM E. WHELOCK.
 PAYSON M. CHADWICK.
 HERMAN CANFIELD.

WILLIAM L. CUDDEBACK.
 S. O. VAN DER POEL.
 FREDERICK H. WIGGIN.
 WILLIAM S. HALSTED.

1878, II.

PASCAL M. DOWD.
 LEONARD C. MCPHAIL.
 CHARLES L. DANA.
 BEVERLY LIVINGSTON.*

WILLIAM A. HAMILTON.*
 WILLIAM R. UPHAM.*
 MASON THOMSON.
 GEORGE E. MUNROE.

1879, I.

EVERETT S. WARNER.
 JOHN N. MACKENZIE.
 WILLIAM H. FLINT.
 GEORGE A. DIXON.

SAMUEL R. MORROW.
George P. McCreery.‡
 GORHAM BACON.
 EMANUEL HOCHHEIMER.

1879, II.

DRYDEN JOHNSON.
 GEORGE S. CONANT.
 GASPAR GRISWOLD.*
 DAVID FRANKLIN.

FREDERIC S. GOULD.
 CHARLES E. QUIMBY.
 TIMOTHY M. CHEESMAN.
 WILLIAM D. MCKIM.

1880, I.

House Physicians.

ROBERT MILBANK.
WILLIAM J. SWIFT.
CHARLES V. CHAPIN.
MANUEL J. FLORES.

House Surgeons.

MATTHEW D. FIELD.
WILLIAM C. GORGAS.
CHARLES D. SCUDDER.*
NELSON CLEMENTS.*

1880, II.

J. C. MCCOY.
WALTER L. RANNEY.*
CHARLES V. CHAPIN.
WILLIAM S. CHEESMAN.

HALLER H. HENKEL.
SILAS P. LEVERIDGE.
H. G. WILDMAN.
JOHN H. GIRDNER.

1881, I.

THOMAS D. SWIFT.*
NATHAN E. BRILL.
GEORGE H. MÖLLER, JR.*
GEORGE M. SWIFT.

EDWARD K. ROOT.
FRANK MONTGOMERY.*
REESE H. VOORHEES.
WM. B. VANDERPOEL.

1881, II.

HENRY BLODGET.
W. H. SNOW.
WILLIAM B. ANDERTON.
CHARLES C. BARROWS.

GEORGE F. WILSON.
WISNER R. TOWNSEND.
HARRY M. SHERMAN.
L. EMMETT HOLT.

1882, I.

HENRY BLODGET.
CHARLES W. PILGRIM.
WILLIAM C. STONE.*
M. ALLEN STARR.

A. E. NICHOLS, vice
Henry I. Raymond.†
FRANK HARTLEY.
J. MCG. WOODBURY, vice
Morton Grinnell.†
FRANK W. OLDS.

1882, II.

JOHN WARREN.
WILLIAM R. PRYOR.
FRED M. CORWIN.
EVERETT M. CULVER.

ARTHUR E. NICHOLS.
AMI J. MAGNIN.
JOHN MCG. WOODBURY.
CHARLES G. BULL.

1883, I.

House Physicians.

HENRY KOPLIK.
 WILLIAM FRUITNIGHT.*
 JOHN S. THACHER.
 SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

House Surgeons.

JOHN B. GIBBS.
 PARKER SYMS.
 HARRY S. SEABROOK.
 THOMAS H. KINNAIRD.

1883, II.

JULIUS A. ROTH.
 CASPER O. MILLER.
 JACOB LEWENGOOD.
 HOWARD A. PARDEE.

WILLIAM L. WARDWELL.*
 FRASER C. FULLER.*
 JASPER J. GARMANY.
 SAMUEL LEWENGOOD.

1884, I.

CONDICT W. CUTLER.
 JOHN WELDON.
 WILLIAM F. ACKERMAN.*
Hiram H. Seelye.‡

WM. T. OPPENHIMER.
 JOHN H. WOODWARD.
 HORACE N. WILLIAMS.
 ROBERT T. MORRIS.

1884, II.

A. BROTHERS, vice
Jacob H. Frankenberg.‡
 HENRY P. LOOMIS.
 HERMANN M. BIGGS.
 WALTER H. CHAPIN.

LE ROY W. HUBBARD.
 ALBERT F. BRUGMAN.
 FREDERICK EDMISTER.
 JOHN R. CONWAY.

1885, I.

ABRAM BROTHERS (acting).
 EGBERT LE FEVRE.
 HENRY HERMAN.
 ROBERT A. SIMPSON.

FRED W. GWYER.
 W. F. HAZELTON (acting).
 SAMUEL H. PINKERTON.
 WILLIS W. FRENCH.*

1885, II.

ABRAM BROTHERS.
 FLOYD M. CRANDALL.
 REGINALD H. SAYRE.
 JOHN H. FRENCH.

HENRY S. STEARNS.
 L. W. HOTCHKISS, vice
William F. Hazelton.†
 GARRY DE N. HOUGH.
 CHARLES F. STOKES.

1886, I.

House Physicians.

ALEXANDER B. POPE.
TRUMBULL W. CLEAVELAND.
ROBERT J. CARLISLE.
BRANDRETH SYMONDS.

House Surgeons.

JOHN W. KEEFE.
LUCIUS W. HOTCHKISS.
NATHAN S. JARVIS.
ROBERT H. WYLIE.

1886, II.

SAMUEL W. LAMBERT.
ADOLPH W. BERLE.
THOMAS J. CHARLTON.
JAMES H. KINGMAN.

CLARENCE H. GARDNER.
JOHN T. HOWELL.
SOLLACE MITCHELL.
BENJAMIN L. TEN EYCK.

1887, I.

JOHN S. ELY.
J. CLIFTON EDGAR.
LEWIS M. SILVER.
JOHN C. SPENCER.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.
ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON.
GEORGE G. LARCOMBE.
GEORGE W. CRARY.

1887, II.

W. N. HUBBARD (acting).
W. TRAVIS GIBB.
William H. Nammack.‡
EDGAR N. MCGIFFERT.

DAVID D. JENNINGS.
OTTO J. GUTSCH.
H. SEYMOUR HOUGHTON.
M. A. CROCKETT.

1888, I.

WILLIAM N. HUBBARD.
EDWARD J. LORENZE.
WITTER K. TINGLEY.
SOLOMON H. KEMPNER.

GEORGE H. COOMBS.
A. H. LEYTON (acting).
THOMAS McCANN.
WILLIAM C. BRAISTED.

1888, II.

CLARK WRIGHT.
CORNELIUS G. COAKLEY.
RUTSON MAURY.*
JAMES STAFFORD.

IRVING S. HAYNES.
ALBERT H. LEYTON.
JOHN F. ERDMANN.
WILLIAM R. BALLOU.*¹

¹ Dr. Ballou's death was reported after the alphabetical list had been printed.

1889, I.

House Physicians.

JOHN W. PARRISH.
 JUAN J. MARTINEZ.
 ROBERT W. GREENE.*
 CLARENCE A. SMITH.

House Surgeons.

CHARLES W. JACKSON.
 EDWARD A. KEILY.
 CHARLES H. CHETWOOD.
 DANIEL R. PHILLIPS.

1889, II.

HARRY MCM. PAINTER.
 THOMAS J. DUNN.
 DAVID H. WILLIAMS, JR.
 ALEXANDER LAMBERT.

SAMUEL J. WHITE, JR.
 CLARENCE L. LEWIS, JR.
 LAWRENCE LITCHFIELD.
 CHAUNCEY P. BIGGS.

1890, I.

EDWIN K. LOSEE.
 SAMUEL CUMMINGS.
 DAVID H. McALPIN, JR.
 JAMES H. McINTOSH.

WM. N. MACARTNEY.
 ROYAL W. PINNEY.
 WILLIAM B. ARNOLD.
 THEODORE DUNHAM.

1890, II.

STEWART PATON.
 MARCOS M. RODRIGUEZ.
 AUSTIN FLINT, JR.
 W. EVELYN PORTER.

HERBERT L. CONSTABLE.
 WALTER C. WOOD.
 GEORGE D. STEWART.
 MORTON R. PECK.

1891, I.

JAMES S. WATERMAN.
 GEORGE C. POPE.
 GEORGE P. BIGGS.
 WILLIAM S. MACLAREN.

WILLIAM E. CHASE.
 LOUIS A. ZEREGA.
 CHARLES W. BANKS.
 JOHN M. BROOKE.

1891, II.

HERMANN A. L. SCHNEIDER.
 CHARLES H. TOWLERTON.
 JESSE B. STONE.
 SAMUEL K. BREMNER.

WILLIAM F. STONE.
 MILTON E. ARTMAN.
 FRANK H. MUNKWITZ.
 WALTER BENSEL.

1892, I.

House Physicians.

MARTIN J. ECHEVERRIA.
CHARLES A. KNIGHT.
OSWALD O. COOPER.
LOMAX GWATHMEY.

House Surgeons.

CLARENCE R. CHAPMAN.
CLARENCE GLISAN.
ROBERT J. WILSON.
ELMER F. BERKELE.*

1892, II.

THOMAS L. RICHARDS.
GEORGE D. HAMLEN.
WILLIAM J. PULLEY.
FRANK C. HOLLISTER.

GEORGE B. CUSHING.
JAMES C. P. VAN LOAN.
S. DANA HUBBARD, JR.
JAMES H. TITTERINGTON.

1893, I.

CHARLES W. STEWART.
NATHANIEL P. WASHBURN.
WILLIAM E. STUDDIFORD.
DANIEL B. HARDENBERGH.

George N. Stockwell.‡
CHARLES H. DELANCY.
HARRY H. NELDEN.
THOMAS B. ENDERS.

SUMMARY.

Total number of Resident Physician and Surgeons, 5;¹ House Physicians and House Surgeons, 6 (one died of typhus fever contracted in the house); Resident Physicians, 11;² 8 of these are reported deceased and 3 are missing. Of the Assistant Residents 92 are reported; 57 are deceased, 25 missing and 10 are living—10 died of typhus fever contracted in the house. From 1850, I, to 1893, I, both inclusive, there have been 634³ appointments to the staff, and in addition there are 18 who are now serving in the hospital (exclusive of the appointments made on April 1, 1893). Of the 634, 448 are now living, 172⁴ deceased, and 14 are missing. The resignations number 54; of these 27 are living, 20 are deceased, and 7 missing; in addition 13 left the hospital before the expiration of the term of service, 16 died while on duty and 2 before beginning the service, leaving 549 as the number of those who completed the full term; of these 409 are living, 133 are deceased, and 7 are missing.

¹ It is uncertain how long Dr. Creed served, probably not for the five years from 1810 to 1815, however.

² For the term from 1835 to 1837 no name is obtainable.

³ This includes 7 who have been already counted among the Assistant Resident Physicians.

⁴ This includes 2 deaths reported after the alphabetical list was printed.

The appointments on the house staff made on April 1, 1893, were the following: 2d Medical Division, Charles George Sproull, M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1893, for 2 years from April 1, and Robert C. James, M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1893, for 2 years from October 1, 1893; 3d Medical Division, John Patrick Conroy, M. D., Bellevue, 1893, for 18 months from April 1, and Frederic William Fabricius, M. D., Bellevue, 1893, for 18 months from October 1, 1893; 4th Medical Division, Frederick Fuller Russell, M. D., Columbia, 1893, for 2 years from April 1, and Harry Pierce, M. D., Albany Medical College, 1893, for 2 years from October 1, 1893; 1st Surgical Division, Samuel Emmet Getty, M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1893, for 18 months from April 1, Rollin Alanson Curtiss, M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1893, for 2 years from April 1, and Albert Leroy Flanders, M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1893, for 2 years from October 1, 1893; 3d Surgical Division, Winfield Ayres, M. D., Bellevue, 1893, for 18 months from April 1, and William Chittenden Lusk, M. D., Bellevue, 1893, for 18 months from October 1, 1893; 4th Surgical Division, Robert Goldthwaite, Jr., M. D., Bellevue, 1893, for 18 months from April 1, and Louis P. Smith, M. D., Columbia, 1893, for 18 months from October 1, 1893. For the externe appointments, see List of Externes on page 341.

EXTERNES.

THE externe service was established upon several divisions in the spring of 1889. These divisions were the 1st Surgical and 2d Medical, and the 3d Divisions. A second Junior Assistant was added to the 4th Medical Division, who is in the regular line of succession to the House service, whereas the externes serve for one year only,— for six months on the medical, and for six months on the surgical side,— and are not in the line of promotion. The externe service on the 2d Medical Division was discontinued on April 1, 1891, and the 2d Junior Service was adopted instead. In October, 1892, an externe service was added to the 4th Surgical Division, so that at present the division staffs consist of four men, except upon the 1st Medical and 2d Surgical Divisions,— the 3d Medical and 1st, 3d, and 4th Surgical Divisions having externes, the 2d and 4th Medical each two Junior Assistants.

BOWEN, HENRY CHARLES, . 1st Surgical Division, 1892-93.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1892.

Address: Westfield, Mass.

CARLTON, JAMES FLAKE, . 4th Surgical Division, 1892-93.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.

Address: Statesville, N. C.

CASSEL, JAMES WILSON, 3d Divisions, 1889-90.

M. D., Bellevue, 1889.

General Medicine: 148 West 132d street, New-York
City.

CLARK, M. H., { 2d Medical Division, } 1889-90.
 { 1st Surgical Division, }

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1889.

Darby, Charles S., Jr.,† { 2d Medical Division, } 1890-91.
 { 1st Surgical Division, }

M. D., University of the City of New-York. 1890;
 resigned, 1890.

General Medicine: Stamford, Conn.

HALLIDAY, EDWARD VIVIAN, 3d Divisions, 1893-94.

M. D., Bellevue, 1893.

Address: Mandeville, Jamaica, W. I.

HOAG, WARD BRYANT, 3d Divisions, 1892-93.

M. D., Bellevue, 1892.

General Medicine: 115 West 95th street, New-York
 City.

KINNE, WILLIAM, 3d Divisions, 1891-92.

M. D., Bellevue, 1891.

General Medicine: 464 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn,
 N. Y.

KOLASKY, HENRY M., 3d Divisions, 1892-93.

At College of City of New-York; M. D., Bellevue,
 1892.

Address: 945 First Avenue, New-York City.

LEYBA, EDWARD PHILIP WILLEM, . . . 3d Divisions, 1889-90.

M. D., Bellevue, 1889; Assistant to the chair of
 Laryngology and Rhinology, New-York Polyclinic,
 1890-91; to the chair of Genito-urinary Diseases, Sy-
 philology and Dermatology, Bellevue Hospital Medical
 College, 1890-92; Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospi-
 tal Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin and Genito-urinary
 Diseases, 1890-92.

General Medicine: 39 West 27th street, New-York
 City.

L'HOMMEDIU, JOHN B., . . . 1st Surgical Division, 1891-92.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1891.
Address: Medina, N. Y.

NEUHAUS, GEORGE E., 3d Divisions, 1891-92.

At Gymnasium, Goerlitz, Germany, 1876-84; graduate of Friedrich-Werdersche Gymnasium, Berlin, 1886; at University of Berlin, 1889; M. D., Bellevue, 1891.
General Medicine: 171 West 95th street, New-York City.

PARKER, RANSOM JOSEPH, . . . 4th Surgical Division, 1893-94.

M. D., Columbia, 1893.

TEETER, CHARLES EDWIN, 3d Divisions, 1893-94.

M. D., Bellevue, 1893.
Address: Tom's River, N. J.

VIRDEN, JOHN ELMER, 3d Divisions, 1890-91.

A. B., Ohio Normal University, 1886; A. M., 1889; M. D., Bellevue, 1890.
General Medicine: Indianapolis, Ind.

WHITCOMB, JOHN LEWIS } 2d Medical Division, }
CHURCH, } 1st Surgical Division, } 1890-91.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1890.
General Medicine: 974 Boston Avenue, New-York City.

WILSON, ROBERT J., 3d Divisions, 1890-91.

See List of Internes, 1850-94.

"HAEC MEA ORNAMENTA SUNT."

BELDEN,	1825,	Typhus Fever.
JOHN JAMES LAWRENCE, August 15, 1846,		"
AUGUSTUS VAN BUREN, . May 18, 1847,		"
HENRY WILLIAM PORTER,	1847,	"
GORHAM BEALS,	January 9, 1848,	"
WILLIAM RUFUS BLAKEMAN,	1848,	"
WILLIAM WIRT CAHOON, . August, 1848,		"
ELIHU T. HEDGES,	1848,	"
ENOCH GREEN,	1848,	"
DAVID SELIGMAN,	1848,	"
SYDNEY B. WORTH,	1849,	"
HORATIO WELLS GRIDLEY, March, 1851,		"
LEFROY RAVENHILL,	May 24, 1851,	"
JOSEPH B. RICHARDS,	June 4, 1860,	Appendicitis.
HENRY WHITE COOK,	March 17, 1863,	Typhus Fever.
WILLIAM HEBRON KING, March 21, 1863,		"
GEO. HERSCHEL OLMSTED, Dec. 16, 1863,		"
EUGENE O. ROWE,	January 12, 1864,	"
HENRY J. DEVLIN,	April 5, 1864,	"
GEORGE CLINTON DEWEY, April 17, 1864,		"
LEMAIRE ZABRISKIE,	March 29, 1866,	"
RICHARD VARICK PELL, August 22, 1866,		Asiatic Cholera.
SETH WESTON WILLIAMS, Sept. 20, 1879,		Encephalitis.
EBEN HUNT,	September 3, 1880,	Diphtheria.
GEO. HENRY HAMMOND, ¹ May 18, 1881,		Septicæmia.
JOHN HENRY WEIR YOUNG, May 3, 1882,		"
WM. HUSTACE HUBBARD, May 29, 1884,		Typhoid Fever.

¹ Erroneously inscribed as John H. Hammond on the memorial tablet in the Board Room at the hospital. The first thirteen names have not been inscribed on the tablet.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.



GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER EDWARD, 1886-

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1870; House Physician, New-York Hospital for Epileptics, 1870-71; Senior Assistant Physician, New-York City Asylum for the Insane, 1871; Physician, 1873-80; Interne, Charity Hospital, 1871-73; Professor, Medical Jurisprudence and Psychological Medicine, University of the City of New-York, 1874-92; Emeritus since 1892.

Address: Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, New-York City.

EXAMINERS IN LUNACY.

HARDY,* WILLIAM LEWIS, 1879-86.

M. D., Bellevue, 1871; Interne, Centre Street Reception Hospital, 1871; Surgeon, School-ship *Mercury*, 1872; Resident Physician, New-York City Inebriate Asylum, 1874-75; Physician to City Prison, 1879-86. Born in New-York City, May 18, 1849; died in New-York City, April 24, 1886; cause, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

JACKSON,* WILLIAM WILEY, 1879-82.

M. D., University of the City of New-York, 1874.

FIELD, MATTHEW D., 1882-

See List of Internes, 1850-94.

FITCH, ALLEN, 1886-

M. D., Albany, 1879; University of the City of New-York, 1880.

Mental Diseases: 158 West 34th street, New-York City.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

WILDMAN, HENRY VALENTINE, 1882-87.

At Bow Institute, London, Eng., 1868-73; M. D., University of Michigan, 1880; Assistant Physician, New-York City Lunatic Asylum, 1880-82; Substitute Examiner in Lunacy, Department of Public Charities and Correction, New-York City, since 1887; Instructor in Nervous and Mental Diseases, New-York Polyclinic, 1887-88; Attending Physician, Demilt Dispensary, Diseases of the Nervous System, 1889-90.

General Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System: 108 West 94th street, New-York City.

DOUGLAS, STUART, 1887-

Graduated Leesburgh Academy, 1878; M. D., University of Virginia, 1881; Columbia, 1882; Assistant Physician, New-York City Lunatic Asylum, 1882-87.

Mental Diseases: 35 West 36th street, and Bellevue Hospital, New-York City.

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Ansonia</i>	ROSCIUS Y. DOWNS †	194 Main street.
<i>Bridgeport</i>	HENRY BLODGET	313 State street.
<i>Derby</i>	ROYAL W. PINNEY
<i>Hartford</i>	THOMAS B. ENDERS	Highland street.
	IRVING W. LYON	26 Buckingham street.
	HENRY K. OLMS TED	(Retired).
	EDWARD K. ROOT	238 Main street.
	SAMUEL B. ST. JOHN	43 Pratt street.
<i>Litchfield</i>	WILLIAM S. MACLAREN
	FREDERICK H. WIGGIN	(June to October).
<i>Meriden</i>	FREDERIC P. GRISWOLD	481 Broad street.
<i>Middletown</i>	FRANCIS D. EDGERTON	26 Washington street.
<i>New Haven</i>	WALTER JUDSON	1145 Chapel street.
	WILLIAM F. STONE	143 Lamberton street.
<i>Norfolk</i>	JOHN C. KENDALL
<i>Norwalk</i>	WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD	23 West Avenue.
<i>Norwich</i>	ANTHONY PECK	4 Sachem Terrace.
	WITTER K. TINGLEY	28 Washington street.
<i>Saugatuck</i>	HENRY C. ENO	(Retired).
<i>Stamford</i>	CHARLES S. DARBY, JR. †	Ex.
<i>Willimantic</i>	JOHN WELDON

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i>	WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON	1603 K street, N. W.
	JOHN MOORE, Brig.-Gen.,	
	U. S. A. (Retired.)	903 Sixteenth street, N. W.
	REESE H. VOORHEES	(Lawyer).

FLORIDA.

<i>Jacksonville</i>	SOLLACE MITCHELL	95 West Forsyth street.
<i>Saint Leo</i>	JOSEPH F. CORRIGAN
<i>Winter Park</i>	NATHAN BARROWS	Rollins College. (Not in practice.)

GEORGIA.

<i>Marietta</i>	PETER R. CORTELYOU
<i>Savannah</i>	THOMAS J. CHARLTON
	WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT	92 Gwinnett street.
	GEORGE G. LARCOMBE	82 Liberty street.
<i>Washington</i>	HENRY F. ANDREWS
	ROBERT A. SIMPSON

<i>Lynn</i>	† REUBEN F. DEARBORN	16 South Common street.
<i>New Bedford</i>	GARRY DE N. HOUGH	95 Elm street.
<i>Newtonville</i>	HENRY B. STODDARD	
<i>Springfield</i>	FREDERICK W. CHAPIN	20 Maple street.
	WALTER H. CHAPIN	675 State street.
<i>Westfield</i>	HENRY C. BOWEN, Ex	

MINNESOTA.

<i>Duluth</i>	EDGAR N. MCGIFFERT	1 West Superior street.
<i>St. Paul</i>	GEORGE R. METCALF	110 West Fourth street.

MISSOURI.

<i>Glasgow</i>	JAMES W. SOUTHWORTH	
<i>Kansas City</i>	JEFFERSON D. GRIFFITH	Ninth st. and Grand Ave.
	‡ ARCHIBALD LAWSON	1120 Main street.

NEBRASKA.

<i>Omaha</i>	PAYSON M. CHADWICK	
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Wolfboro</i>	‡ CHARLES F. ROBERTS	
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Allendale</i>	CHARLES W. BADEAU	
<i>Asbury Park</i>	† JOHN W. ROBIE	
<i>Bayonne City</i>	FRED M. CORWIN	West Sixth street.
<i>Clinton</i>	SYLVESTER VAN SYCKEL	
<i>Dover</i>	ISAIAH W. CONDUCT	
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<i>Hoboken</i>	WILLIAM R. FISHER	711 Washington street.
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	JOHN C. PENNINGTON	(Retired.)
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	GORHAM BACON	63 West 54th street.
	L. BOLTON BANGS	31 East 44th street.
	†SOLOMON BARNETT	365 West 30th street.
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	HERMANN M. BIGGS	5 West 58th street.
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	ROBERT J. CARLISLE	34 West 47th street.
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	CHARLES H. CHETWOOD	109 East 34th street.
	†STEPHEN J. CLARK	21 West 11th street.
	T. W. CLEVELAND	242 West 43d street.
	CORNELIUS G. COAKLEV	126 East 45th street.
	†TITUS M. COAN	67 East 54th street.
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	HERBERT L. CONSTABLE	125 West 34th street.
	JOHN R. CONWAY	130 Lexington Avenue.
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	GEORGE W. CRARY	152 West 57th street.
	THADDEUS M. B. CROSS	Sturtevant House.
	EVERETT M. CULVER	124 West 95th street.

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 CONDUCT W. CUTLER 260 West 57th street.
 AARON P. DALRYMPLE 337 West 35th street.
 CHARLES L. DANA 50 West 46th street.
 FRANCIS DELAFIELD 12 West 32d street.
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 THEODORE DUNHAM 347 Lexington Avenue.
 THOMAS J. DUNN 2735 Webster Avenue.
 MAURICE B. EARLY 84 Macdougall street.
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 J. CLIFTON EDGAR 115 East 35th street.
 ELSWORTH ELIOT 48 West 36th street.
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 MARTIN J. FLEMING 132 Lexington Avenue.
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 ALEXANDER HADDEN 155 East 51st street.
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 FRANK HARTLEY 7 West 31st street.

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	† CHRISTIAN A. HERTER	839 Madison Avenue.
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	FRANK C. HOLLISTER	226 West 75th street.
	L. EMMETT HOLT	15 East 54th street.
	GEORGE B. HOPE	34 West 51st street.
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	H. SEYMOUR HOUGHTON	301 West 88th street.
	LEROY W. HUBBARD	161 West 23d street.
	WILLIAM N. HUBBARD	7 East 41st street.
	CHARLES W. JACKSON	168 West 81st street.
	EDWARD G. JANEWAY	36 West 40th street.
	DAVID D. JENNINGS	333 East 20th street.
	ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON	12 West 10th street.
	RICHARD KALISH	50 West 36th street.
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	THOMAS J. KEARNEY	126 East 29th street.
	EDWARD A. KEILY	138 West 104th street.
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	HENRY KOPLIK	175 East 70th street.
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	EDWARD W. LAMBERT	2 East 37th street.
	SAMUEL W. LAMBERT	2 East 37th street.
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	SAMUEL LEWENGOOD	129 East 84th street.
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	ALBERT H. LEYTON	256 West 57th street.
	CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD	59 West 36th street.
	HENRY P. LOOMIS	58 East 34th street.
	EDWARD J. LORENZE	1584 Madison Avenue.
	DAVID H. MCALPIN, JR.	40 West 40th street.
	CHARLES MCBURNEY	28 West 37th street.
	JOHN A. MCCREERY	350 Lexington Avenue.
	WILLIAM D. MCKIM	751 Madison Avenue.
	MALCOLM MCLEAN	28 East 126th street.
	NATHAN G. McMASTER	322 East 15th street.
	ROBERT MILBANK	154 West 48th street.
	ROBERT T. MORRIS	133 West 34th street.

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 HENRY D. NICOLL 51 East 57th street.
 HENRY S. NORRIS 123 West 34th street.
 WILLIAM J. O'BYRNE . . . 328 Alexander Avenue.
 FRANK W. OLDS 26 West 71st street.
 HENRY F. OWEN 40 West 56th street.
 R. CHANNING M. PAGE . . 31 West 33d street.
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 STEWART PATON 596 Lexington Avenue.
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 JAMES L. PERRY 79 West 47th street.
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	GUSTAV STOECKEL	361 West 42d street.
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	WILLIAM J. SWIFT	40 East 30th street.
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	JOHN S. THACHER	33 West 39th street.
	J. CLARKE THOMAS	107 West 47th street.
	T. GAILLARD THOMAS	600 Madison Avenue.
	MASON THOMSON	168 Lexington Avenue.
	JAMES H. TITTERINGTON	39 West 27th street.
	WISNER R. TOWNSEND	28 West 59th street.
	ROGER S. TRACY	301 Mott street.
	S. OAKLEY VANDER POEL	47 East 25th street.
	W. B. VANDERPOEL	106 East 24th street.
	R. VAN SANTVOORD	106 West 122d street.
	JOSEPH C. DE VARONA	227 East 31st street.
	MAUS R. VEDDER	690 Madison Avenue.
	HENRY F. WALKER	8 East 30th street.
	EVERETT S. WARNER	117 East 26th street.
	JOHN WARREN	47 East 30th street.
	NELSON S. WESTCOTT	156 West 12th street.
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	JOHN L. C. WHITCOMB, Ex.	974 Boston Avenue.
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	H. VALENTINE WILDMAN ¹	108 West 94th street.
	JOSEPH E. WINTERS	36 West 32d street.
	JOHN MCG. WOODBURY	28 West 20th street.
	JOHN E. WOODRUFF	31 West 21st street.
	CLARK WRIGHT	165 West 85th street.
	ROBERT H. WYLIE	215 West 43d street.
	W. GILL WYLIE	28 West 40th street.
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<i>Olean</i>	JOSEPH C. CLARK	
<i>Oswego</i>	PASCAL M. DOWD	
<i>Peekskill</i>	CHARLES A. KNIGHT	
<i>Portchester</i>	EDWARD F. MATHEWS	
<i>Port Jervis</i>	CHARLES W. BANKS	
	WILLIAM L. CUDDEBACK.	

¹ See Resident Physicians, Department of Mental Diseases.

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	JOHN W. KEEFE	440 Broad street.
	JOHN W. MITCHELL	227 Benefit street.
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<i>Newberry</i>	JAMES H. MCINTOSH	

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<i>Memphis</i>	RICHARD B. MAURY	111 Court street.
	DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS	480 Shelby street.
<i>Nashville</i>	JOHN R. BUIST	151 North Spruce street.

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<i>Waterbury</i>	HENRY JANES	

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WEST INDIES.

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Island, New-York Harbor.

Colonel and Surgeon, †FRED C. AINSWORTH, Office of Secretary of War.

Major and Surgeon, JOHN V. LAUDERDALE.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM C. GORGAS, †GEORGE MC-
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JARVIS.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, BENJAMIN L. TEN EYCK.

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Captain and Medical Director, EDWARD S. BOGERT, U. S. Naval Hos-
pital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Junior Lieutenant and Passed Assistant Surgeon, CHARLES F. STOKES.

Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, WILLIAM C. BRAISTED.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Sanitary Inspector, DANIEL M. BURGESS, Havana, Cuba.

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Resident Physician.

STUART DOUGLAS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

This society had its origin at a meeting called for the purpose, at the residence of Dr. F. W. Gwyer, 32 Second street, in this city, on Monday, June 28, 1886. Previously to this there had been two societies of a somewhat similar nature, one about 1855, and another in 1864. The society of 1855 lasted through several years, and when finally disorganized, the records, papers, etc., remained in the possession of the late Dr. Henry B. Sands, up to the time of his death, but have since been lost. On February 10, 1864, the Bellevue Hospital Medical Union was formed. It was composed of the resident staffs of Bellevue and the Island hospitals. The meetings were held every Thursday in the doctors' rooms in Bellevue Hospital, for the discussion of interesting cases occurring in the wards of the two hospitals, and the demonstration of pathological specimens. The officers were elected twice a year; none but house physicians or house surgeons were eligible to the office of president. The society elected delegates to the American Medical Association once at least, but it is not known if they qualified. This society was in existence until 1869. The officers, as far as known, were the following:

	1865	1867		1868
<i>President</i>	J. W. SOUTHACK.	H. F. WALKER.		J. J. FLORES.
<i>Vice-president</i>	A. LUACES.	W. H. JOHNSTON.		T. M. B. CROSS.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	E. H. SMITH.	H. B. STODDARD.		R. C. VAN WYCK.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i> ..	E. FARRELL.	P. R. CORTELYOU.		W. H. B. PRATT.
<i>Treasurer</i>		D. M. L. FORMAN.		

In response to the invitation issued by Dr. Gwyer, sixteen ex-members of the staff met at his house and took prelimi-

nary steps toward the establishment of the present society. The first regular meeting was held at the Carnegie Laboratory on October 5, 1886. The membership was limited at first to those who had left the hospital subsequently to 1880. This was thought best, because in view of the several failures at establishing a permanent organization, this attempt was but a tentative one. But this was soon recognized as an unwise restriction, and in the following February all ex-members of the house staff were made eligible. The society flourished from the first. From a membership of nineteen, the number had increased at the end of a year to forty-one. Since then it has steadily grown. Its objects, as stated in its constitution, are the "advancement of medicine and surgery, and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." The meetings have been held in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick, since April, 1890, on the first Wednesday of each month at 8:30 P. M., excepting the months of July, August, and September. As a general rule they are largely attended. The first part of the evening is devoted to the presentation of cases and papers, and, after a short time devoted to executive business, a collation is served.

The society early inaugurated a series of annual meetings. The first of these was held at the Academy of Medicine, in April, 1888, when an address was given on "Predisposition in Tuberculosis," by Dr. William T. Councilman, of Baltimore. The second address, in April, 1889, was delivered by Prof. Osler, then of Philadelphia, on "Phagocytes," after which a reception was given to Dr. Osler, at the "Cambridge." In April, 1890, an invitation was extended to all alumni of Bellevue Hospital, to attend the first reunion and banquet of Bellevue men. The exercises continued for three days, and the reunion was a most successful one. On the first day, April 8, at the Mott Memorial Hall, a paper was read by Dr. Charles Phelps, on "The Treatment of Simple Fracture of the Patella by Wiring," which was discussed by Drs. Abbe, Dennis, L. A. Stimson, Leale, Bryant, and Stephen Smith. On April 9, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre gave a clinic in the amphitheater of the hospi-

tal in the morning, and in the afternoon, at the Mott Memorial Hall, papers were read on the "Ultimate Results of Injuries to the Hip," by Dr. R. A. Vance, of Cleveland, Ohio; on "Transient Glycosuria," by Dr. John Warren; and on "Delicate Tests for Sugar in the Urine," by Dr. Brandreth Symonds. The banquet was given at the Brunswick in the evening of that day, which was attended by one hundred and sixty. On April 10, Dr. William T. Lusk gave a clinic at the hospital. Since then the "Bellevue Dinner" has become one of the most popular of the many medical dinners given each year in New-York. The character of the work done may be shown by the subjoined list of papers, etc., presented at its meetings:

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

Bronchial Glands, Syphilitic Degeneration of, with History of a Case.....	E. LE FEVRE.
Intermittent Fever in Infants and Children.....	F. M. CRANDALL.
Traumatic Tetanus, with History of a successful Case.	C. F. STOKES.
Bacteria Culture, methods of, and Demonstration of Microscopical Specimens and Cultures of Patho- genic Micro-organisms	H. M. BIGGS.
Measles, Complications and Sequelæ of.....	A. BROTHERS.
Eczema; Its Diagnosis and Treatment.....	JOHN WARREN.
Acute Abscesses, the Treatment of, based on their Pathology.....	L. W. HUBBARD.
Two Tape Worms.....	R. T. MORRIS.
Local Sweating and its Management.....	C. W. CUTLER.
Abscesses, Treatment of.....	G. DE N. HOUGH.
Dislocations, Treatment of Old.....	J. J. GARMANY.
External Urethrotomy, as a mode of Treatment for Organic Urethral Stricture.....	S. ALEXANDER.
Arthropathia Tabidorum, History of a case.....	PARKER SYMS.
Pleurisy, Sub-acute, and its Management.....	R. MILBANK.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis; What plan of treatment is most in harmony with our present knowledge of?.	R. J. CARLISLE.
Yellow Fever and the Jacksonville Epidemic.....	SOLLACE MITCHELL.
Cystitis, Treatment of Acute.....	S. ALEXANDER.
Hernia, The Radical Cure of.....	PARKER SYMS.
Bronchial Glands, Disease of the.....	A. B. POPE.
Phagocytes.....	WM. OSLER.

Drainage of the Peritoneum in Acute and Subacute Peritonitis	J. M. BYRON.
Joint Diseases, Some practical points in the early diagnosis of Chronic	L. W. HUBBARD.
Varicose Veins, Radical cure of, by multiple ligature . .	CHARLES PHELPS.
Croup, The treatment of	A. BROTHERS.
Abscess of the Brain in its relation to Contusion . . .	CHARLES PHELPS.
Tracheal Ozæna	G. B. HOPE.
Alcoholism in the Bellevue Cells, A study of	C. L. DANA.
Inebriety, Some points to be observed in the study of .	M. D. FIELD.
Fractures of the Patella, The treatment of simple, by wiring	CHARLES PHELPS.
Injuries to the Hip, the ultimate results of	R. A. VANCE.
Glycosuria, Transient	B. SYMONDS.
Sugar in the Urine, Delicate tests for	JOHN WARREN.
Digitalis, What is accomplished by its use in Cardiac Disease	E. LE FEVRE.
Tuberculosis, Some facts in the Etiology of	H. P. LOOMIS.
Neurasthenia, Some illustrative cases of, and a study of that condition with special reference to its causation and prevention	C. E. LOCKWOOD.
Koch's Method, Remarks on	H. P. LOOMIS.
Laryngeal Papillomata, Treatment of, by the application of Tinct. Thuja	G. B. HOPE.
Cancer of the Rectum, Operative treatment of	PARKER SYMS.
Poisoning, Report of a peculiar case of	F. H. WIGGIN.
Cervix Uteri, the Immediate Repair of Lacerations of, with report of six cases	C. C. BARROWS.
Vicious Union following Pott's Fracture, the Operative Treatment for, with Exhibition of a Case . . .	I. S. HAYNES.
Parasitic Skin Diseases	J. M. BYRON.
Uterus, Operative treatment of Malignant Diseases of, W. E. PORTER.	
Azores as a Health Resort	H. CANFIELD.
Surgical Operations during the Summer Months . . .	C. C. BARROWS.
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New-born Infant, Management of	F. M. CRANDALL.
Cylindrical Vaginal Tampon Pessary <i>versus</i> other pessaries	JAMES STAFFORD.
Ulceration of the Rectum due to Varicose Veins	J. B. GIBBS.
Male Bladder, the rôle of Micro-organisms in inflammations of	S. ALEXANDER.
Cervix Uteri, Dilatation of	JAMES STAFFORD.
Cholera in New-York Harbor	J. M. BYRON.
Hypnotism	H. CANFIELD.

CASES REPORTED TO THE SOCIETY.

Post-partum Hemorrhage.....	H. HERMAN.
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Double Hip-Joint Disease.....	R. H. SAYRE.
Asiatic Cholera Cases at Quarantine, with cultures of the Bacillus.....	H. M. BIGGS.
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Perityphlitis.....	R. J. CARLISLE.
Ankylosis of Jaw	S. D. POWELL.
Antipyrine Poisoning.....	H. M. BIGGS.
Peculiar Poisoning	H. H. SEABROOK.
Cyanosis.....	W. R. BALLOU.
Bladder Surgery, Some unique cases of, occurring in general surgical practice.....	F. S. DENNIS.
Tuberculosis of Bladder.....	STEWART PATON.
Laparotomy, Two Cases	F. H. WIGGIN.
Hæmophilia in Adult	A. BROTHERS.

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Cardiac Disease	B. SYMONDS.
Glands, Syphilitic enlargement of.....	S. ALEXANDER.

Pneumo-thorax, Following puncture of emphysematous vesicle by hypodermic needle.....	H. M. BIGGS.
Cardiac Disease, with presystolic murmur.....	T. W. CLEVELAND.
Infantile Spastic Paralysis.....	R. H. SAYRE.
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Concussion of Spine, with possible fracture.....	R. H. SAYRE.
Lateral Spinal Curvature, with demonstration of treatment.....	R. H. SAYRE.
Abdominal Tumor in a Male.....	R. J. CARLISLE.
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Trephining, with replacement of button of bone.....	W. R. BALLOU.
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Ex-section of Ribs for Empyæma.....	J. M. BYRON.
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Congenital Deformities of the Hands and Feet.....	J. MCG. WOODBURY.
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Ankylosis of Jaw.....	L. W. HUBBARD.
Facial Paralysis.....	E. LE FEVRE.
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Hysterical Breathing.....	E. LE FEVRE.
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Necrosis of Frontal Bone.....	W. R. BALLOU.
Congenital Lateral Curvature.....	R. H. SAYRE.
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Scirrhus of Breast, after operation.....	W. E. PORTER.

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Ex-section of Knee for Ankylosis.....	R. H. SAYRE.
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PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, ETC., EXHIBITED TO THE
SOCIETY.

Syphilitic Bronchial Glands	H. M. BIGGS.
Internal Strangulation of Intestine.....	R. J. CARLISLE.
Aneurism of Arch of Aorta. Two Cases	W. T. JENKINS.
Hip-Joint Disease.....	R. H. SAYRE.
Cyst of Testicle.....	PARKER SYMS.
Plasmodium Malariae; Microscopical specimens of ..	WALTER JAMES.
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Collection of Calculi.....	J. G. CLARK.
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Weigert's Method of Staining Fibrin, with demon- stration.....	L. S. RAU.
Carcinoma Telangiectodes.....	H. M. BIGGS.
Stenosis of Left Bronchus produced by enlarged syphilitic Bronchial Glands.....	E. LE FEVRE.
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Cortical Hemorrhage	H. M. BIGGS.

Ribs from case of Empyæma, showing exostosis and absorption from drainage tube	A. BROTHERS.
Tubal Pregnancy	W. T. JENKINS.
Tuberculosis of Head of Femur	L. W. HOTCHKISS.
Amputated Breast	F. H. WIGGIN.
Hermaphrodism, Model of a unique case of	R. H. SAYRE.
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ERRATA.

Page 42, 1st line, for "yet it was" read, *yet it is*.

Page 50, 10th line, for "at second avenue" read, *in 1845*.

Page 50, 13th line, for "drive" read, *have driven*.

Page 61, 6th line, for "governor's" read, *governors'*.

Page 74, 2d line from bottom, for "were" read, *was*.

Page 121, for "Wylie, Walker Gill" read, *Wylie, Walker Gill*².

Pages 124 and 129, for "Dennis, Frederick Shepard²" read *Dennis, Frederic Shepard*²; and for "Gwyer, Frederick Walker²" read, *Gwyer, Fred Walker*².

Page 130, under Consulting, for "1886." read, *1886-*.

Page 131, under Visiting, for "1887-9" read, *1887-92*.

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